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Birds of Western Maharashtra

A Reference Guide

Anand Prasad

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— A Reference Guide —

Compiled by
Anand Prasad

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Introduction

Record keeping is an extremely valuable conservation tool, especially in the rapidly changing world of today. In the absence of national surveys – which usually require a high degree of organisation and a large, fairly experienced team of birdwatchers – it is even more important to collate data from a variety of available sources to create a record database. Once a fairly reliable database has been established, it can be used as a benchmark for all past and future surveys and compilations and to measure any population changes that may have occurred and hopefully detect any area of conservation concern.

There have been only two previous works which have tried to list and quantify the bird population of the region. Butler's paper from 1881, 'A tentative catalogue of the birds of the Deccan and South Mahratta Country,' was the first and only attempt to collect data for the whole region and has been an extremely important comparative source, especially as, with the exception of Belgaum, his area roughly overlaps the geographical area of western Maharashtra. In 1973, Abdulali compiled a 'Checklist of the birds of Maharashtra with notes on their status around Bombay,' which – as the title suggests – gave only the status for the Bombay area when a species occurred within that area, and for the whole of Maharashtra for species which occurred only elsewhere. Abdulali (1981a) published a second edition, which has been the reference source cited herein. The limited remit of this list made exact comparisons impossible, but it is still an exceptionally useful information source, although, as is discussed later, great care must be taken to understand the criteria used by the author who is extremely conservative in status definitions. No resident species was given a status more scarce than 'uncommon,' including the then, possibly extinct, Forest Owlet and other rare species such as White-bellied Woodpecker and Common Flameback.

The maintenance of records is also extremely important in order to help facilitate the re-mapping of the distribution of newly created species affected by taxonomic changes. Taxonomy is an ever-perfecting science and our region has been long neglected in this field, which, along with more recent scientific advancements in DNA

comparison, makes major upheavals inevitable. Obviously records of taxon at the subspecies level become extremely important when a subspecies is suddenly promoted to species level and although conservation should ideally be concerned with all levels of diversity, the priority is usually on the conservation of species or future, possible species.

The aim of this work has been to collate records from every known published source and to bring this information into a coherent whole. Comparisons have then been made with historical works, and any obvious population changes that have occurred have been highlighted. It is hoped that this work will be useful in detecting any future population trends.

Breeding has been poorly studied in recent years and most of the best works have covered the whole of the Indian subcontinent. In an area of such size, there is a great deal of regional variation and in fact, even within western Maharashtra, there is sufficient difference in breeding dates from north to south and from Deccan to Konkan to warrant further study. All known breeding records from the region are included herein, in order to fill the need for more regional data although records have not been specifically divided into sub-regions.

In the absence of a records committee for the region, it is hoped that this list will provide the raw material with which a future body may work to establish an authorised and recognised database on rare birds.

Topography

Maharashtra is mostly comprised of the Deccan plateau (500–1000 m), which is bordered on the west by the Western Ghats and in the north by the river Tapi and the Satpura hills. The Western Ghats is a narrow range of hills (600–2000 m), running north south throughout the state, about 50–100 km from the coast, of which the outlying hills to the east can run deep into the Deccan and take on the drier climate of that region. There are also minor hills to the west of the main range, rising from the coastal plain, and the highest of these are similar in climate and avifauna to the Western Ghats (e.g., Matheran). The Konkan is the coastal strip to the west of the Western Ghats and is about 50 km wide.

All the main rivers, except the Tapi, run from the Western Ghats generally in a southeasterly direction through the Deccan. The Tapi runs westward into the Surat Dangs of Gujarat, thereby cutting off the Western Ghats from the east-west running Satpura hills in northern Dhule district. The Tapi valley is at a height (above sea level) that is similar to much of the Konkan. The main river systems dissecting the Deccan plateau are the Godavari, Bhima and Krishna, with their numerous tributaries and innumerable tanks.

The Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Bombay (SGNP) is quite unique and 'until a similar biotope was found in the Surat Dangs, about 160 km further north, Salsette Island constituted the northern limit of the Indo-Malayan avifauna, which includes species such as Malabar Parakeet, Malabar Trogon, Malabar Lark, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Long-billed (=Loten's) Sunbird, Crimson-backed Sunbird,' *Abdulali 1986.*

Climate

The climate is generally equitable throughout western Maharashtra, varying within the three topographic zones: the Konkan, Western Ghats and Deccan plateau. The Deccan is the driest zone, and generally cooler than the Konkan due to the elevation, but becoming hotter towards the interior. The Western Ghats zone is the wettest and cooler than the Konkan, depending on elevation.

Statistics from the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, for west-central India from 1981–1990, give the average minimum monthly temperature during the coldest months – December, January and February – as 18 °C and the maximum as 30 °C and in the hottest months – April, May and June – 25 °C and 34 °C respectively. In the monsoon months – June, July and August – the average monthly minimum figure is 24 °C and the maximum 29.5 °C except June, which has a maximum of 34 °C and is both the hottest and wettest month. Locally there will be variations: for example in Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (1936) found May and October to be the hottest months, and in the Deccan, generally temperatures will be cooler to the south and to the west (within a similar elevation).

The average rainfall between 1992–2001 in the Konkan, including Goa, was 246 cm per annum and in the Deccan of western Maharashtra, 76 cm per annum.

Occasionally drought years occur, particularly in Gujarat and the Deccan: for example, 1877 (Vidal 1880), 1897 (Ali & Abdulali 1939), 1899 (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37, Aitken 1900) and 1972 (Navarro 1974). These have had a noticeable effect on bird distribution and populations, often bringing unusual records in the same or following year (Anon. 1900).

Vegetation

The Western Ghats has a high floral bio-diversity, which is, within the India subcontinent, second only to the Himalayas. Originally the forest, at high elevations, was subtropical/mixed deciduous, with pockets of evergreen/semi-evergreen on the western slopes and moist deciduous on the eastern slopes. On the western slopes of the Konkan and Deccan hills, the forest is also moist deciduous. At lower elevations, the

eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and their interior side-ranges where the rainfall is less, have dry deciduous and thorn forest, and of course, extensive grasslands (Mahajan 1998).

The forests in the Maharashtrian Ghats are severely fragmented, so the semi-evergreen forest often occurs only in isolated pockets with the large trees having been removed (Gadgil & Meher-Homji 1990). 'The entire area is highly degraded, even totally devastated, due to human interference of varied nature. The natural eco-systems, conserved in the form of numerous *Deva Rais* (sacred groves), are also threatened, partly degraded or completely destroyed,' *Mahajan 1998*. The sacred groves are threatened by the weakening of religious and cultural traditions as the ownership/guardianship of the groves is passed on to succeeding generations (EB pers. comm. 2000).

References

The mid nineteenth century was a time of great exploration, when Sykes collected in the districts of Sholapur, Satara, Pune, southern Nasik, eastern Ahmednagar and eastern Bijapur (Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37) and discovered many un-described species and races, details of which were published in *Sykes 1832* and *Sykes 1833*. Burgess (1854–55) wrote ten short, much overlooked papers on the nesting habits of birds from the Ahmednagar district which have breeding details on birds such as Indian Skimmer and Black-bellied Tern and a record of Wood Snipe.

The late nineteenth century was extremely productive in ornithological survey work. To this day, there has still not been such intensive fieldwork done, and so the comments from the surveys on the less common or more difficult to identify species have been included in these species accounts. In 1876, Fairbank wrote a paper on the birds collected around Khandala, Maharashtra, Belgaum and Ahmednagar. This was soon followed in 1878 by a paper by Davidson and Wenden on the birds of the Deccan, which was mostly a study of the area along the Bombay, Pune, Sholapur railway along the Bhima valley. At about this same time, the birds of the south Konkan were being studied by Vidal, who in 1880, published his paper on that region. In 1881, Butler brought all these three papers together, and along with his own observations (mostly from around Belgaum) and a few observations from other collectors, published 'A tentative catalogue of the birds of the Deccan and South Mahratta Country.' Many of the observations detailed therein are still valid today and those which are not, provide a benchmark for any later population comparisons. In 1882, Davidson wrote a paper on the birds of western Khandesh (which is now Dhule district). So within seven years, five major studies of the Deccan, Konkan and Western Ghats were published! As if that weren't enough, at the same time Sinclair wrote four papers on the coastal birds of the Konkan and one on Deccan/Khandesh (Keswal

1886–1889, Sinclair 1889); Aitken wrote a book on the 'Common Birds of Bombay' (Aitken 1900); Betham (1899–1904) wrote six short articles on the nesting habits of Pune birds; and Barnes (1888–91) wrote a compilation of nesting details for western India, including Pakistan! Lloyd also collected in, and had a list of the Konkan, which Butler (1881) often referred to, but he and Hume (the editor of *Stray Feathers*) seem to have had doubts about many of his records (some, incidentally, have later been confirmed).

Ali and Abdulali studied the birds of the Bombay area and wrote their seven part paper between 1939–1945, a total of 140 pages of detailed notes. Ali was also the main author of one more survey involving the region. The results of his Hyderabad State survey (assisted by Abdulali), were written by Ali and Whistler in five parts between 1933–1934, totalling 124 pages, another detailed work. The survey lasted 19 weeks but only 21 days were spent in present day Maharashtra around Kannad, Aurangabad district in late April 1932. Mrs Wright stayed one year in Berar and wrote a paper on the birds of the region in 1942. The area she explored seems to be largely within present day Maharashtra but mostly in the east although only records from Buldana district and general comments for the region have been included here. In 1968, Abdulali started cataloguing the collection of skins in the BNHS museum collection and publishing the results regularly in the *Journal*. The task has been continued by Unnithan and is now nearing completion.

In 1973, Abdulali published his excellent list of Maharashtra species (with emphasis on the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats), which was reprinted in 1981 and went down to the sub-species level but one cannot help wondering at the wealth of details lost in its condensed format. Many species are given as only present at Ratnagiri (including Sindhudurg district) or Mahableshwar (one is left to guess at which) and to several species – for example, Dusky Eagle Owl – he gave the 'uncommon' status although the only known record within Maharashtra is that of Davidson who saw the species twice in Dhule district. Forest Owlet was also given the 'uncommon' status and was thought to be possibly extinct at the time; perhaps this is purely caused by a very conservative interpretation of the word 'uncommon'. One is left with the impression he must have known much more than the published information on the region and it can only be hoped that Abdulali left notes with further details on the lesser-known birds of Maharashtra.

In 1987, Mahabal and Lamba published the first report concentrating on the Pune area, based on fieldwork and collecting between 1952 and about 1974, in which they recorded 329 species. It is a great pity that more care was not taken in the writing up of their paper, which has many errors. Most of these are easy to pick out, but they mar what is by far the most comprehensive survey of the Pune area and cast doubt on the accuracy of the remaining data. Their claims that Ultramarine and White-

bellied Blue Flycatcher were common needs confirmation and also throws into doubt their claim that Asian Brown Flycatcher was also common, especially as Red-throated Flycatcher is missing from their list. Any further information on this would be very welcome, as would any other additions or feedback, which would be used to update this list. P. Bradbeer spent one full year, birding in the Pune area between 1986 and 1987. His report gives the most detailed study to date. In that year he spent about 60 days in the field and saw 271 species within the region. In some ways, his list is a good benchmark of population levels. If Bradbeer did not see a species in that time there is a good chance that it is uncommon.

In Pune district, the first localised survey was made in 1988 when Gole published 'Birds of Deforested Hills,' a study of the birds around Panshet lake. In the following year, R. Purandare made a list of Khamgaon, Kasurdi and Khutbav, three lakes near Pune. In 1990, Bharucha and Gogte wrote a paper, 'Avian profile of a man-modified aquatic ecosystem in the backwaters of the Ujjani Dam,' based on field work covering over five years (with visits every 2–3 weeks) which contains a wealth of valuable information, although there are some doubts on the authenticity of some of the records: as examples, Malabar Lark as breeding, Tawny Pipit as resident, and the status of Sanderling as common, Ringed Plover as occasional/uncommon. It is also a pity that the records of Collared Pratincole and Collared Sand Martin were not identified to the then sub-species level. In 1998, Gole wrote a very readable report on the Sahyadri (northern part of the Western Ghats) from a survey made between 1994-1996, 'Birds of the Sahyadri.' The area covered by Gole (1998) included Bhimashankar (914 m), Pune district; Harishchandragad (1402 m), Ahmednagar district; Matheran (792 m), Raigad district; Mahableshwar (1371 m), Panchgani (1310 m) and Vasota (761 m), Satara district; Chandoli (853 m) and Radhanagari (853 m), Kolhapur district. He also included some additional records from Lonavla (640 m) and Sinhagad (650–1300 m) in Pune district and Doodhganga (640 m), Satara district.

In 2001, the first compiled list, 'Bird Diversity Changes of Pune Urban Area' by Ingalhalikar *et al.* was published, which concentrated on the area close to Pune. This was soon followed the same year by another compiled list covering the whole Pune district from 1964 onward, which was included in the booklet 'Birds of Pune' *Kalpavriksh 2001* (404 species).

The works of Bradbeer (1987) and Mahabal and Lamba (1987) give considerable detail on dates of sightings and breeding. All of the most interesting details have been included in this present compilation. *Mahabal & Lamba 1987* and *Abdulali 1981* were the only modern papers giving the nomenclature at the subspecies level, which was useful when including the more recent taxonomic changes.

In 1963, Soman wrote a list after twelve days spent within a 15 mile radius of an undisclosed location by the coast in Ratnagiri district. In 1989, Mahabal wrote 'Avifauna of Sholapur district (Maharashtra) – A semi-arid biotope.' The survey gives a list for each taluka but it is disappointing to see that although Northern House Martin was recorded in nine out of ten talukas, dates were not given. The same is true of Tickell's Leaf Warbler, which was recorded in six talukas, but the information sheds no light on whether it was on passage or wintering. In the same paper, the Black-necked Stork is given as a resident and local migrant.

In the 1990s, there were lists from the following locations: Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992) and commentary (Mahabal 1993); Ahmednagar City (Kurhade 1996); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986). Many of these lists use the term 'resident' but it is unlikely that breeding was confirmed, so apart from *Bharucha & Gogte 1990*, where the term is used more strictly to mean breeding – and even these records seem inconsistent: for example, Tawny (sic) Pipit is given as a common resident in 1996 and 1989 and yet it is stated that only one nest was found – other records should be treated with caution.

The Bombay area has been well covered by local birders and records have been included herein from the messages of <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. In the files of this yahoogroup can also be found the detailed 'Checklist of Birds of the Mumbai Region (with notes on status),' by Monga. I have included only extracts from the group of species to which Monga has given the 'uncommon' to 'rare' status but this has included some species which have been reported many times by the group and it seems that species such as Grey and Purple Heron, Great and Intermediate Egret, Western Reef Egret, Lesser Flamingo, Eurasian Curlew, Bar-tailed Godwit, Plum-headed and Alexandrine Parakeet, Common Hoopoe, Black-rumped Flameback, White-bellied Drongo, Clamorous Reed Warbler and Red Avadavat are seen more frequently than some which are listed by him as present in 'small numbers.' The records from this group are given informally and the more scarce records underline the need for an authorised record committee.

In 2001, BirdLife International published the mammoth work, 'Threatened Birds of Asia', which gives detailed information on virtually every record of Critical, Endangered and Threatened species, with full references and grid references for each site.

It should be noted that since the nineteenth century, apart from Pune district and Bombay, the region has had very little coverage. For example, since then, there has been only one survey of Sholapur district, one twelve day trip list from Ratnagiri district, one list for each of the following: Dhule district (plus a commentary); Ahmednagar city; Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad, plus a twelve day visit to that area by Ali and Abdulali (Ali & Whistler 1933–34); north-central Maharashtra (Berar).

Many of the records show a tremendous bias towards the well-worked areas. For example, Pune, Bombay and Khandala produce many apparent 'rarities' but this is surely only due to increased coverage. Khandala was the nearest accessible location to the Western Ghats proper, from both Pune and Bombay, and had a railway station to boot! The same can be said to be true of Bombay and Goa with regard to seabirds: only Vidal (1880) and Gole (1994a & 1994b) have given any attention to the region in-between, which surely must have similar birds, whilst the seaboard north of Bombay has no published records except from Dativare (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994).

Pelagic records are almost entirely from the Royal Naval Birdwatching Society magazine, *Sea Swallow*, and the society's database.

Interpretation

The numerical status values are my personal opinions based on over a thousand hours of fieldwork over four winters from 1992 to 1996 in Pune district combined with research into all the published works on the region. The area of fieldwork covered was limited to the Mula-Mutha river, Sinhagad and Mahableshwar, with single visits to Valvan-Lonavla for three days and single day visits to Ujani and Veer.

After reading through numerous papers covering over one hundred and seventy years, it is astonishing to see the variations in opinion within sometimes very small areas. Davidson and Wenden (1878) would often write that one would find a particular species common and the other would find it uncommon. Butler (1881) is very surprised at Davidson and Wenden finding Grey Hornbill as 'neither Mr. Vidal, Mr. Laird, or myself, have ever met with it,' but it is simply that he had not been collecting in the northern region. I have found this to be equally true today and it is doubtless due to the fact that birdwatchers usually stick to favourite haunts.

The criteria for status estimates herein are mostly conservative. The scale from 'rare' to 'common' should be looked at as logarithmic, so that 'common' is more common than 'fairly common' by several factors, and so forth, so that within one level there is still lots of scope for differences in population size. For example, if the status 'common' is ten times more common than 'fairly common', a species could still be up to nine times more common than another and still be within the same 'common' status level.

When interpreting these records, it is advisable to take into account the different authors, location and dates. The survey of Gole (1998), for example, concentrated on the forest birds of the Ghats, whilst that of Mahabal and Lamba (1987) is from an earlier period from 1952 to about 1974 and was only from the area surrounding Pune (Mulshi in the west, Patas in the east, Bhatghar in the south and Wadgaon in the north). The work of Davidson and Wenden (1878) is from the Bhima valley in Satara

and Sholapur districts of the Deccan: they wrote that the area they covered was principally the valley of the Bhima River and that excursions to Khandala, Mahableshwar and Egutpoora (=Igatpuri, Nasik district) 'may be termed casual'; Fairbank (1876) – mostly the Western Ghats – and Butler (1881) – the Deccan, south Konkan and Belgaum – covered a much larger area than more recent papers.

Regarding the notes on breeding birds, the general references in *Barnes 1888-1891* are from the whole of western India (including Pakistan) unless specified otherwise, whilst those of Burgess (1854–55) are from the Deccan, mostly from near Ahmednagar and those of Betham (1899–1904) are from the Pune area unless otherwise specified. For more updated and more general breeding information see *Ali & Ripley 1983* and *Grimmett et al. 1998*.

Changes in status can be seen over the time periods of the various papers and have been mentioned where appropriate. Care must also be taken when interpreting the terminology of different authors. For example, each author will have their own understanding of the values 'common,' 'uncommon,' and 'occasional,' and it is useful to become acquainted with the relative terms of each. Most authors are fairly conservative, particularly Abdulali (1981), but a notable exception, due to the nature of the survey, is Mahabal's (1989) which was a systematic survey of each taluka in the Sholapur district and which uses the term 'rare' to mean that a species was recorded rarely within a particular taluka during the time limit of the survey (five months). As examples: a very common species like Indian Bushlark is recorded as rare in four talukas, occasional in one and absent from the remaining five talukas; and five common to fairly common duck species are not recorded at all. It is a great pity that the term 'rare' was not accurately defined in that paper, especially since two of the species are on the Red Data List (Indian Bustard and Sociable Lapwing). Another pitfall is the term, 'No recent records,' which is used in *Kalpavriksh 2001*, to mean no records in the 1990s whereas in *Grimmett et al. 1998* the term is used much more broadly and may mean there have been no records for a century. *Kalpavriksh 2001* covers only post 1964 records from Pune district. Allowances should also be made for the lengths of time in the field of the different collectors. Vidal (1880) collected for only three years in the south Konkan (although he was stationed there for a longer period). Fairbank (1876) mentions having collected near Ahmednagar for several years but it seems that he only spent a few weeks at Savantvadi and mainly collected at Mahableshwar. He admits that 'with the exception of a visit to Mahabaleshwar in the cold season, my opportunities have been confined to the hot months of March, April and May.' Davidson (1882) was stationed in western Khandesh for a year and a half, before writing his main paper and it is unclear how much time he spent there afterwards. The time spent in the Deccan by Davidson and Wenden (1878) is not mentioned; Mahabal and Lamba (19Ɛ7) worked in the Pune

area for a total of over 20 years but presumably not intensively; Mahabal's survey of Sholapur (Mahabal 1989) was for five months (148 species). Gole is another birder who has been birding many years around Pune and has also made several intensive field trips in the Sahyadri (Gole 1998, Gole 2000). Purandare has also spent many years birding the Pune area and his study of Khamgaon, Kasurdi and Khutbav lasted over two years (Purandare 1989). Although in Pune for a shorter period of time, Sanjay Sondhi (Kalpavriksh 2001) has more than made up for it with his care and accuracy. Bharucha and Gogte (1990) spent five years studying the Ujani wetland, Pune district. Bradbeer (1987) went on at least 60 field trips around Pune within a one year period.

The paper by Davidson (1882) on western Khandesh provides details on birds in the north of the region and gives hints as to the possibilities of range expansion, which can sometimes be seen occurring later on.

In the absence of any record committees, all records are unconfirmed. Some records will however be based on collected specimens, as those listed in *Mahabal & Lamba 1987*. Further research would be needed to distinguish between sight records and collected specimens: for example, the record of the Long-legged Buzzard in *Mahabal & Lamba 1987*.

Locations derived from the distribution maps in *Grimmett et al. 1998* and *Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000* must not be taken as being too precise, as the small map size makes exact locations difficult to assess. *Grimmett et al. 1998* has been used as the primary source and references from *Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000* have only been used when adding or differing from *Grimmett et al. 1998*. Although the more general range of some species seems to vary somewhat from local knowledge, the reliability of the isolated records has been found to be a great reference source.

It should be noted that several species have been found in the Surat Dangs, Gujarat (Ali 1954, Ali 1955) and in the Western Ghats north to Goa/Belgaum and have therefore been presumed to occur throughout the intermediate area by Ali and Ripley (1983), and, except for Malabar (Large) Woodshrike, are replicated in the distribution maps of *Grimmett et al. 1998* and *Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000*. However, in fact, one species – Malabar Woodshrike – has not been known to occur in Maharashtra (see deletions), Blue-bearded Bee-eater has only been recorded once at Savantvadi and Malabar Trogon and Greater Flameback have not been recorded between the Surat Dangs and Bombay. The Surat Dangs and SGNP, Bombay, have unique biotopes, which may be the only such habitats north of Goa (Abdulali 1986). Similarly, there are only five records of the White-bellied Woodpecker at three separate localities in the Western Ghats: at south Konkan; Suryamal, Thane district and Phansad W.S., Raigad district. There is only one record of Eurasian Woodcock from

near Thane, Thane district, from 1878 and there are no definite records of Streak-throated Woodpecker from western Maharashtra.

Pelagic records are biased towards the shipping lane from the Gulf to Sri Lanka, where almost all the pelagic sightings are concentrated, as can be seen from the collective map of 25 pelagic species (Royal Naval Birdwatching Society or RNBWS database). There is a second group of bird sightings along another shipping lane further south running from the Red Sea to Sri Lanka. There are very few sightings away from these two areas and as the coastal sea-watching has been almost exclusively restricted to Goa, the true distribution of pelagic species is unknown.

Key to geographical terms

Berar: The area within Maharashtra includes Buldana, Akola and Amravati districts. The area covered by Mrs Wright (1942) was mostly, if not totally, within Maharashtra.

Bombay: In order to preserve the historical accuracy of old records and to aid grammatical continuity, the old name has been retained.

Deccan: The central Indian plateau to the east of the Western Ghats; Sykes (1832-1833), Fairbank (1876), Burgess (1854-55), Butler (1881) and Davidson and Wenden (1878) have concentrated on the western part.

Dhule district: Equivalent to the old 'western Khandesh'.

Hyderabad State: Comprised of present-day Maharashtra districts: Osmanabad, Beed, Latur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani and Nanded, as well as northern Andhra Pradesh and northwest Karnataka.

Konkan: The coastal strip to the west of the Sahyadri. (*See*, south Konkan, below.)

Khandesh: At the time of Davidson (1882) included Dhule and Jalgaon districts, although he wrote that earlier, it included the Dangs States (present day Gujarat and possibly Nasik district) and earlier still, at its original formation in 1818, included most of the Nasik Collectorate.

Malvan Coast: The coastal strip in southernmost old 'Ratnagiri district' which borders Savantvadi; the coast of present day Sindhudurg district, i.e., present day Devgad, Malvan and Vengurla talukas.

Pigeon Rock: (Karup Kaura) 'a rock islet a couple of miles north of Malvan,' *Abdulali 1942*.

Ratnagiri: The Ratnagiri district of Vidal (1880) and Butler (1881) was strictly made up of present-day Ratnagiri district plus the northern half and coastal strip of

present day Sindhudurg district, i.e., the narrow district which extends from the Savitri River (18 °N.), south through Savantvadi to Goa. The most southern section is a narrow tapering coastal strip (Malvan), which borders the west of Savantvadi, otherwise it extends eastwards to the ridge of the Western Ghats. Ratnagiri is a coastal town in the centre of the district at 17 °N. Butler actually uses the term 'Ratnagiri' to mean the whole of south Konkan. Any doubtful references have been indicated in the species accounts. In the Maharashtra list (Abdulali 1981a), several species have the only location in Maharashtra as being in Ratnagiri or Mahableshwar; it is unclear in this list what is meant by Ratnagiri but from inference and from personal communications with HA (Kannan & Bertrand 1980) it is clear that it meant south Konkan, i.e., including Sindhudurg district (see Chestnut-headed Bee-eater).

Savant Vadi (Native State): Savantvadi, present day Sindhudurg district, i.e., the area just to the north of Goa, except the coastal strip.

Sahyadri range: The northern section of the Western Ghats.

South Konkan: This term is used by Vidal (1880) to include the Ratnagiri district and 'Savant Vadi Native State'; present day Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts.

Surat Dangs: 'The cluster of tiny Bhil States known as the Surat Dangs... The tract of hilly jungle country south of the Tapti River, which lies between the Nasik-Khandesh Deccan and the south Gujarat plain.' (Ali 1954) At least part is in Nasik district, specimens of Tytler's Leaf Warbler labelled Malegaon, Surat Dangs and shot by Salim Ali (1955) were from this locality (see Khandesh).

Vidarbha: Northeast Maharashtra region (north of the districts which were once in 'Hyderabad State'), comprising Buldana, Akola, Yavatmal districts and northeastwards.

Western Khandesh: The western half of the British region, which is roughly present day Dhule district. According to Sinclair, 'Khandesh may be classed with the Deccan, which it resembles in its geology and hydrography, *Keswal 1886.*'

Western Maharashtra: The area covered herein technically covers the western districts including and up to the eastern districts of Jalgaon, Jalna, Beed and Osmanabad although these areas are very poorly surveyed.

Conservation

There have been many changes in the numerical status of several species since the first surveys were conducted. The reduction in the status of many forest birds can be accounted for by the loss of forest habitat, especially the insectivorous species, e.g., woodpeckers, Large Cuckooshrike and perhaps Malabar Woodshrike, which may have been present before record taking began. This fact is well illustrated by the lack

of any woodpeckers or hornbills in a study of the Degraded Forest at Panshet in *Gole 1988*. In talking to long-term resident birdwatchers, a picture of the extent of this loss becomes evident. Dr. Erach Bharucha (pers. comm. 1996) recounts wooded habitat extending right up to the outskirts of Koregaon Park, a city suburb of Pune, as late as the 1970s. Fragmentation of the more intact forest is doubtless having a deleterious effect on the forest dwelling species, particularly the larger ones. As pointed out by Nigel Collar in the Oriental Bird Club *Bulletin* 34, page 61, large birds are the ones which most obviously suffer from habitat degradation, and the apparent decrease in species such as of the large woodpeckers is probably influenced by this factor, but it does seem that the large hornbills have been uncommon since the first studies were made. Birds which have little or no movement outside of the forest will obviously also be badly affected by the fragmentation that loss of forest cover must cause. The negative effect of fragmentation will not be prevented solely by the protection of temple groves. However, plans to create a continuous forest belt and to link up the present patches of forest are to be applauded and should be given the utmost priority in the area. Gole (1988) refers to a statement by E.G. Garland, a forest officer, who in 1934 wrote a Working Plan for the Poona Forest Division, and who apparently expressed surprise in finding these hills so barren and bereft of trees, and cites shifting cultivation as the main cause. It is possible that some of these hills have been grasslands for a long time, but certainly this is not the case for the crest and western slopes, which are described in *Vidal 1880* as thick and lush.

This loss of forest may also account for the rather optimistic distribution maps shown in *Grimmett et al. 1998,* for species such as Eurasian Woodcock, Blue-faced Malkoha, Dusky Eagle Owl, Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Greater Flameback, White-bellied Woodpecker, Streak-throated Woodpecker, Lesser Yellownape, etc., (Short-eared Owl, a grassland species, is also exaggerated). Malabar Pied Hornbill, Great Hornbill, Heart-spotted Woodpecker, Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Spangled Drongo and Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike have also restricted ranges or are now either rare or very rare.

Bharucha (pers. comm. 1996) also recounts the loss of raptor numbers; in the 1970s, it was normal to see raptors on many of the telegraph poles throughout the Deccan. Ingalhalikar *et al.* (2000–01) describe the decline of Crested Serpent Eagle, Crested Hawk Eagle, Bonelli's Eagle, Booted Eagle, White-eyed Buzzard, Pallid Harrier, Montagu's Harrier, Common Kestrel, Laggar Falcon, Peregrine Falcon (Shaheen), Red-necked Falcon and the drastic decline in Indian, White-rumped and also Egyptian Vulture around Pune. Reasons given are possible eggshell thinning for the forest raptors, and the closing of the bone crushing factory at Konhava, as well as environmental poisoning in the case of the vultures. The Red-headed Vulture was once found throughout the Deccan (Fairbank 1876). Owls in general have also become less common.

The increase in some of the water and wetland species is harder to describe. Perhaps the high number of tanks in the valleys of the Deccan has attracted birds. Although some of the less common ducks such as Comb Duck and even Tufted Duck and Eurasian Wigeon appear to have increased during the time of these surveys, these represent fluctuating population levels and recently there has been a dramatic decline in the overall duck numbers in the 1990s which is not shown in the surveys herein (pers. obs.). At Pashan lake, Pune, and the Mula-Mutha, Pune, the numbers of wildfowl have fallen considerably.

It is possible that though hunting is still a factor today, it has probably decreased considerably, since independence, although it is difficult to say without more hard data on the distribution and numbers of the British hunting/shooting class. Certainly, large game (including Indian Bustard and Lesser Florican) was decimated by hunting but how much effect did hunting have on other game birds? Trevenen (1922) described how he had to search for unknown tanks in order to find good numbers of birds, but this was around Pune, with a military camp, and presumably many hunters. It would be interesting to know how the situation would be in more remote areas. Barnes (1891a) wrote of the Cotton Pygmy-goose, 'In places where they are not much interfered with, they are very bold and confiding, allowing one to approach quite closely; but in the vicinity of garrison towns they are much more wary, keeping well out of range in the centre of the *jheel* or else hiding themselves amongst the rushes and lotus leaves on the border.' Sinclair (Keswal 1886a) wrote of Bombay Harbour: 'The firing there, all Sunday morning in the cold weather, is enough to make one think the country up in arms,' and Aitken (1900) described the local shikaree hunting technique whereby fourteen ducks could be killed with one shot, and was sure that this was the reason that ducks were so rare at Bombay. He also claimed that Grey Heron was rare in Bombay due to heavy persecution by local shikarees. Also in Bombay, Abdulali (1951) wrote: 'With the sustained restrictive use of firearms within the city limits during the last few years, stilts together with many other waders and large numbers of duck have frequented this area, and an interesting hour may be spent watching a galaxy of water birds.' It is possible that the increase in water birds (up to the early 1990s) is due to a lack of hunting pressure, but this does not account for the increase in birds such as Glossy Ibis and Purple Swamphen which are probably genuine range expansions.

The loss of well-managed grassland is obvious to any visitor to the Deccan: over-grazing is rampant. This, and continued hunting and trapping, easily explains declines such as Painted Sandgrouse, quail and buttonquail species and more obviously Lesser Florican and Indian Bustard. The plains of the Deccan are producing grasses of a very poor quality and species diversity. Perhaps because of the difficult terrain, some of the drier parts of the Ghats are still producing harvestable quantities

of grass – for example, at Bopdeo Ghat, Pune – but how widespread this practice is, is unknown.

Other notable reductions in populations include: Oriental Darter (was very common in the 1880s), White Stork, Black Ibis, Eurasian Spoonbill, Red-crested Pochard, Tawny Eagle, Small Buttonquail, Black-bellied Tern, Malabar Parakeet, Short-eared Owl, Greater Flameback, White-browed Fantail, Indian Blue Robin and White-rumped Munia. Near Bombay, notable reductions include Great Bittern, Ferruginous Pochard, Baillon's Crake, Ashy Woodswallow and Black-headed Cuckooshrike. The House Sparrow has declined in the late 1990s near Pune and the Indian Jungle (Large-billed) Crow has become more numerous in the urban areas such as Koregaon Park to the detriment of the House Crow (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000–01).

Notable increases in population or range extensions include: Indian Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Painted Stork, Glossy Ibis, Purple Swamphen, Small Pratincole, Bronze-winged Jacana, 'Western' Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Common Redshank, Ruff, River Tern, Grey-bellied Cuckoo, Black-rumped Flameback, Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher, Clamorous Reed Warbler, Oriental Magpie Robin, Black-headed Munia and Crested Bunting. Near Bombay, notable increases or range extensions include: Eurasian Spoonbill, Indian Spot-billed Duck, Black-headed Ibis, Greater Flamingo, Lesser Flamingo and Red Avadavat. In the Deccan, Osprey has become more common. For further population changes, see individual species accounts.

Birds from western Maharashtra include fourteen species endemic to the Western Ghats: Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Malabar Parakeet, Malabar Grey Hornbill, White-cheeked Barbet, Malabar Barbet Malabar Lark, Malabar White-headed Starling, Grey-headed Bulbul, Flame-throated Bulbul, Rufous Babbler, White-bellied Blue Flycatcher, Nilgiri Pipit, Vigors's and Crimson-backed Sunbird. Grey-fronted Green Pigeon is near endemic to the Western Ghats. Malabar Woodshrike is also endemic to the Western Ghats but is so far unrecorded in Maharashtra. Of these, only Nilgiri Wood Pigeon is considered Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001).

Birds endemic to the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka are: Sri Lanka Frogmouth, Indian Swiflet, Southern Hill Myna, Square-tailed Black Bulbul and Orange Minivet, none of which are considered threatened (BirdLife International 2001).

Birds endemic to India are: Rock Bush Quail, Painted Bush Quail, Painted Spurfowl, Red Spurfowl, Grey Francolin, Forest Owlet, Sykes's Lark, Broad-tailed Grassbird, White-spotted Fantail, Indian Blackbird, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Indian Yellow Tit and Green Avadavat, of which Forest Owlet, Broad-tailed Grassbird and Green Avadavat are threatened, the first being considered Critical and the last two Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001).

The birds of western Maharashtra also include a further 51 species endemic to the Indian subcontinent of which the following species are of conservation concern: Indian Spotted Eagle, Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican, Kashmir Flycatcher, Bristled Grassbird and Tytler's Leaf Warbler (BirdLife International 2001, BirdLife International 2004).

Species categorized as Critically Endangered in *BirdLife International 2001* are Indian (Cliff) Vulture, White-rumped Vulture and Forest Owlet.

Species categorized as Endangered are Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican and Greater Adjutant.

Species categorized as Vulnerable are: Spot-billed Pelican, Lesser Adjutant, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Marbled Duck, Greater Spotted Eagle, Eastern Imperial Eagle, Lesser Kestrel, Sarus Crane, Sociable Lapwing, Wood Snipe, Spoon-billed Sandpiper (unconfirmed), Indian Skimmer, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Bristled Grassbird, Broad-tailed Grassbird, Kashmir Flycatcher and Green Avadavat. The recently split Indian Spotted Eagle has been classified as Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2004). All of these species (except Nilgiri Wood Pigeon) are rare in the region. Spot-billed Pelican, Indian and White-rumped Vulture were once more common and have declined recently, whilst Indian Bustard has not been common since British rule. Pink-headed Duck was once recorded and is now probably extinct.

Species categorized as Near Threatened in 'Threatened Birds of the World,' (BirdLife International 2000) are: Persian Shearwater, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Lesser Flamingo, Ferruginous Pochard, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Cinereous Vulture, Red-headed Vulture, Pallid Harrier, Black-bellied Tern, Malabar Pied Hornbill and Great Hornbill. Of these, only Painted Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Ferruginous Pochard and Pallid Harrier are not rare. There is also an unconfirmed record of Nilgiri Pipit from Lonavla, Pune district.

Laggar Falcon and Tytler's Leaf Warbler have been upgraded to Near Threatened on the website of 'Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book,' *BirdLife International 2001* at <http://www.rdb.or.id/home.html> and *BirdLife International 2004*. Sociable Lapwing has been upgraded to Endangered, Indian Spotted Eagle has been classified as Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2004). Red-necked Falcon and White-bellied Minivet were previously considered Near Threatened (Collar et al. 1994) but have been taken off the endangered list (BirdLife International 2001, BirdLife International 2004).

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Nomenclature

The common names, taxonomy and scientific nomenclature follow *Inskipp et al. 1996,* except for more recent splits (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005, Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000, etc). The sequence follows *Ripley 1982*. Taxonomic changes in *Rasmussen & Anderton 2005* may or may not be accepted by the Oriental Bird Club and Bombay Natural History Society but have been made herein with that provision.

A total of 534 species of birds have been recorded in western Maharashtra.

Details of records from just south of western Maharashtra have been included for some species with a disputed range. For further details of birds of Goa, see *Lainer 2004*.

Full record details are given for all 'rare' and 'uncommon' species except from areas where they may be locally more common. Localities (with reference) only, are given for 'fairly uncommon' species except in areas where they may be locally more rare and for species which were previously thought to be more rare, in which case full record details are given. Records for raptors which are 'fairly uncommon' are dealt with briefly as these species are well recorded. All breeding records are given.

First number is species number in *Ali & Ripley 1983*. A question mark '?' beside a heading indicates questionability. For example, **?Breeding**: indicates breeding has not been proven and **Population ?changes**: indicates that a change in population is not certain.

List of Species

3 Great Crested Grebe
Podiceps cristatus

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Two records: Panshet, Pune district, 1 undated (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Papdi tank, near Bassein, Thane district, 1 on 3/5/92 (Beattie 1995).

4 Black-necked Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 4 on 5/3/04, 12 on 8/1/05 (BR in litt. 19/8/04, Raha *et. al.* 2005); Pashan, Pune, 2 collected on 20/12/55 and Mulshi, Pune district, 1 on 14/11/72 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Patas, Pune district, about 48 km to southeast of Pune on Sholapur road, 1 on 20/10/60 (Abdulali 1961a, Abdulali 1981a, Kalpavriksh 2001).

5 Little Grebe
Tachybaptus ruficollis

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. **Breeding:** Records from throughout the year at: Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Gay 1979, Barnes 1891a); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1979, Navarro 1978); Rantalai Lake, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Kambala tank, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Salim Ali Lake, Aurangabad (Ashwini 5/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sirur, 35 km west of Bir (Field Museum 2004); Bombay (APE 31/3/03 & 11/3/03, SM 22/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Aitken 1900); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Mumbra, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Virdeil taluka, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Shearwater species
?Puffinus species

Distribution: One unidentified shearwater observed at Juhu, Bombay, diving in July (Creado 1972); Bombay, 'At times in violent storms, these may be wrecked on our shores, but they do not belong to the Common Birds of Bombay,' (Aitken 1900).

8 Flesh-footed Shearwater
Puffinus carneipes

Status: Rare. **Distribution** records from: About 850 km west of Ratnagiri at 17°09'N 64°08'E, 2 on 29/9/87, ALO (Bourne 1989); About 50 km west of Goa, one on 3/5/64 (Gill 1967); 'Area: Whole of (Arabian Sea)?' 'Arabian Sea. Migrant from south-west Australia,' (Bourne 1960); About 550 km west of Goa at 15°N 69°E, one seen closely, 'he mentions the pale bill,' on 27/11/63, PHA (Bourne 1965).

9 Wedge-tailed Shearwater
Puffinus pacificus

Status: Rare. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Goa coast, 1 on 12/7/01 (Pittie 2001); About 200 km west of Goa at 15°N 72°E, 1 on 20/1/84 (Chapman 1985); Between coast of Oman and Bombay High (19°37'N 71°23'E), 6 in October 1980, DSI (Chapman 1982); 'Area: Whole of (Arabian Sea)?' 'Arabian Sea. May be resident or migrant from the south?' 'Normally a summer breeder in either hemisphere,' (Bourne 1960); About 900 km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E on 1/7/53 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 7:11); About 1000 km east of Daman at 20°45'N 62°45'E, 1 on 6/7/45, many further south-west on previous days (Phillips 1947); About 900 km west of Ratnagiri, at about 17°N 64°E between Bombay and Aden, a few sighted on 7/8/30 (Alexander 1931).

11 Audubon's Shearwater
Puffinus iherminieri

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** Records from: About 350 km west of Ratnagiri, at 17.1°N 70°E, 40+ on 8/8/58, S. Gorton Green (Cheshire 2003); About 900 km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, 1 'Dusky Shearwater' possibly this species on 01/07/53 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 7:11).

12 Persian Shearwater
Puffinus persicus

Status: Rare. Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2004). **Distribution:** Records from: Colaba Lighthouse Bombay, 1 female found alive at on 3/7/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Alibag, Raigad district 1 obtained in July 1885 by Sinclair (Ali & Abdulali

1939). The Sinclair specimen and one female wing from Bombay taken in July are in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968); About 950 km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, on 01/07/53 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 7:11).

13a Jouanin's Petrel
Bulweria fallax

See Mascarene Petrel in Deleted records. **Status:** Rare, possibly under-recorded. It is not uncommon ?on passage, on the west side of the Arabian Sea in February (Cheshire 1990) and August (Cheshire 1995) and off southern India in June/July 1984/5 (Van den Berg *et al.* 1991). **Distribution:** Records from: About 225 miles west of Goa, 50+ flying north on 23/2/03 (KS 1/4/03 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); About 550 km west of Ratnagiri at 16°00'N 68°00'E, 3 probables on 10/3/84, DSI (Chapman 1985); About 800 km west of Daman, at about 20°N 65°E, undated (RNBWS database map); About 1000 km west of Daman at 20°27'N 63°21'E, 5 on 2/8/85, DSI (Chapman 1986); Arabian Sea between 5°–21°'N and 52°–65°E, 'six records of varying reliability from the breeding area, between July and September,' (Bourne 1989); About 900 km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, 'Reunion Petrel' on 12/57 was more likely this species (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 12:12); Off Anjuna, Goa, 407+ seen flying north at 2–9 km offshore on 23/9/01, HL (Pittie 2002).

14 Wilson's Storm-petrel
Oceanites oceanicus

Status: Rare, probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: About 170 km northwest of Bombay at 065913273 Marsden's squares = 19°37'N 71°23'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 27/09/83 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 35:54); About 150 km off Bombay, common in September 1983 (Chapman 1984); Between Sharjah, UAE and Bombay High (19°37'N 71°23'E), regular in October 1981, CR (Chapman 1982); About 900 km west of Goa at 06655 Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E 'a number of positive identifications' in July 1956 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 10:09); Goa coast, common in September in some years, unrecorded in others (Lainer 1999, HL pers. comm. 10/9/03, MN in litt. 2002, pers. obs. 2003). All further records: Bombay, on passage from Colaba, Bombay-Karanja, Raigad district, 1 on 2/8/04 (KS 6/8/04 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>;) Near entrance to Bombay Harbour, 1 was collected from a flock of 8–10 on 22/10/1947, when several were observed a few miles southwards by HA (Abdulali 1948); About 150 miles off Bombay towards Aden, 1 on 15/9/27 (Alexander 1929); Colaba Point, Bombay, 2 on 17/11/74 with several days observing between 26–28/10/74 and 17–20/10/74 (Sinclair 1977); Konkan coast, 'rare,' (Keswal 1886a).

White-faced Storm-petrel
Pelagodroma marina

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** Records from: About 900 km west of Goa, at 14.7°N 65.8°E, 1 on 7/8/58, S. Gorton Green (Cheshire 2003); 'Area: Whole (of Arabian Sea).' 'Arabian Sea. Migrant from southwest Australia.' 'Both seen and collected far offshore around the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, Ceylon, and Java in the middle of the summer, leaving again about September,' (Bourne 1960); One bird on board ship, about 100 km off Mangalore, Karnataka, 13°00'N 74°00'E on 12/7/64 (Bourne 1966).

15/- Black-bellied/White-bellied Storm-petrel
Fregetta tropica/grallaria

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** Records from: About 1000 km west of Ratnagiri, at 18°N 64°45'E, 1 seen on 25/7/67, PC (Bourne & Dixon 1973); About 475 km west of the Ratnagiri coast at 17°00'N 69°00'E, one 'F. grallaria' with a white breast on 13/7/64, PHA (Bourne 1966); About 1000 km west of Thane coast at 21°00'N 63°00'E, two 'F. grallaria' with a white breast on 14/7/64, PHA (Bourne 1966); About 650 km west of Goa at 14°30'N 67°30'E, 3 on 22/7/64 (Bourne 1966).

15 Black-bellied Storm-petrel
Fregetta tropica

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** Records from: About 600 km west of Goa at 14.6°N 67.8°E, 1 'in wintering area' on 30/09/87 (Bourne 1989); 'Area: Whole (of Arabian Sea),' (Bourne 1960); 'Numerous sight records of storm petrels of the genus Fregetta by Phillips (1947) and a number of subsequent observers suggest that this species is a common visitor to the central Arabian Sea during the winter, arriving about May and leaving about September,' (Bailey & Bourne 1963); About 1000 km west of Daman 20°45'N 62°45'E, 4 on 6/7/45, many further southwest on previous days (Phillips 1947).

White-bellied Storm-petrel
Fregetta grallaria

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** Records from: 'Area: Whole (of Arabian Sea)?,' (Bourne 1960); Birds identified as this species but not definite *F. grallaria* were observed 300 km west of Goa at 15°04'N 70°56'E, 2 on 27/8/57, PC and 1000 km west of Bombay 19°54'N 64°40'E, 1 on 25/7/57, PC (Anon 1970); Birds identified as this species but 'without distinguishing either Dark-bellied or White-faced, which should also have been there': About 450 km west of Ratnagiri district 16°45'N 69°E, 3 on 8/8/69, WCU. About 750 km west of Thane district 19°30'N 65°30'E, 6 on 9/8/69,

WCU. About 700 km west of Bombay 19°N 65°45'E, 2 on 17/8/69, WCU (Bourne & Dixon 1975); About 850 km west of Thane coast at 19.9N 64.66°E, undated although possibly= previous record (RNBWS database); About 900 km west of Bombay at 0669402 Marsden's squares = 19°00'N 64°20'E, on 30/06/75 (RNBWS database, Bourne 1985); About 1,100 km west of Goa at 066034303 Marsden's squares = 10°40'N 63°33'E, 3 on 18/07/58, MJ (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 16:67 & 17:26); About 700 km west of Goa at 14.46°N 67.50°E, undated (RNBWS database); About 300 km west of Goa at 15.06°N 70.93°E, undated (RNBWS database).

17 Red-billed Tropicbird
Phaethon aethereus

Status: Rare, probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Juhu, Bombay 1 found on 7/7/72 (Creado 1972); Versova creek, Bombay, 1 seen on 11/2/62 and Marine Drive, Bombay, 1 caught taking bait off a fisherman's hook on 1/7/62 (Navarro 1962); Kihim, Alibag shore, Raigad district, 1 found dead on 8/5/66 (Ali 1967, Anon 1966) '[suggests the possibility that (it) is commoner ashore than is generally realized. Eds.],' (Ali 1967); Between the Straits of Hormuz (Oman-Iran) and 65°E on passage between Sharaj, UAE and Bombay High, 19°37'N 71°23'E, '9 positive and 7 uncertain,' in October 1980, DSI (Chapman 1982); About 900 km west of Ratnagiri at 17°09'N 64°08'E, 1+ on 29/9/87 (corrected date), ALO (RNBWS database, Bourne 1989); About 50 km west of Goa at 15°30'N 73°30'E, on 27/2/69, PC (Bourne & Dixon 1973); The following record is deduced. Records from the same reference, on the preceding 3 days, were apparently corrected in the RNBWS database from western to eastern latitude and from 1996 to 1997. About 200 km west of Goa at 14.4°N 72.0°E, on 15/2/97, MC/MHU (RNBWS database, Bourne 1997); About 900 km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, on 01/07/53 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 7:11); About 900 km west of Goa at 06655c Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, 1 on 11/86 at 15N in Indian Ocean, FJA (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 36:62); About 1000 km east of Daman 20°45'N 62°45'E, 2 pairs on 6/7/45 (Phillips 1947); Three days out from Bombay on a steamer 'some (tropicbirds) probably *Phaethon flavirostris*,' were seen (Magrath 1910); Bombay 'At times in violent storms, these may be wrecked on our shores, but they do not belong to the Common Birds of Bombay,' (Aitken 1900); 'All down the west coast of India, it is only in a zone between 7 and 30 miles off the shore that they are at all common,' (Hume 1876).

20 Great White Pelican
Pelecanus onocrotalus

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One record: 'Once seen in Khandesh,' (Keswal 1886).

21 Spot-billed Pelican
Pelecanus philippensis

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare. **Distribution:** Records from: Khadakvasla, Bhatgar and Mulshi, Pune district, 'occasionally small parties at the end of the rainy season,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Deccan, 'Very rare. D. observed a single specimen on the tank at Pundharpur, in September this year,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district, 'I found eight Pelicans, I believe of this species at the Mukhti tank in the beginning of May 1881,' (Davidson 1882); Deccan and Khandesh 'occasionally met with all over the region, and may breed in it,' (Keswal 1886).

23 Masked Booby
Sula dactylatra

Status: Rare. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Nasik, July 1957 (Editors 1958a); Bombay, 2 sightings, undated and 1 dead bird in June (SM 25/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Near Naval Dockyard, Lions gate, Bombay, 1 on 2/7/79 (Rodrigues 1979); Specimens from: Bombay coast on 25/7/02; Parel on 28/7/27; Bombay Port, 2 captured by Jackson in 1909 and 1912; Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 10/8/14 (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Kinnear 1912); Specimens from Bombay probably included in previous entry: 3 female, 1 unsexed, from July (2), August and December, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 washed up alive on 21/7/01 and 1 about 15 years ago, delivered to BNHS (BA 3/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Alibag, Raigad district, 1 on 15/6/1890 'It is not uncommon for these birds to be brought up here by southwesterly gales and caught by hand,' (Sinclair 1890); Konkan 'A few birds are driven on to the coast every year by southwesterly gales, and are generally easily captured by hand,' Sinclair (Keswal 1886a); Bombay, during storms, undated (Aitken 1900); About 1000 km west of Bombay at 19°03'N 63°05'E, about 60 on 19/2/87, 'a total of 67 seen in small parties between Oman and India' DSI (Bourne 1989); On passage between Sharaj, UAE and Bombay High 19°37'N 71°23'E, a total of 14 immatures off Oman and in the Arabian Sea in October 1980, DSI (Chapman 1982); 'Numerous people saw them in the Arabian Sea as usual,' (Bourne & Dixon 1973); About 1000 km east of Daman 20°45'N 62°45'E, 1 flying northeast on 6/7/45 (Phillips 1947); 300–350 miles from Bombay, a flock of 8, undated (Wait 1933).

26 Great Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo

Status: Fairly common resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Unrecorded in Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992), uncommon in the Bombay Konkan and possibly absent from south Konkan. **Distribution:** Records from: Pune district (VS in litt. 24/12/03 & 16/12/03, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bradbeer 1987); Sholapur district

(Mahabal 1987); Berar (Wright 1942); Nasik, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968). Unlisted in Bombay by Monga (2001) although there are records from: Tansa, once in April 1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 5/7/03, SM/API (SM 5/7/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Panvel, Bombay, 1 in April 2003 SM/SCH (SM 5/7/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Andheri west, Bombay, 2 undated but recent (SDa 6/11/01 <birdsofbombay@ yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 'Not nearly so common (as Little). Breed during the rainy season,' (Aitken 1900). **Breeding:** Records from: Mulshi, Pune district 'mainly between October and February,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). **Population changes:** Has expanded its range southwards from the late 1890s when there were no reliable records from the Deccan. Sinclair (Keswal 1886), probably the least reliable recorder for that region, stated that it is not common in Deccan (including Dhule district), and Barnes (1891a) wrote 'in most other parts of Western India (including Gujarat and Pakistan), it is a more or less common visitant.'

27 Indian Cormorant
Phalacrocorax fuscicollis

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: Pune district (VS in litt. 24/12/03 & 16/12/03, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Around Bombay (<birdsofbombay@yahoo groups.com>); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994), Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 270 on 20/12/98 (Pittie 1999a), Shahpur before Igatpuri on the Bombay-Nasik highway, undated but recent (MS 9/2/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>; Nasik, 1 female specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968), Uran Raigad district, 1 on 9/2/03 (SCH 9/2/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Uran/JNPT, Bombay, 1 on 23/12/01 (SM 23/12/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo groups.com>); Bombay, 'Not nearly so common (as Little). Breed during the rainy season,' (Aitken 1900); Dombivli, Thane district, on 22/9/01 (SCHO 23/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Breeding:** Records from: Mulshi, Pune district from July to February (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Rajewadi, on the Mhaswad tank, about 50 miles east of Satara, Satara district, nests with eggs found in January (Betham 1904). **Population changes:** In Dhule district had declined from 'very common,' (Davidson 1882) to 'not common,' (Vyawahare 1992). In the Deccan it was uncommon in the late nineteenth century (Keswal 1886, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

28 Little Cormorant
Phalacrocorax niger

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Purandare 2001, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Near Bombay (SDa 9/9/01, SM 17/8/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali &

Abdulali 1939, Aitken 1900); Dhule district 'Very common,' no signs of breeding (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: November to February and April to September (Purandare 2001, SDa 9/9/01 & SM 17/8/01, <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>; Ali & Abdulali 1939, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Aitken 1900).

29 Oriental Darter
Anhinga melanogaster

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare, ?resident and winter visitor. Recent separation from *Anhinga novaehollandiae* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Distribution and population changes:** Seems to have decreased as the Great Cormorant has increased although both are uncommon in the Konkan. Was locally common in Pune district before 1987, but no records since then (Singh 1984, Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Common resident at Ahmednagar, where Great Cormorant was unrecorded (Kurhade 1996). Very few recent records in the Konkan near Bombay, but previous to 1971 it was fairly common when 'two dozen used to be guests over several mornings,' (De, G. 1972), although according to HA it was occasional resident around Bombay (Abdulali 1981a). In 1939 it was not common around Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939). At the turn of the last century was common in the Konkan and fairly common in the Deccan and Dhule district (Aitken 1900, Keswal 1886a, Keswal, 1886, Butler 1881, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880), although Sykes (1833) found it rare in the Deccan and frequent in the Konkan. **?Breeding:** Bombay, 'More familiar (than Great and Indian Cormorant). Breed during the rainy season,' (Aitken 1900).

31/32 Frigatebird species
?Fregata minor/ariel

Unidentified frigatebird records from: Marine Drive, Bombay, 1 on 22/6/02, 2 on 27/7/01, 1 possible male *ariel* on 26/7/01, 1 on 25/7/01 (VM 25/6/02, RN 23–27/7/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Taraporevala Aquarium, Bombay, 1 on 25/7/01, 1 probably *minor* on 24/7/01 (RN 23–27/7/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); US Club, Bombay, 1 on 22/7/01 (RN 23/7/01-27/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Cuffparade, Bombay, undated (SM 25/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, during storms, undated (Aitken 1900).

31 Great Frigatebird
Fregata minor

Status: Rare migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: Cuffparade, Bombay, 2 probably males on 19/6/96 (Srivastava & Jamdar 1998); Colaba, Bombay, 1 on 29/6/53, 2 on 5/7/53 (Taylor 1954); Bandra creek, Bombay, 1 on 26/6/45 (Taylor 1954); Pali

Hill, Bombay, 1 and possibly the same individual on 27/6/45 (Taylor 1954); Bombay, 1 possible, undated (SM 25/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

32 Lesser Frigatebird
Fregata ariel

Status: Rare but regular migrant (see unidentified frigatebird species), no records away from Bombay, but most probably occurs elsewhere along the coast. **Distribution:** Records from Bombay at: Madh Beach, 3 females and 1 male on 27/7/01 (SM 27/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay 1 adult in mid-July 1988 (Naoroji 1991); Bombay, '1 juvenile found exhausted on 4/6/70 was originally ringed on Aldabra Island, Indian Ocean, 09°22'S 46°28'E on 18/4/69, and was present at there until 29/8/69. Distance between these points is 4400 km,' (Ali 1970, Ali 1970a); Bandra, Bombay, 1 male shot in July 1960 (Abdulali 1961, Abdulali 1968).

35/6 Grey Heron
Ardea cinerea

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Breeding:** Records from: Indapur, Pune district (Naik 1989); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pedgaun, Madhevadgaon and Shedgaon villages, Shirgonda taluka and Bhambora village, Karjat taluka, Ahmednagar district (Kurhade 2004); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855). Breeding records from: February, March and May (Kurhade 2004, Burgess 1855). **Population changes:** Populations fluctuate locally, for example in Pune it was uncommon in the 1960s and 1970s (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) becoming more common in 1987 (Bradbeer 1987) and fairly common in the 1990s (pers. obs.). Also in Sholapur district, it was fairly uncommon in the 1980s (Mahabal 1989). Previously uncommon around Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939) but in 2001–02 the species was reported on 42 field trips from <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. In the late nineteenth century it was common in the Deccan and Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881) and only thought to be uncommon at Bombay due to heavy hunting pressure (Aitken 1900). **Migration:** Records from: About 170 km northwest of Bombay, 19.37°N 71.23°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 27/9/83 (Simpson 1984); About 500 km west of Sindhudurg coast at 066690453 Marsden's squares = 16°05'N 69°43'E, 1 on 10/8/87 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 37:39); About 900 km west of Bombay at 0669444 Marsden's squares = 19°40'N 64°40'E, 2 on 8/9/84 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 34:61).

37 Purple Heron
Ardea purpurea

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout except apparently rare (?absent) from Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). **Population changes:** Populations fluctuate locally, for example in Pune it was uncommon in the 1960s–1980s (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). The species had increased somewhat by 1986 (Bradbeer 1987). Previously uncommon around Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali. & Abdulali 1939) but in 2001–02 the species was reported on 20 field trips in <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. In the late nineteenth century populations seem slightly less common than today (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880) although Davidson and Wenden (1878) observed it 'Sparingly' in Satara/Sholapur district although it is apparently now rare (?absent) from Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). **Migration:** Latest date: 15/5/86. Earliest date: 2/9/86, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

38 Little Heron
Butorides striatus

Status: Fairly common resident along the coast. Only one traced record from the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1999) at Sirur, probably 35 km west of Bir, 5 specimens (Field Museum 2004). **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Khamgaon (RP in litt. 2002); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998, Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla (KS <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Erandwane, between 1980–1985 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Pune (Gole 1984); Baudun south of Pune (Bradbeer 1987). Further non-coastal records from: Matheran, Raigad district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); Dhule district 'permanent resident, not very common,' (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (McCann 1937a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880). Breeding records from: April, May (McCann 1937a, Vidal 1880). **Population changes:** In the late nineteenth century was more common above the Ghats. In Satara district, it was 'very common wherever the river and canal banks are well wooded,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

42 Indian Pond Heron
Ardeola grayii

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Raigad district (Mahabal 1990, SM 17/8/01, SDa 9/9/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Back Bay, Bombay (Aitken 1900). Breeding records from: May to September (Mahabal 1990, SM 17/8/01, SDa 9/9/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882). **Migration:** Records from: About 170 km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 2 on 12/10/80, 4 on 13/10/80 (Sea Swallow 30:85).

44 Eastern Cattle Egret
Bubulcus coromandus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant. Recently split from Western Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Raigad district (Mahabal 1990); Bombay (SDa 9/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Wasind, Thane district (Barnes 1891); Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855a). Breeding records from: April to August and the 'hot weather,' (Mahabal 1990, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, SDa 9/9/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, Barnes 1891, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855a).

46 Great Egret
Casmerodius albus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Fairly uncommon in Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Karjat, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Bombay (SDa 9/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Deccan (Keswal 1886). Breeding records from: April to July (SDa 9/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Keswal 1886). **Population changes:** Populations fluctuate locally, for example in Pune it was uncommon to rare in the 1970s & 1980s (Mahabal and Lamba 1987, Bradbeer 1987). Also near Bombay it was reported as rare by Ali and Abdulali (1939) and Monga (2001) and Abdulali (1981a) also found it uncommon near Bombay but in 2001–02 the species was reported on 37 field trips in <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>. In the late nineteenth century populations were similar to today.

47 Intermediate Egret
Mesophoyx intermedia

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Raigad district (Mahabal 1990, Naik 1987a, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Thane district (Barnes 1891); Satara district (Betham 1904). Breeding records from: January, June, July, August (Mahabal 1990, Naik 1987a, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Betham 1904, Barnes 1891). **Population changes:** Populations fluctuate locally, for example in Pune it was rare in the 1970s (Mahabal and Lamba 1987). Also near Bombay the species was reported on 35 field trips in 2001–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, although Monga (2001) found it uncommon near Bombay and Abdulali (1981a) from the Bombay area found it 'occasional,' Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it fairly common. In the late nineteenth century populations were similar to today.

49 Little Egret
Egretta garzetta

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. **Breeding:** Records from: Raigad district (Mahabal 1990, Ali and Abdulali 1939); Bombay (SDa 9/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Naik 1987a); Thane district (Barnes 1891); Panjra, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: April to August (Mahabal 1990, SDa 9/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Naik 1987a, Barnes 1891, Davidson 1882). **Local movements:** Barnes (1891) and Butler (1881) found it leaves the Deccan in the breeding season (July and August) and Bradbeer (1987) noted that the species was common in the Pune district and surrounds, 'except in monsoon, when 5 were seen at Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district on 9/8/86.' **Migration:** Record from: About 170 km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E in Bombay High Oilfield, 7 on 13/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

50 Western Reef Egret
Egretta gularis

Status and distribution: Fairly common ?resident along the coast, fairly uncommon inland. No breeding records. Inland locally distributed (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1999) with records only from: Pune district at Lonavla (KS 23/9/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Ujani (Kalpavriksh 2001); Kawadi (Kalpavriksh 2001, Adelson 1998); Mula-Mutha, regular (pers. obs. PG, VKE, ABA, Kalpavriksh 2001, Kelkar 1967, Bapat 1982); Khadakvasla, regular (Vyas 1967). Further inland records from: Deccan, 'Dakhan, more plentiful,' the same status given to Great and Little Egret and White and Woolly-necked Stork (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, 'Messrs. Wenden and Davidson (1878) have not included it in their Deccan list and Jerdon and Colonel Sykes (Sykes 1833) also found it far inland on the banks of rivers in Deccan,' (Butler 1881); Nasik district, rare visitor only in the west (BR in litt. 2004). **Migration:** Record from: About 170 km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 15/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

52 Black-crowned Night Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Purandare 2001, Adelson 1998); Bombay (PV 25/6/02, SMH 11/11/01, SDa 9/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Naik 1987a, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1891). Breeding records from: June to September (Purandare 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939). **Population changes:** Around Bombay numbers have apparently increased since Abdulali (1981a) found it uncommon, although Aitken (1900) knew of a tree ten miles from Bombay, which was 'absolutely full of nests.'

Migration: Record from: About 500 km west of Ratnagiri at 066790014 Marsden's squares = 17°01'N 69°04'E, 1 juvenile on board on 13/11/73 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 25:40).

55 Little Bittern
Ixobrychus minutes

Status: Rare winter visitor in Deccan. **Distribution:** Records from: Khamgaon Pune district, in about 1988 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); U.S. Club, Bombay, 1 on 13/10/03 (KS 14/10/03 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com); According to Abdulali (1981a) it is uncommon around Bombay but there are only two published records, 1 from Thana in BNHS Collection and 1 from Belapur, Thane district, shot on 21/10/56, in BNHM collection (Abdulali & Grubh 1966, Abdulali 1968).

56 Cinnamon Bittern
Ixobrychus cinnamomeus

Status: Uncommon resident and local migrant. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khamgaon, recorded 3 times between 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002); Lonavla, 1 on 18/9/02, 4 on 23/9/021 (KS 23/9/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Telco Lake, 'not uncommon' in September 1981 (Mundkur 1983a); Pune, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968). Further records from: Mothi Bagh, Sholapur district, 1 on 2/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987), Malshej Ghat Thane district, 2 on 23/6/84 (Monga & Rane 1986); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district 'rare,' (Fairbank 1876); Deccan 'rare,' (Sykes 1833); Malvan, Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district and Dapuli, Ratnagiri district 'found sparingly,' (Vidal 1880); Dhule district, one possible pair (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Inverarity 1887); Khandala, Pune district, and Karjat, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Pune (Betham 1902a). Breeding records from: May to August (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Betham 1902a). **Population changes:** Near Bombay numbers have fluctuated from 'small numbers,' (Monga 2001) in Bombay to 'uncommon' in Bombay and surrounds (Abdulali 1981a) from 'fairly common' in Bombay and Salsette (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

57 Yellow Bittern
Ixobrychus sinensis

Status: Uncommon resident and local migrant. Less common than Cinnamon Bittern. **Distribution:** Records from: Dighi, Raigad district, 'Recently recorded (P. Mestri, J. Khasglwale, A. Pawashe),' (Pande *et al.* 2003); Pune environs, Pune district, 'Recently recorded (P. Mestri, J. Khasglwale, A. Pawashe),' (Pande *et al.* 2003); Pune, ?first record in September 1981 (Mundkur 1983a, Gole 1984); Khamgaon, Pune district, 2–3 times between 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); At Bombay, recorded as an 'occasional,' (Monga 2001) and an uncommon resident (Ali

& Abdulali 1939, Abdulali 1981a, Abdulali & Ali 1940); Madha, Pandharpur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Pandharpur, Sholapur district, 'a single specimen in October,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Breeding:** Records from: Telco Lake, Pune district (Mundkur 1983, Mundkur 1986); Bombay (SM 17/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Breeding records from: July to early August (Mundkur 1983, Mundkur 1986).

58 Black Bittern
Dupetor flavicollis

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** Two records: Mula-Mutha, Pune, in 1982 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Bombay, 1 on 23/2/87 (Jamdar & Shrivastava 1990).

59 Great Bittern
Botaurus stellaris

Status: Rare winter migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: Mulshi, Pune district, December 1965 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pashan, Pune, 'recent,' (Kalpavriksh 2001); Deccan 'rare,' (Sykes 1833, Keswal 1886); Melghat, Amravati district, 1 on 29/10/01 (LP <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, near Chembur on passage from Colaba, Bombay-Karanja, Raigad district, 1 on 19/7/04 (KS 6/8/04 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968). **Population changes:** Apparently more common in the nineteenth century around Bombay when Inverarity (1887) shot 9 and saw one between 1877–84 and had 'seen two or three others beside,' and writes, 'this year is very common about here. I have seen one or two almost every day I have been out shooting snipe,' (Inverarity 1887a). There is another specimen from December 1916 in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Sinclair also found it as rare as the 'night heron,' around Bombay (Anon 1909, Bombay Gazetteer 1909).

60 Painted Stork
Mycteria leucocephala

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly common resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Less common in the Bombay Konkan and possibly absent from south Konkan. **Breeding:** Records from: Indapur, Pune district (Naik 1989); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Ahmednagar district (Fairbank 1876); Bhima river, Ahmednagar district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khatpal, about 10 miles east of Mhaswad tank, Sholapur district (Betham 1904); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Barnes 1891). Breeding records from: February, May and June (Naik 1989, Barnes 1891). **Population changes:** In Bombay has apparently increased in numbers from a straggler (Ali & Abdulali 1939) to uncommon (Abdulali 1981a) to an occasional (Monga 2001), although in the Konkan (Raigad district?) Sinclair found it 'well represented,' (Keswal 1886a) and it was

unlisted in south Konkan by Vidal (1880). Seems to have increased in numbers since the late nineteenth century, except perhaps in Dhule district, where (Vyawahare 1992 found it 'not very common, observed three times,' in two years, although it was considered not uncommon by Davidson (1882). In the Deccan, Sinclair found it 'not uncommon,' (Keswal 1886), Butler found it occurring sparingly and Davidson and Wenden (1878) wrote that it was 'sparingly observed, but D. has seen it constantly on the Pundharpur tank,' and Vidal (1880) found it 'comparatively common on the rivers of the adjoining Satara districts.'

61 Asian Openbill
Anastomus oscitans

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant, less common in the north Konkan and absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Ten miles from the Godavari, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess (1855a). Breeding records from: February (Burgess (1855a). **Population changes:** In Bombay has apparently increased in numbers from rare (Ali & Abdulali 1939) to uncommon (Abdulali 1981a) to an occasional (Monga 2001), although in the Konkan, probably around Bombay, Sinclair found it 'locally common,' (Keswal 1886a).

62 Woolly-necked Stork
Ciconia episcopus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant in the Deccan, less common in Dhule district and rare near the coast and near Bombay. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay-Pune highway (Gole 1984); Landewadi, Pune district (UR 17/12/01, VA 18/11/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855a). Breeding records from: December, January, February, March and 'during the rains,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Keswal 1886, Burgess 1855a). **Population changes:** In Pune district has increased from an uncommon winter visitor to fairly common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987).

63 White Stork
Ciconia ciconia

Status: Uncommon winter visitor, decreasing in the south. No published records from south Konkan. **Distribution:** There is no traced evidence of there being a regular wintering area in Thane district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). There are also southern records (*contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000) from Patan, Satara district, specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968) and was fairly common in the Deccan, including Sholapur/Satara districts in the late nineteenth century (Fairbank

1876, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881). Several records from Pune district at: Dapodi, few sightings 1987 (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001), Kawadi, in December 1985 (Kalpavriksh 2001), Mula-Mutha, 1 on 11/1/94 (pers. obs.); Patas and Khamgaon, 'a couple of times,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989). Further records from: Ahmednagar, un-reviewed (Kurhade 2003); Dhule city, 40+ on 5/9/88 (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, twice (Davidson 1882); Veer near Mahad, in the Konkan, in 1997 & 1998 (P. Mestri, S. Pande). 'Also one record in 1880-Gazetteer,' (Pande *et al.* 2003); In Bombay was recorded as rare by Ali & Abdulali (1939), uncommon in the Bombay area by Abdulali (1981a) and occasional by Monga (2001), although no records between 1988 and 1997 (VK 6/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Population changes:** Appears to have been fairly common in the Deccan in the late nineteenth century (Fairbank 1876, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

65 Black Stork
Ciconia nigra

Status: Uncommon winter visitor to the Deccan. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Tanks along Sholapur Road, small flocks, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Veer, 8 on 25/2/96 (pers. obs.); Khamgaon, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); About 10–15 miles west of Ujani, 10–15 in 1987 (RM in litt. 2002); Saswat (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, regular but uncommon, undated (Purandare 1989); Shindovani Lake, 6 undated (Anon. 1989). Further records from: Banganga Tallor, Satara district, 12 on 1/2/87 (Addition to Bradbeer 1987); Ahmednagar, un-reviewed (Kurhade 2003); Ahmednagar 'uncommon,' (Kurhade 1996); Goma river, Shada and Panjra river, Dhule district 'not uncommon,' (Davidson 1882); About Jalgaon district, isolated record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); Sholapur district, once in November and once in January (Davidson & Wenden 1876); Nira river, Satara district, once by Vidal (Butler 1881); Deccan, 'rare,' (Fairbank 1876, Keswal 1886).

66 Black-necked Stork
Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Pune district at: Pawana dam, 18°44'N 73°28'E, 5 on 15/12/01, anon. obs. (Mahewaran *et al.* 2004); Mulshi, in January 1965, Khamgaon in December 1967 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khutbav in 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); About 10–15 miles west of Ujani, 10–15 in 1987 (RM in litt. 2002). Further records from: Madha, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Near Dedargaon tank, Dhule district, once, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Listed in Bombay and neighbouring area as uncommon by Abdulali (1981a) but only four published records from the Konkan at: Thane creek, Thane district, 19°12'N 75°28'E, 2 on 12/1/03, anon. obs. (Mahewaran *et al.* 2004); Wada tank, Bhiwandi Taluka,

Thane district; 1 on 26/2/67, HA+1, (Abdulali 1967); Dasgam on the Bankot River, Raigad district, 1 on 4/4/1897, E.H. Aitken (Abdulali 1967); Unspecified locality in the Konkan, probably in Raigad district 1 seen by Sinclair (Keswal 1886a). There is at least one further record from eastern Maharashtra: Baslapur reservoir, Amravati district, 20°56'N 77°48'E, 3 on 22/1/03, anon. obs. (Mahewaran et. al. 2004). **Population changes:** Recorded as rare in the Deccan in the late nineteenth century (Keswal 1886, Barnes 1891, Butler 1881).

67 Greater Adjutant
Leptoptilos dubius

Status: Endangered (BirdLife International 2001). Rare and no recent records. **Distribution:** Listed in Maharashtra (excluding Bombay Konkan) as uncommon, resident? by Abdulali (1981a) and 'Rare in Deccan,' (Ali & Ripley 1983). Described as rare in the Konkan by Sinclair (Keswal 1886a) who gives more detail in (Keswal 1886a), 'Rare. I have seen once below the Ghât, and once in the Konkan Ghat-Mátá (="Jungle hill top"), to the best of memory,' who also states 'The Adjutant, is rare in the Deccan, much less so in Khandesh,' (Keswal, 1886). Recorded as rare in the Deccan by Sykes (1833) and Fairbank (1876), and 'Very rare, but we have observed it. D. saw one feeding with a lot of vultures,' in the Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Butler (1881) states it was 'rare. Occurs sparingly in the Deccan, but I have no record of its occurrence from any other portion of the region.' Jerdon remarks, 'not rare about Hyderabad in the Deccan,' and in Dhule district Davidson (1882, 1886) records it in January 1881 and July 1886 and about 10 more solitary individuals within five or six years.

68 Lesser Adjutant
Leptoptilos javanicus

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district, and a pair was released in Telco Lake Pune, 'approx. 15 years ago. Sightings in the area could be of this pair,' but no details are given of where this pair originated (Kalpavriksh 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 21/1/01, present until 27/1/01 (Andheria 2003, SDa 23/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 13/4/03 (VA 13/4/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, about 16 years previously (AA 22/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

69 Black-headed Ibis
Threskiornis melanocephalus

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.); Ujani (pers. obs.); Kawadi (pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987); Wurwund

(Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla (KS 23/9/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Further records from: Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar city 'Uncommon,' (Kurhade, 1996); Pandharpur taluka, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). **Breeding:** Records from: Indapur, Pune district (Naik 1989); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854). Breeding record from: March (Burgess 1854). **Population changes:** Seems to have increased around Bombay where it was apparently unrecorded until 1933 (Abdulali & Ali 1940), recorded as uncommon by Abdulali (1981a) and is now considered occasional (Monga 2001). Elsewhere population seems to have changed little since the late nineteenth century, except in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it common.

70 Indian Black Ibis
Pseudibis papillosa

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Deccan and Dhule district. Rare in the Konkan. Recent separation from White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar; Mula-Mutha, Pune; Kawadi and Khutbav. Further records from: Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Barshi talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Vihloli Lake, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Gondur tank and Mukti tank, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar city 'Uncommon,' (Kurhade, 1996); In the Konkan records from: Tansa W.S., between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Tansa, Thane district (1/8/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>) and the comment by Sinclair that it was 'rather rare,' (Keswal 1886a) and it was on Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but this list was not greatly trusted by Butler (1881). **Breeding:** Records from: Near Niphad, Nasik (Pande *et al.* 2003); Indapur, Pune district (Naik 1989); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Rajewadi, Mhaswad tank, about 50 miles east of Satara, Satara district (Betham 1904); Sholapur (Barnes 1891); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855a). Breeding records from: February to June and October to December (Betham 1904, Barnes 1891, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855a). **Population changes:** Appears to have been common in the Deccan in the late nineteenth century (Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

71 Glossy Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant, less common in the Bombay Konkan and Ahmednagar city (Kurhade 1996) and possibly absent from south Konkan and Sholapur district. Present also in northwestern Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) where in Nasik district it is listed as a common resident/

migrant in the east, west and north (BR in litt. 2004) and in Dhule district Davidson (1882) found it common. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kapurwadi Reservoir, Ahmednagar district (Pittie 1999f). Breeding records from May (Pittie 1999f). **Population changes:** Appears to have been unrecorded in Pune until 1981 (Mundkur 1981). Near Bombay has apparently increased in numbers, Monga (2001) records only '2 sightings (Thane & Bassein creeks),' which would make it seem rare which it certainly was in *Abdulali & Ali 1940*, which records only one, shot in 1933 in Raigad district and a pair at Bassein, Thane district in 1939 but between 2000–02 there were 17 records from <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, sometimes in flocks of up to 100 birds. Has definitely increase dramatically in numbers in the Deccan and Konkan since the late nineteenth century when it was considered rare (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881, Keswal 1886, Keswal, 1886a) although Vidal (1880) reported it as 'comparatively common on the rivers of the adjoining Sattara districts,' and Davidson (1882) found it common in Dhule district.

72 Eurasian Spoonbill
Platalea leucorodia

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Rare in south Konkan where Vidal (1880) saw only one pair, and rare in the Konkan, probably Raigad district (Keswal 1886a). **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar; Mula-Mutha, Pune; Lonavla; Khutbav, Wurwund and Ujani in flocks of up to 125 (Bradbeer 1987 etc.). Further records from: Ahmednagar city (Kurhade 1996); Madha, Pandharpur talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district (Pittie 2000); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Nasik district, 'not uncommon,' (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Dedargaon, Nakana, Gondur, Mukti, Devbhane, etc. tanks, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992). **Breeding:** Records from: Deccan probably Sholapur/Satara districts in April and May (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Rajewadi, on the Mhaswad tank, about 50 miles east of Satara, Satara district (Betham 1904); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855a). Breeding records from: January, April, May (Betham 1904, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855a). **Population changes:** Has increased in Pune where it appears to have been unrecorded until 1981 (Mundkur 1984) and unrecorded by Mahabal & Lamba (1987). Has also increased in numbers near Bombay, where it was unlisted in *Monga 2001* although between 2000–02 there were 19 records from <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, in flocks of up to 25 birds. Previously at Bombay and Salsette it was considered rare by Ali & Abdulali (1939), unrecorded by Aitken (1900) and in the area up to and including the Ghats, occasional by Abdulali (1981a). Has increased in numbers in Dhule district, since the late nineteenth century when Davidson (1882) wrote 'I have only seen two or three pairs in the 18 months I have been in Khandesh.' However it has decreased in numbers in the Deccan where it was found to be common (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

73 Greater Flamingo
Phoenicopterus ruber

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Rare in Dhule district (Davidson 1882). **Distribution:** Present also in northwestern Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) with records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 150 on 2/8/98, BR (Pittie 1998d); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, from about 1983 (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Dhule district, 'Only (seen) twice, both at Prakasha on Tapti. First with four or five immature birds at mouth of Goma in December 1880 and second a flock of over 200 in April 1880 flying west down the Tapti,' (Davidson 1882); Nasik district, listed as a uncommon in the east and west (BR in litt. 2004). Records from Pune district at: Khutbav, Varvand, Malshej, Ujani, Madh, Patas since 1969 in flocks of up to 1500 (Gole 1984, Bharucha & Gogte 1990 etc.). Further records from: Ahmednagar city 'uncommon,' (Kurhade 1996); Rui Chatrapati Reservoir, Ahmednagar district (Pittie 2000); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district (Pittie 2000); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Manmad, Nasik district (Abdulali 1968); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2000; Editors 1992); Malati creek, Raigad district (Sinclair 1889); The following record of 'flamingo' is presumably this species, Mobar, about nine miles south of Malvan, Sindhudurg district (Abdulali 1942). **Population changes:** In Bombay was considered a common passage migrant by Ali & Abdulali (1939), although Abdulali (1981a) listed it as uncommon in the Bombay neighbourhood. In Bombay there is large flock (up to 2000) regularly present at Sewri, and smaller flocks elsewhere (Monga 2001, <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). Has increased in numbers since the late nineteenth century where it was considered rare in the Deccan and Konkan (Aitken 1900, Keswal 1886, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881, Vidal 1880).

74 Lesser Flamingo
Phoenicopterus minor

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare in the Deccan. Large numbers are regular near Bombay. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Khamgaon, twice in December 1964 and Patas, January 1969 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pashan, Pune, single 29/6/82–17/7/82, PG/TM (Mundkur 1983a, Mundkur 1984b, TM in litt. 4/6/02, Gole 1984); Khutbav, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989). Further records from: Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, 'Two-three parties of Lesser Flamingo' on 7/12/02 (NJ <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Salim Ali Lake, Aurangabad, flock of 10–12, undated (Ashwini 5/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo groups.com>); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994, Chandrasekaran 1995); Ratnagiri district, 'Former Distribution,' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). **Population changes:** Near Bombay, listed as uncommon by Monga (2001) although between 2000–02 there were 16 records from around Bombay from Sewri, Uran, Thane creek, and Trombay creek of flocks of up to 3000 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo groups.com>.

Has increased recently around Bombay, as it was previously considered to be a stray (Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Mason 1898, Ali & Ripley 1983). The only early record from Western Maharashtra is from Butler (1881) who wrote, 'Captain Feilden procured this species at Secunderabad in the Deccan and there can be little doubt as to its right to a place in this list,' (Butler 1881).

80 Lesser White-fronted Goose
Anser erythropus

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** One record: Near Pune in winter of 1918–19 (Trevenen 1922, Ali & Ripley 1983).

81 Greylag Goose
Anser anser

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** No traced evidence for regular wintering in Thane district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998); unrecorded in Abdulali's (1981a) list of Maharashtra species. Only one traced record from Gorai, Bombay, 3 flying on 16/12/00 (SM 18/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Ali & Ripley (1983) wrote 'virtually absent from the Deccan.'

82 Bar-headed Goose
Anser indicus

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Northwestern Maharashtra records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Dhule district, a flock of 15 recorded once on 15/12/89 (Vyawahare 1992); Near Aurangabad, up to 30 recorded since 1995 (Yardi 1997); Dekhu reservoir, 40 kms from Aurangabad, on Nasik-Aurangabad road, Aurangabad district, 300 undated recent (BR in litt. 26/1/05, 28/1/05); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, a pair on 15/2/99, BR (Pittie 1999c); Godavari River near Nasik, undated (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Nasik district, listed as an occasional in the east and west (BR in litt. 2004). Records from Pune district at: Veer, regular since 1983–84 in flocks of up to 40 (Yardi 1997); Ujani, occasionally reported (Yardi 1997); Near Pune Mahabal & Lamba (1987) considered it 'extremely rare,' and apparently only saw one flock of 6 in December 1971 at Mulshi, so it has apparently become more common; Near Pune, once (Trevenen 1922). Further records from: Rajewadi, Satara district, regularly in flocks of up to 80 since 1985 (Yardi 1997); Hippargaum tank, Sholapur district, about 10 regularly recorded since 1985 (Yardi 1997); Bombay a flock of 3 recorded in 1981 (Summers-Smith 1983); Bombay, 1 in 1948 (Blundell 1949); Bombay, a pair from Crawford Market in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968a); According to Ali & Whistler (1933–34) it was 'fairly generally distributed in the Deccan.'

87 Mute Swan
Cygnus olor

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** One record of a single from Kasurdi, Pune district on 11/11/22 (Trevenen 1922a, Ali & Ripley 1983).

88 Lesser Whistling-duck
Dendrocygna javanica

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. Apparently rare in south Konkan and apparently uncommon in Sholapur district, where it was unrecorded by Mahabal (1989). Northwestern Maharashtra records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at various tanks in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and in Nasik district, where it is listed as common in the east and west (BR in litt. 2004). **Breeding:** Records from: near Bombay (Monga 2001); Kambala tank, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a). Breeding records from: October, November (Pittie 1999a). **Population changes:** Around Pune appears to have been less common in about 1922 when it was not included in the bag for the year by Trevenen (1922) Has increased in Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992) where it was previously unrecorded by Davidson (1882). Near Bombay appears to have increased in number from uncommon (Ali & Abdulali 1939) to common by Abdulali (1981a) and fairly good numbers (Monga 2001). In the nineteenth century recorders varied in opinions from abundant (Sykes 1833) to 'somewhat rare,' in more open areas (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1891a). In Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, Vidal (1880) found it very rare.

89 Fulvous Whistling-duck
Dendrocygna bicolor

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Mulshi, Khadakvasla, Khamgaon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Mula-Mutha, 1 on 9/5/82, and about 1975 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Mundkur 1983a); Unrecorded near Pune by Trevenen (1922) who in 5 years had 'shot regularly throughout each season' and had 'shot fourteen varieties of duck and teal'; Pashan, Pune, almost certainly an error and should read Lesser Whistling Teal on 11/11/00 (Anon. 2001). Further records from: Bombay, listed as stray, but resident in neighbouring areas (Abdulali 1981a); Powai Lake, Bombay, 2 on 17/6/58 and Dhamangaon 8 miles from Lake Beale, Nasik district, 2 on 8/12/57, 'There are exceptionally few records from peninsular India,' (Abdulali 1958). **Population ?changes:** Rare in the late nineteenth century with the only records as follows: Ahmednagar district, Fairbank (1876) shot a pair and Sinclair also observed it there, but wrote 'it is certainly rare,' (Keswal 1886). According to Butler (1881) 'Jerdon found it tolerably plentiful at Jalna in the Deccan, in fact as common as *D. javanica*.'

90 Ruddy Shelduck
Tadorna ferruginea

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Deccan. Uncommon to rare in the Konkan. Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Records of up to 18 on 5 occasions around Bombay between 11/11/01 and 3/2/02 at Uran, Raigad district, Vasi, Thane district, on <birdsofbombay@yahoo groups.com>; Records from Bombay at: Tansa, 1 sighting (Monga 2001); Bombay, in 1972 & 1973 (De, G 1972, De, G. 1973); Bombay, in 1973 (Amladi 1973a); SGNP, Bombay, 9 on 14/11/71 (Futehally 1971); Bombay, in 1967 (Jose 1968a); Rewas, Raigad district, in 1932, 'straggler,' (Ali & Abdulali 1939). **Population changes:** In Pune district appears to have been uncommon before 1980 (Mundkur 1981, Mundkur 1983a); Around Pune, Trevenen (1922) included in his list for last years bag. Near Bombay numbers have increased recently. The only late nineteenth century record in the Konkan was once at Bombay in 1886 (Keswal 1886), but not uncommon in the Deccan (Butler 1881). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from Konkan at: Agarwaddo wetlands, Goa, 26 on 24/11/01, HL (Pittie 2002a); Panjim Salt Pans, Goa, 3 in 11/94 (Willoughby 1996); Carambolim, Goa, in winter 91/92, TG (Harris 1996); Carambolim area Goa, up to 40 in November/December 1997, 'several different observers,' (Holt 2000); Carambolim, Goa, 4 in February 2000 (Aelvoet 2000); Belgaum, Karnataka, rare (Butler 1881).

91 Common Shelduck
Tadorna tadorna

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Nasik district, unspecified locality, undated 'this year,' (BR in litt. 19/8/04); Kawadi and Ujani, Pune district in January 1997, possibly the same individual (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Pashan, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Near Pune in 1900 (Betham 1900a). Further records from: Bhima river near Pandharpur, Sholapur district (Betham 1900a); Bombay, a small flock 'some years ago. Other records from the Deccan shows that (it) occasionally occurs further south,' (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

92 Marbled Duck
Marmaronetta angustirostris

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Mulshi, Pune district, in November 1965 and January 1968 and Khamgaon, Pune district in December 1967 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Ravengaon, Pune district, 1 on 15/12/34 (Hickie 1935); Kapurwaddi tank, Ahmednagar one shot on 26/1/47 (Abdulali & Shekar 1966, Abdulali 1968a).

93 Northern Pintail
Anas acuta

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor in the Deccan. Uncommon in south Konkan. **Population changes:** In Bombay listed as 'uncommon, good numbers in some years,' by Monga (2001) and only five records of up to 330 between 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Borivli, Bombay, 1000 were present for a few years previous to 1972 when 100 were present (De, G. 1972, De, G. 1973), and is listed as common by Abdulali (1981a), Ali & Abdulali (1939) found it 'in small numbers' as did Sinclair (Keswal 1886a). **Migration:** Latest date: 15/5/86. Earliest date: 2/9/86, Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987). In the late nineteenth century, Vidal (1880) records it in small numbers in some years in Ratnagiri district.

94 Common Teal
Anas crecca

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout. Records also from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998): 'Observed only at Toranmal and Laling tanks,' (Vyawahare 1992); 'Very common wherever there is any water. I saw a considerable flock on 19/9/1880,' (Davidson 1882). **Migration:** Latest date: 25/3/86, Mula-Mutha, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

97 Indian Spot-billed Duck
Anas poecilorhyncha

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant in the Deccan, less common in the Konkan. Recent split from Chinese Spot-billed Duck *Anas zonorhyncha* from *A. poecilorhyncha* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Gole 1984); Niphad, Nasik district (Abdulali & Ali 1940). **Population changes:** In Bombay it is present in 'small numbers,' (Monga 2001), and was listed as occasional by Abdulali (1981a) but has increased dramatically from a straggler in *Ali & Abdulali 1939*, with the only records up to that time being in 1900, 1909, 1930 (at Kihim, Raigad district) and a further record in 1940 (Ali & Abdulali 1940). In late nineteenth century Butler (1881) stated it to have been absent from Ratnagiri district, but in the Konkan (presumably Raigad district), Sinclair found it 'not very common, nor as my observation goes, a permanent resident,' (Keswal 1886a). In Dhule district it was rare and only recorded once by Davidson (1882), although today it is a 'not uncommon' winter visitor to Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992).

100 Mallard
Anas platyrhynchos

Status: Rare winter visitor to the Deccan. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Telco Pimpri, 2–300 on 26/10/00 (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Pashan, in 2000 (SDa in litt. 2000); Wurwund, 1 on 8/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Telco February 1980 (Gole 1984); Khamgaon, 1987–89 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Veer, 2 on 25/2/96 (pers. obs.); Khamgaon, 1 male and 3 females on 12/1/87, 19/11/87, 30/1/88 (Purandare 1997); Near Pune, included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922). Records from Bombay at: Andheri, 1 in about 1992 (KG 5/12/00 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>; Bombay Market, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968a); Near Bombay in 1900 (Anon 1900, Aitken 1900); 1 at Nagothane in Dharamtar creek (Keswal 1888); Taluja Panwell, 1 male shot by Borrisow on 17/11/24 and 1 a week later (Abercrombie 1924). **Population changes:** No late nineteenth century records from elsewhere in Western Maharashtra.

101 Gadwall
Anas strepera

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Deccan. Less common in the Konkan. **Population changes:** Near Pune numbers may fluctuate from year to year, from common to uncommon (Mahabal and Lamba 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01). Less common near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Population densities were perhaps higher in the nineteenth century, when Sykes's (1833) found it abundant and Butler (1881) common in the Deccan and less common in Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880). In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it 'much the commonest duck,' which is similar to the statement of Mahabal and Lamba (1987) that it was 'one of the commonest wintering ducks,' around Pune. Davidson (1882) saw a pair in Dhule district on 25th April, 'but one was evidently a cripple.'

102 Falcated Duck
Anas falcata

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Two records (probably the same individual) from Pune district: Khutbav, a pair on 25/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Wurwund, 1 in January 1987, KP (PB in litt. 2002).

103 Eurasian Wigeon
Anas penelope

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Common in the Konkan but uncommon near Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Inverarity 1887). Very few recent records near Bombay, Monga (2001) has 5 records and there is one from Waller

(1972) and from a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it common. Records also from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998): 'At tanks like Gondur, Nimdaley, Toranmal etc. Few in number,' (Vyawahare 1992); 'Fairly common throughout the district,' (Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Numbers can fluctuate from year to year, for example at Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Near Pune has apparently increased in numbers since Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it uncommon. In the late nineteenth century, common throughout, although may be absent in the Konkan in years of high rainfall (Butler 1981, Vidal 1880, Keswal 1886a). **Migration:** Latest date: 29/3/86, Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

104 Garganey
Anas querquedula

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor to the Deccan. Less common in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Vidal 1880). **Population changes:** Population seems to have changed little since the late nineteenth century. **Migration:** Latest date: 15/5/86. Earliest date: 18/9/86, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

105 Northern Shoveler
Anas clypeata

Status: Common winter visitor to the Deccan. Uncommon in south Konkan (Butler 1981, Vidal 1800, Vidal 1883). **Distribution:** In Bombay, Monga (2001) reports 'very small number,' and around Bombay there were 6 reports from <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, between 2000–02. Ali & Abdulali (1939) found it not uncommon and from the area up to and including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) found it common. **Population changes:** Population seems to have changed little since the late nineteenth century. **Migration:** Latest date: 19 May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939). In Dhule district 'there were considerably flocks about Dhulia as late as 7/5/1881,' (Davidson 1882).

106 Pink-headed Duck
Rhodonessa caryophyllacea

Status: Critical (BirdLife International 2001). Probably extinct. **Distribution:** Records from: Jalna, before 1878 (Hume and Marshall 1879–81, Ali & Ripley 1968–98, BirdLife International 2001); Ahmednagar (assumed) once (Fairbank 1876, Hume 1879c, Bucknill 1924a, BirdLife International 2001); 'Khandesh area (?),' probably referring to Salvadori 1895 (Ali & Ripley 1983); 'Jerdon also heard of it as an occasional visitant to the Deccan, but says that it is rare in Southern India, which is doubtless the case. In fact it seems to be rare everywhere,' (Butler 1881).

107 Red-crested Pochard
Rhodonessa rufina

Status: Rare winter visitor south of Dhule district. Recorded at Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), where it is common (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882). **Distribution and population changes:** No records from Pune district since early 1980s when it was apparently fairly common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Around Pune, included in Trevenen's list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922). Bombay neighbouring up to and including the ghats, listed as uncommon (flocks), although Forest Owlet which at that time was thought to be possibly extinct was also listed as uncommon (Abdulali 1981a); Ahmednagar, specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968a); Deccan, 'rare,' (Sykes 1833); Deccan, Fairbank in *Butler 1881;* Konkan, probably Raigad district, 'rare,' (Keswal 1886a).

108 Common Pochard
Aythya farina

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor to the Deccan, becoming less common in the south. Less common in the Konkan possibly absent from south Konkan. **Population changes:** Near Pune has increased in numbers (Bharucha & Gogte 1990), since Mahabal & Lamba (1987) found it 'not so common.' Less common near Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Has increased in Dhule district from rare, one record (Davidson 1882) to 'numbers' at least 6 tanks (Vyawahare 1992). In the late nineteenth century common in the Deccan (Butler 1881) but presumably patchily distributed as considered tolerably common by Davidson but rare by Wenden in their combined paper (Davidson & Wenden 1878). In Ratnagiri district unrecorded by Vidal (1800), although in the Konkan was included in Lloyd's list (Butler 1881) and Sinclair found it rare, probably in Raigad district (Keswal 1886a). **Migration:** Latest date: late March, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

109 Ferruginous Pochard
Aythya nyroca

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly common winter visitor in the Deccan. Rare in south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), with only one record of a flock of 5 or 6 near Khed, Ratnagiri district in December 1878 (Vidal 1880). Recorded in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), see population changes. **Population changes:** In Bombay listed as uncommon by Monga (2001) and there have been no recent records on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com> although it was considered not uncommon by Abdulali & Ali (1940) and in the Konkan, probably Raigad district, it was found to be 'the most plentiful Duck on the coast,' by Sinclair (Keswal 1886a). In south Konkan it is probably rare, Vidal (1880) found it only once. In the late nineteenth century reports

were varied in the Deccan with it being reported as 'rare,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878) and 'not uncommon but occurs sparingly throughout,' (Butler 1881). In Dhule district numbers seem to have decreased from common (Davidson 1882) to 'very few,' (Vyawahare 1992).

111 Tufted Duck
Aythya fuligula

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor in the Deccan, decreasing but present in the south (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). In late nineteenth century Davidson and Wenden (1881) found it fairly common in the Deccan (probably Satara/Sholapur districts). Rare in the Konkan Recorded in south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), where Vidal (1880) found it absent except in November 1880 when there were large flocks at Vashisti and when he also collected one at Ratnagiri, which is probably the specimen from Ratnagiri in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968a). Butler (1881) shot it occasionally at Belgaum, Karnataka. Rare near Bombay with only 2 recent records (Monga 2001). Considered scarce by Abdulali and Ali (1939, 1940) who give following records: Tilsi in 1940, Thane in 1899, undated at Alibag and at Pen, Raigad district in 1887 (Inverarity (1887). From a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it occasional. In late nineteenth century it was rare in the Bombay Konkan (Inverarity 1887, Keswal 1887, Keswal 1886a). **Population changes:** Numbers may fluctuate dramatically from year to year from very common to uncommon at the same locality, e.g. Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Mundkur 1983a) and around Pune, where it was 'seen not more than twice in 7 years 1965–71,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). In late nineteenth century Davidson and Wenden (1881) found it fairly common in the Deccan, although Butler (1881), probably further south, found it rare. In south Konkan, Vidal (1880) found it absent except in 1880 when there were large flocks. **Migration:** Latest date: Near Bombay 14th March (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

112 Greater Scaup
Aythya marila

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** Three records from: Mulshi, Pune, in November 1965 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); White Temple Lake, Ahmednagar, 1 on 6/2/49, in BNHS collection (Aspinall 1950, Abdulali 1968a); Panvel, Bombay, a female on 13/1/1884 (Inverarity 1887, Inverarity 1887a).

114 Cotton Pygmy-goose
Nettapus coromandelianus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Uncommon in the north Konkan, rare in south Konkan. **Breeding** records from: near Indune, near Bombay (Inverarity 1887); Khandala Pune district, possible breeding,

when 'a family party on this tank last September,' (Stairmand 1970). **Population changes:** Common around Pune although has increased in numbers, it was unrecorded by Treveven (1922) who shot regularly throughout each season for nearly five years, and had 'shot fourteen varieties of duck and teal'; In Bombay it has also increased to a possible resident, and 'small numbers,' (Monga 2001) but was considered rare by Abdulali & Ali (1939) with records only from 1909, 1934 and 1887 (Inverarity 1887), and from a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it a common resident. In the late nineteenth century fairly common in the Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881) but uncommon to rare in the Konkan where in Ratnagiri district Vidal saw it only at Chiplun and Armstrong (Vidal believed) shot some in Ratnagiri (Vidal 1800). Sinclair found it also 'rather uncommon' in the Konkan, probably Raigad district (Keswal 1886a). In Dhule district it has also increased from when Davidson (1882) found it rare and recorded a small flock once although Vyawahare (1992) found it 'at tanks like Gondur in considerable numbers.'

115 Comb Duck
Sarkidiornis melanotos

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon ?resident (no breeding records) and local migrant in the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Less common in the Konkan, possibly absent from south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Vidal 1880). Northwestern Maharashtra records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Dhule district 'Observed at Gondur tank only, number varies between 10–15,' (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, rare, 1 at Tiltana in Nizampur in February 1880 (Davidson 1882); Nasik district, listed as uncommon throughout (BR in litt. 2004). Near Bombay there were 5 individuals reported on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> from 2000–02 and the following records: solitary bird recorded twice in 1971 (De, G. 1971, Ashford 1971); Kihim Raigad district, one was shot at in May in 1930s (Ashford 1971); Penn, a solitary young collected by Inverarity on 28/11/1887 (Inverarity 1887). See population changes for further Deccan and Konkan records. **Population changes:** In Pune district the species is now not uncommon (pers. obs.) but was previously considered 'rare. Shot once in December '55 at Patas,' by Mahabal and Lamba (1987) and Trevenen (1922) found it rare. Unrecorded in Sholapur district by Mahabal (1989) but this survey had limited coverage. See above for Dhule district population change. Unrecorded near Bombay by Monga (2001) although see Bombay records above. From a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it uncommon in flocks. From a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it uncommon in flocks. In the nineteenthcentury numbers seem little changed from today. In the Deccan and Dhule district it was 'found more or less (generally less) over the whole region,' (Keswal 1886) and in the Deccan, Satara/Sholapur districts, 'moderately common in the rains and cold weather,' (Wenden & Davidson 1878), although Butler (1881) found it less common as did Sykes (1833). Unrecorded in south Konkan by Vidal (1880) although

in the Konkan, probably Raigad district, Sinclair found it 'rather uncommon,' (Keswal 1886a). In Dhule district, numbers have increased as Davidson (1882) saw it only once. **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) records from: Belgaum, Karnataka, 'occasionally seen,' (Butler 1881); Dandeli W.S., Karnataka, undated (Stanton 2002).

121 Common Merganser
Mergus merganser

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One record: 'Shewa just across Bombay Harbour, 1 shot on the 2nd instant (December)' =?2/12/1886 (Aitken 1887, Keswal 1887, Aitken 1900, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Listed as *mergus* sp. in the Bombay list of Abdulali (1981a).

124 Black-shouldered Kite
Elanus caeruleus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. Uncommon in north Konkan, possibly absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880). **Breeding** records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune University (Ingalhallikar 1988); Pune (Gole 1984, Betham 1904, Betham 1902a, Barnes 1888, Yule 1879); Gangapur, Nasik district (Pittie 1999c); Sholapur district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1879, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1888). Breeding records from all months. **Population changes:** Population has crashed at times in the Deccan e.g. in 1900–04 (Betham 1902a, Betham 1904) and 1876–78 and 1880 (Davidson 1882), probably due to drought years in 1877 (Vidal 1880), 1897 (Ali & Abdulali 1939) and 1899 (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37, Aitken 1900), but the population seems to recover very quickly possibly due to double brooding (Davidson 1879). 1973 was also a drought year, i.e. rains failed in the 1972 monsoon (Navarro 1974) and it would be interesting to know of any population changes at that time. Considered rare (four records) around Bombay by Ali & Abdulali (1938a, 1940), although from the area up to and including the Ghats Abdulali (1981a) records it as occasional and more recently has increased in numbers, Monga (2001) found 'small numbers, but quite regularly seen,' also recorded by De, G. (1973).

127 Black Baza
Aviceda leuphotes

Status: Rare migrant. **Distribution:** One record from Bhimashankar Pune district, 1 on 1/1/86 (Rane & Borges 1988).

130 Oriental Honey-buzzard
Pernis ptilorhynchus

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Breeding:** Records from: Kihim, Raigad district (Editors 1992, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Thane, Thane district (Barnes 1888); Sholapur (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Breeding records from: March to May (Editors 1992, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Barnes 1888, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Population changes:** In the late nineteenth century it was unrecorded by Vidal (1880) in south Konkan, although undoubtedly occurs and in Sholapur district, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'rather rare.'

133 Black Kite
Milvus migrans

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. **Local movements:** Aitken (1900) found it absent from the Konkan (except Bombay) between early June and late August. **Sub-species:** *M. m. lineatus* is also a fairly common winter visitor (Soman 1963, Vyawahare 1992), with records from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha Pune; Bhimashankar; Ujani; Khamgaon; Lonavla. Further records from: Bombay; Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district; Ratnagiri; Dhule district; Gangapur dam, Nasik district. **Breeding:** Records from: September to April (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854). **Migration:** One record from: About 170 km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 7/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

135 Brahminy Kite
Haliastur indus

Status and distribution: Common resident along the coast. Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant inland. Inland records from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs., Kalpavriksh 2001, Bradbeer 1987); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Kawadi and Khutbav (Bradbeer 1987); Patas (Adelson 1998); Bhigwan (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Ingalhallikar 1988, Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further inland records from: Koyna W.S., Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Malshiras, Pandharpur, Sholapur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Supa/Rehekuri/Bhigwan Lake (ASH 25/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Panjra and 'elsewhere' Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Berar (Wright 1942); Sirur, 35 km west of Bir, 2 specimens (Field Museum 2004); Sirur, probably same locality 35 km west of Bir, 2 specimens (Field Museum 2004). **Breeding:** Records from: North Konkan (Ali & Whistler 1934a, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); South Konkan (Hume & Oates 1890a, Vidal 1880); Khatpal, about 10 miles east of Mhaswad tank on Bhima river, Sholapur

district (Betham 1904); Bhima river, probably Sholapur/Ahmednagar districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854); Near Pune (Betham 1902); Dhule district (Davidson 1880); Ahmednagar surrounds, listed as a rare resident (Kurhade 1991); Bombay (Barnes 1888). Breeding records from: January to May (Ali & Whistler 1934a, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Hume & Oates 1890a, Betham 1902, Davidson 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854). **Population changes:** Appears to have been more common until fairly recently at Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) and Berar (Wright 1942).

136 Northern Goshawk
Accipiter gentilis

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district: Bopdeo Ghat, 1 male photographed on 6/2/05 (pers. obs.); The following three records probably refer to the same individual. Near Khadakvasla, 1 on 18/10/81 and 1 on 4/11/81; Baner area, 1 on 22/10/81 (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 1988, Mundkur 1983a, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Ingalhallikar 1988) and one possible at Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district on 18/10/00 (VS in litt. 16/12/03).

137/8 Shikra
Accipiter badius

Status: Fairly common resident throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Ingalhallikar 1988); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kannad near Aurangabad and Akola (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); South Konkan (Vidal 1880). Breeding records from: March to June (Aitken 1900, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Hume & Oates 1890a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

144/5 Crested Goshawk
Accipiter trivirgatus

Status: Rare, probably resident. **Distribution:** Records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, a pair in flight on 22/10/00 (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Sinhagad, Pune district, 1 on 3/5/81 (Mundkur 1983a, Ingalhallikar 1988); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 possible, displaying on 1/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Rajgad, Pune district, in 1984 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Panchgani, Satara district, on 3/8/02, 2/11/02, 15/12/02 'and occasionally at other times in between,' (RP in litt. 12/02); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, seen in courtship display in March 1999 (RP in litt. 2002); Sahyadris 'Seen by others in these hills – RP pers. comm.,' (Gole 1998); Deccan/W. Ghats? [The specimen collected by Sykes (1832) is apparently too large for the southern form and the location is therefore doubted by Ali & Ripley (1983),

although there is a specimen of the Himalayan form *A. t. indIcus* from Anantagiri, Madras Presidency on 28/4/30 (Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37)] '*Astur hyder.* Longitudo *corporis* 16 ½ –17 inches, *caudae* 6½ –7 inches,' (Sykes 1832).

148 Eurasian Sparrowhawk
Accipiter nisus

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Under-recorded in recent literature. Owing to its disputed status all records are given in full. **Distribution:** Pune district records: Bopdeo Ghat, one photographed on 6/2/05 on a five-day trip to Pune. Previously three sightings in Pune/Satara districts in the winter of 1993/94 and seven in 1994/95 (pers. obs.); Pune district, uncommon in 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Pune area, occasional (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Ujani, Pune district, common in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); south Pune, 1 female on 22/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, 1 between 1–7 March 1979 (Gole 1980); Pune, 'Not uncommon' (RP pers. comm. 2002); Pune, undated (Ingalhallikar 1988); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav, 'uncommon' between 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); .Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998); Panshet, undated (Gole 1988); Rajgurunagar, Sahyadri School, 1 possible female/juvenile seen once between 29/1/01–4/2/01 (VS in litt. 24/12/03 & 16/12/03). Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 on 14/12/94 (pers. obs.); Mahabaleshwar, undated (Gole 1998); Matheran, Satara district, 1 between 26–28/1/01 (AA 29/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran undated (Gole 1998); Ahmednagar city, 'uncommon' (Kurhade 1996); Sirur, probably 35 km west of Bir, 1 female specimen from 28/12/1894 (Field Museum 2004); Toranmal, Taloda, Sakri and Dhule, Dhule district, 'not very common' (Vyawahare 1992). Near Bombay this species was unrecorded by Abdulali & Ali (1938a) but later listed as 'uncommon' by Abdulali (1981a) and more recently 'occasional' by Monga (2001). There is a record of one from Bombay in 1972 (G. De 1972). At Elephanta, Bombay, Clark (1994) a world raptor expert recorded this species in October 1990 and 'over a dozen times since then.' From 2000–02 there were 8 records from the Bombay area posted to <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. **Population changes:** In the late nineteenth century Davidson and Wenden (1881) found it common in the Deccan although Butler (1881) who worked mostly around Belgaum found it uncommon occurring only as a straggler. Fairbank (1876) collected two specimens between Pune and Mahabaleshwar. In Dhule district Davidson (1882) shot only one specimen but added, 'but doubtless had I been shooting small hawks as a rule, others would have turned up.' **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** In Goa there are 9 records, since the first sighting in 28/10/81 until 2000 (Lainer 2004).

151 Besra
Accipiter virgatus

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), ?resident of the Ghats and Konkan. Possibly under-recorded. **Distribution:** Record north of previously given range from: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03). Further records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, undated (Gole 2000), Lonavla, Pune district between 13–14/3/02 (KS 19/3/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Pune city, undated (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Bombay, 'occasional winter migrant,' (Monga 2001); Kandivli, Bombay, regular winter visitor from 1997–2000, with 3–4 sightings per week from mid-October to early December 2000 (SM 5/12/00, 11/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 4/11/01 (SM 4/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, one record on 16/12/12 (Abdulali & Ali 1938a); Bombay and neighbourhood up to and including the Ghats, 'stray,' (Abdulali 1981a).

153 Long-legged Buzzard
Buteo rufinus

Status: Rare winter visitor. There is serious risk of confusion with *Buteo buteo,* careful examination of potential Long-legged Buzzard records from Goa invariably turn out to be those of immature *B. b. vulpinus* (pers. obs.). There are no clear records of adult Long-legged Buzzard from western Maharashtra; on this basis and backed up by the experience of Clark (1994) at Bombay and contrary to the majority of records, Long-legged Buzzard is probably the more rare species in the region. **Distribution:** Apparently not uncommon in Pune district, but records lack details, Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it fairly common around Pune but did not record *Buteo buteo,* which Clark (1994) found more common near Bombay. Pune records need careful scrutiny. Records from: Pune city, 1+ in 1986 (RP in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Records from near Bombay at: Sewri, 1 on 12/10/03 (KS 14/10/03 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com); Elephanta, Bombay, 1 in October 1990 (Clark 1994); Powai, Bombay, 2 singles in December 1981 (Summers-Smith 1983). **Population changes:** In the late nineteenth century Fairbank (1876) and Butler (1881) found it not uncommon above the Ghats, although Davidson & Wenden (1878) record it only once at Pandharpur, Sholapur district. Unrecorded by Vidal (1880) in the south Konkan. No early records of *Buteo buteo.*

155 Common Buzzard
Buteo buteo

Status: Apparently a rare winter visitor but probably confused with *Buteo rufinus,* which see. Probably under-recorded (?on passage) near Bombay. There are several records of *Buteo buteo vulpinus* from Goa (pers. obs.). **Distribution:** Unlisted in Maharashtra by Abdulali (1981a). Gole (1998) lists this species and not *Buteo rufinus*

in the Western Ghats. Records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 in March 94 (RP in litt. 7/02); Mahabaleshwar, 1 on 1/3/96 (pers. obs.); Panchgani, Satara district, 1 in February 1998 (Adelson 1998); Bombay, 'rare,' (Monga 2001); Elephanta, Bombay, in October 1990 and 'on most visits,' (over 12) since then (Clark 1994); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 1 possible on 21/10/00 (VS in litt. 16/12/03). **Population changes:** No early records of *Buteo buteo*.

157 White-eyed Buzzard
Butastur teesa

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Less common in the Konkan. Records from the Konkan at: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Ratnagiri district, 1 between 7–19 January 1963 (Soman 1963); Bombay 'occasional,' (Monga 2001); Bombay, several records (possibly the same individual) in November–December 1944 (Martin 1944); Marve, Bombay, 1 in 1970 (Stairmand 1970g); Bombay and Salsette, 'uncommon,' (Abdulali & Ali 1938a); Bombay 'Not common, except in famine years,' (Aitken 1900); Bombay neighbourhood up to and including the Ghats, 'uncommon,' (Abdulali 1981a); Palgad and Lanje, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Mahalunge Pune district (Bradbeer 1987); Pune city (Ingalhallikar 1988); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably near Ahmednagar (Burgess 1854). Breeding records from: February to May (Bradbeer 1987, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1854). **Population changes:** Has decreased in numbers although it is still one of the most common raptors. In the late nineteenth century it was common in the Deccan (Butler 1881) and Dhule district (Davidson 1882) although in south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it scarce and it was apparently erroneously omitted from the Deccan list of Davidson and Wenden (1878).

161 Crested Hawk Eagle
Spizaetus cirrhatus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident throughout. Recent separation from Changeable Hawk Eagle *Spizaetus limnaetus,* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Records from: Lonavla, Bhimashankar, Sinhagad, Khandala, Pune, Katraj, Panshet, Pune district; Matheran, Raigad district; Kalamba, Chandoli, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur district; Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Satara district; Sholapur district; Ratnagiri district; Hedvi Konkan; Tansa W.S., and Dativare, Thane district; Bombay; Ahmednagar; Akrani and Satpuras, Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir and Nandurbar taluka, Dhule district. **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Ingalhallikar 1988, Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Panchgani, Satara district (RP in litt. 2002); Kalamba, Kolhapur, calling (PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); South Konkan (Hume & Oates 1890a, Barnes 1888, Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1888). Breeding records from: November

to May (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Bradbeer 1987, Ali & Whistler 1934a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880). Calling noted in mid September at Bhimashankar (NJ 7/10/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Population changes:** Near Bombay appears to have increased in numbers, Monga (2001) lists it as occasional although it is unlisted by Ali & Abdulali (1938a) and Abdulali (1981a) listed it as uncommon resident in the area including the Ghats. In the late nineteenth century was more common elsewhere; Vidal (1880) found it to be the most common eagle in south Konkan and Davidson (1882) found it very common in Dhule district.

163 Bonelli's Eagle
Hieraaetus fasciatus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident in the Deccan. No reliable records from the Konkan, although it appeared in Lloyd's list for the Konkan (Butler 1881). In the Bombay neighbourhood, up to and including the Ghats, listed as uncommon, resident by Abdulali (1981a). Uncommon in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) had only three records, and Vyawahare (1992) records it only at Toranmal. **Breeding:** Recorded from: Sinhagad, Pune district, displaying 5/3/94 (pers. obs.); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, adults on nest with one chick (pers. obs.); Pashan, Pune district (pers. obs., Watve *et al.* 1990, Ingalhallikar 1988, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Gole 1984); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Sholapur district (Betham 1902a, Betham 1900); Kassigaum, Sangli district, Dhotri, Sholapur district and Subjar, ?Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854). Breeding records from: late November to early April, but mainly December and January (pers. obs., Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Watve *et al.* 1990, Betham 1902a, Betham 1900, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854).

164 Booted Eagle
Hieraaetus pennatus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Deccan. Uncommon to rare in the Konkan. In Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as an occasional, Clark (1994) did not record this species whilst raptor watching at Elephanta and Ali & Abdulali (1938a) had only two records and in the area including the Ghats Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon. In Dhule district (Davidson 1882) found it rare although Vyawahare (1992) observed it many times over Dhule city and in Toranmal area. **Population changes:** In the late nineteenth century Butler (1881) and Davidson & Wenden (1878) found it not uncommon and occasional, respectively, in the Deccan. In south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it rare.

165 Rufous-bellied Eagle
Hieraaetus kienerii

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Record from: Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 immature recorded on 10 days between 27/12/93 and 29/1/94 and presumably the same individual on 11/11/94 (pers. obs.).

167 Eastern Imperial Eagle
Aquila heliaca

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Mula-Mutha, Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Nandur-Madhameshwar, 40 km east of Nasik-Pune road, Nasik district, 1 adult on 17/12/83 (Goenka *et al.* 1985). Near Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon and there have been the following recent records: Mahul, 1 on 12/12/01 (Verma 2004); SGNP, 1 on 6/10/02 (SDa 7/10/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandivli west, 2–4 adults on 9/2/01 (SM 11/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandivli west, 6 undated, and 2 on 10/1/01 (SM 10/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bainganwadi 1 undated (SM 19/12/00<birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Andheri west, 1 undated (SDa 6/11/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Borivli, 2–6 on 28/10/01 (SDa 28/10/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bombay between Mankhurd & Vashi bridge, 1 on 12/1/01(AS 12/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vashi, undated (ASH 30/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Deonar dump, undated (BA 20/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, the record of a female specimen dated December 1939 at FMNH in *BirdLife International 2001* is incorrect, there is no such specimen (Field Museum 2004). In the nineteenth century Davidson (Davidson & Wenden 1878) shot an immature male in August at Sholapur (Butler 1881). Sykes (1832) gives a description of specimen '*A. bifasciata*' from the Deccan, which Butler thought could have been an Eastern Imperial Eagle but Steppe Eagle is much more likely.

168 Tawny Eagle
Aquila rapax

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Undoubtedly confused with Steppe Eagle, which is more common in the winter. Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as an uncommon winter migrant, although Ali & Abdulali (1945) wrote 'it is often seen,' and in the area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional. There have been at least 7 unconfirmed records from Bombay between 2000–03 from <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, and W. Clark saw it in February 1996 (MD 18/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Records from: Mula-Mutha, Pune, about 2 records per month, in winter 1993–96

(pers. obs.); Bombay (2), Lonavla, Pune district (1), Panchgani, Satara district (3), specimens in the BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969). **Breeding:** Records from: Bhugaon, Pune district (Purandare 1998); Pune district (Betham 1902); Sholapur district (Davidson 1879); Akola district, (Hume & Oates 1890a). Breeding records from: September to February (Davidson 1882, Davidson 1879, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Hume & Oates 1890a). **Population changes:** Numbers have dramatically dropped since the late nineteenth century when in the Deccan, Fairbank (1876) found it common and Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'extremely abundant' and breeding. In Dhule district (Davidson (1882) found it very common and breeding abundantly. Unrecorded by Vidal (1880) in south Konkan and Butler (1881) wrote 'appears to be scarce,' in Ratnagiri (district).

169 Steppe Eagle
Aquila nipalensis

Status: Fairly common winter visitor. More common than Tawny Eagle in the winter (pers. obs.). Around Pune many are mis-identified as Tawny Eagle. **Distribution:** Records of large numbers south of previously given range (Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani, Satara district (RP in litt., Adelson 1998) and common at Goa in October 2003 (pers. obs.). Up to 200 *Aquila* eagles, originally identified as Tawny Eagle were reported at garbage dumps at Panchgani, Satara district and Pune and Hadapsar, Pune (RP in litt. 7/11/03, RP in litt. 11/9/03, 2/1/03 11/3/03. Ingalhallikar 1988, Gole 1980, Gole 1975, Gole 1984), subsequent examination of photographs from these gathering has shown the predominant if not only species of these gatherings to be Steppe Eagles (RN in litt. 9/9/03, PG pers. comm. 2002, pers. obs.). Near Bombay unlisted by Monga (2001) although there have been 11 reports from around Bombay between 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com> and Clark (1994) recorded it on a few visits at Elephanta Island. In the Bombay area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon and near Bombay Ali & Abdulali (1938a) had only two records and considered it a straggler. **Population ?changes:** The only definite record of this species in the nineteenth century is from Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it very abundant, so it appears to have expanded it's range (nineteenth century Collectors would surely have detected the species if it had been present) and the fact that it is also unrecorded in *Vyawahare 1992* at Dhule district is presumably an identification error. Two records record from the Deccan by Sykes (1832) of '*A. bifasciata* Hardwicke and Gray' probably also refers to this species.

170 Greater Spotted Eagle
Aquila clanga

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon winter visitor. Difficulty in separation from Indian Spotted Eagle makes records uncertain but Greater/Indian Spotted Eagles are not uncommonly sighted in the Deccan, often near water. **Distribution:** Record from Mula-Mutha, 1 adult photographed on 4/2/05 showing the short gape, round nostril, long nape feathers and brown iris (pers. obs.). The following unconfirmed records are claimed from the Pune district: Ujani, between 11–12/1/97 (SS in litt. 2002); Ujani, Pune district, 1 on 5/2/94 (pers. obs.); Bhimashankar, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khamgaon, 1 adult on 22/12/02 (RP in litt. 2/1/03); Varvand, 1 adult on 22/12/02 (RP in litt. 2/1/03); Pashan, Pune, 'a few records,' (RP in litt. 2002). Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and there have been 12 reports from around Bombay between 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, Clark (1994) recorded it once in October 1990 and again in February 1996 (MD 18/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). In the Bombay area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon Ali & Abdulali (1938a) had only two records from Bombay and Salsette and considered it a straggler. The quote from Abdulali (1981a) in *BirdLife International 2001* 'uncommon' has been misinterpreted, as the species is un-bracketed and therefore refers only to the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats and not the whole of Maharashtra. Further records from near Bombay: Mahul, 1+ on 12/12/01 (Verma 2004) SGNP, 1 in January 1987 (BirdLife International 2001); Bombay, the record of a male specimen from January 1939 at FMNH in *BirdLife International 2001* is incorrect, there is no such specimen (Field Museum 2004); There are 2 specimens from Lake Beale, Nasik district in the BNHS collection, presumably the same specimens given as Lake Beale (December 1949) and Ghoti (December 1957) in *BirdLife International 2001* (Abdulali 1969). **Population ?changes:** In the nineteenth century Davidson and Wenden (1878), observed it several times in the Deccan and 'believed (it) to breed near the Ekroot tank,' Sholapur district and Butler (1881) found it to be not common and very local. The breeding mentioned in Khandesh by Ali & Ripley (1983) is discounted in *BirdLife International 2001*.

171 Indian Spotted Eagle
Aquila hastata

Status: Recently split from Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina* (Parry *et al.* 2002), and status classified as Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2004). **Distribution:** Apparently many records of this species actually refer to *clanga* (Krys Kazmierczak <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>). Greater/Indian Spotted Eagles are not uncommonly sighted in the Deccan, almost always near water. The following unconfirmed records are claimed from the Pune district: Pune, Law College Hill, in 1980s (RP in litt. 2002); Ujani, 1 in 1986, 1 in 1987, 0 in 1988, 0 in 1989 from an annual

count on/around 15 January in the same segment of the lake. Common (possible resident) in 1986, common (possible resident) in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and there have been 9 reports from around Bombay between 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> and W. Clark observed it in February 1996 (MD 18/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). In the Bombay area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon and near Bombay it was unrecorded by Ali & Abdulali (1938a). There is a specimen from Kalyan, Thane disstrict in the BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969).

172 Black Eagle
Ictinaetus malayensis

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant, not so rare (contra Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Regularly recorded at Lonavla and Bhimashankar, Pune district and Mahabaleshwar, Satara district. Near Bombay appears to be more scarce, there have been 7 records since 1940 (Prater 1940, Rao 1968, Monga 2001, 26/1/01 and 18/12/00, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Clark 1994), and Abdulali & Ali (1938a, 1940) had several records. From the Bombay area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon, resident. Further records from Pune district at: Sinhagad, Tamhini (Kalpavriksh 2001); Katraj (Ingalhallikar 1988); Panshet (Gole 1988); Further records from: Panhalagad, Kolhapur (Bradbeer 1987, PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vasota and Radhanagiri, Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03, Gole 1998); Gondur road, Dhule (Vyawahare 1992). **Breeding:** Records from: Bhimashankar, displaying (2/1/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, carrying nesting material (Gole 1998); Khandala, nest building (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Mahabaleshwar (Adelson 1998); Radhanagiri (Gole 1998); Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Nest building noted in late November and in May (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Gole 1998). **Population ?changes:** In the late nineteenth century was recorded as rare in the Ghats (Butler 1881). Fairbank (1876) found it rare at Mahabaleshwar and Lloyd records it on his Konkan list (Butler 1881), although it was unrecorded in south Konkan by Vidal (1880). In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it 'by no means common.'

173 White-bellied Sea Eagle
Haliaeetus leucogaster

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident on the coast, north to Bombay. Rare inland, with record from: Koyna W.S., Satara district, between 15–19/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Khadakvasla, Pune district in 1994 (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01) and Gole (1998) refers to it as a vagrant in the Sahyadri. **Breeding:** Records from all along the coast south of Bombay from mid September to March (Katdare *et al.* 2004, Katdare & Mone 2003, Anon. 2000, Gole 1994a, 31/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880, Hume 1876).

174 Pallas's Fish Eagle
Haliaeetus leucoryphus

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare. **Distribution:** One record at Vihar Lake, Bombay on 7/8/83 (Banerjee 1984).

175 Grey-headed Fish Eagle
Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus

Status: Near threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: The following status claim seems unlikely, Pune 'Resident. Often seen along Mula-Mutha and also Khadakvasla,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Ujani, Pune district, uncommon in 1986, uncommon in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay 1 on 25/3/00, and 1 present from about 12–26/1/01 (SM 26/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Listed as uncommon around Bombay up to and including the Ghats by Abdulali (1981a).

178 Red-headed Vulture
Sarcogyps calvus

Status: Near threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare, possibly still resident. **Distribution:** Recent records from: Taloda and Dhule, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Malshiras taluka, Sholapur district, undated, 'rare,' (Mahabal (1989); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, 1 between 18–20/5/01 (SM 24/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Betham 1902), Gotekindee, Satara district (Davidson 1874), Sholapur district (Betham 1902, Davidson & Wenden 1878), Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854). Breeding records from: December to April (Betham 1902, Davidson 1874, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854). **Population changes:** There has been a dramatic decline in numbers. In Pune district recorded at Dhayari, in November 1996 and Katraj Ghat, in October 1984 (Kalpavriksh 2001, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01), which are the only two records since about 1970 (Gole 1984) although in the 1960s it was 'often seen,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). In Ratnagiri district, Soman (1963) also found it 'occasionally' within a 12 day period in January 1963. In Berar it was still considered 'frequent' by Wright (1942) and was noted at Kaulas and Kannad near Aurangabad by Ali (Ali & Whistler 1934a). Near Bombay there have been only two records since 1970 (Monga 2001), when 1 was recorded on 19/1/70 by Stairmand (1970f). Previously Ali and Abdulali (1938a) found it 'singly or twos and threes in every vulture assemblage at animal carcases,' and in the area including the Ghats Abdulali (1981a) list it as resident, now uncommon. In the nineteenth century Butler (1881) found it 'not uncommon as a rule, but less abundant in some districts than others,' and Vidal (1880) found it rare in the south Konkan. Earlier

still Burgess (1854) found it 'Much more common than either *Indicus* or *Bengalensis*. I have never, however, seen more than two or three together.'

179 Cinereous Vulture
Aegypius monachus

Status: Near threatened (BirdLife International 2001). **Distribution:** The only definite records are from Dhule district where Vyawahare (1992) 'Occasionally observed (it) in flight at Dhule and Sakri,' and 'south to about the latitude of Dhulia in Khandesh (c. 21°N),' (Ali & Ripley 1983). Gole (1998) writes that it is 'Rare in the Sahyadri', no details given but probably refers to the following record; Khandobachi Pali, Satara district, 1 taken into care in last week of December 1992 and taken to Katraj Snake Park, Pune on 1/1/93, SN/KP/SNAI (RP in litt. 2002, SN in litt. 20/11/03).

180 Eurasian Griffon
Gyps fulvus

Status: Rare winter visitor. All records need to be scrutinised for possible confusion with *Gyps indicus* in immature plumage. Early records from Bombay, Londa and Aurangabad (and probably Berar) were actually of *Gyps indicus* (Ali & Abdulali 1951, Ali & Abdulali 1945a). **Distribution:** Records from Matheran, Raigad district, on December 1995 (Gole 1998); Sinhagad, Pune district, twice in 1987/88, and 'by others' in the 1980s (RP in litt. 2002); Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district, undated (Ingalhallikar 1988); Sutarwadi near Kolad, Raigad district, 2 on 31/12/01–1/1/02 (LP 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kurla, Bombay, specimen in BNHS collection from February 1893 (Abdulali 1969); Dhulia and Nandurbar, Dhule district, 'Decidedly rare, but noticed by me on two or three occasions in the cold weather,' (Davidson 1882).

182 Indian or Cliff Vulture
Gyps indicus

Status: Critical (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon resident. **Distribution:** Recent records: 10 km from Nasik towards Bombay, about 50 on 12/11/01 (VM 13/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 65 on 13/3/99 (Pittie 1999e); Pandavleni Hill, Nasik district, 4 on 14/11/98 (Pittie 1999a); Sutarwadi near Kolad, Raigad district, 15- between 31/12/01–1/1/02 (LP 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Near Bombay there have been a few recent records of small numbers in 2001 posted on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, which include 1 single from Karnala, 3 from Matheran (maximum 6 birds), and only 1 record of 4 from Bombay between 2000–02. **Breeding:** Recent records from: Tungarli dam at base of Rajmachi Fort, where a nest with I young was found 'and three adults flew off from other locations,' (APE 30/10/02 <maharashtrapakshimitra

@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, Pune district, about 10 pairs were thought to be breeding, 13–14/3/02 and 20/9/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Igatpuri region, Fort of Mordhan or Moracha Dongar, 'There were a couple of nests in the cliff walls. These forts overlook the Vaitarna catchment area,' (RV 19/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kavnai Fort, 'There were indications of nests on this cliff wall. These forts overlook the Vaitarna catchment area,' (RV 19/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Previous breeding records from: near Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Junnar, Pune district (Betham 1902); Dhule district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: September to March (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900). **Population changes:** Dramatic decline in numbers from 'common' near Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) to uncommon. The decline was from as early as the late 1980s in the Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). At Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, Adelson (1998) saw vultures, which may have been this species.

185 White-rumped Vulture
Gyps bengalensis

Status and distribution: Critical (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon resident in the Deccan. **Breeding:** Records from: SGNP, Bombay in 2001 (SM 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Pune (Ingalhallikar 1988, Gole 1984); Sahyadri (Gole 1998); Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Breeding season ill defined but generally October to April (SM 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Population changes:** Dramatic decline in numbers from common. The decline was apparently noticed first in the south where in Sholapur district, Mahabal (1989) found it present but rare in four talukas, occasional in five and absent in one. Near Bombay it is still not uncommonly seen, there have been 35 reports (mostly solitary individuals) between 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>. Recent records of small numbers in 2000–02 from: Lonavla, Pune district; Bhor Ghat, Raigad/Pune district; Murud to Janjira, Raigad district; Bhimashankar, Pune district; Phansad W.S., Raigad district; Hedvi, Konkan; 10 km from Nasik; Ratangad near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district; Marleshwar, Satara district; Tungareshwar, Thane district, have been posted on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>. Further recent record from: Kambala tank, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Koyna W.S., Satara district, between 15–19/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03). In the late nineteenth century it was common except in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it 'very rare. Only noticed on one or two occasions.'

187 Egyptian Vulture
Neophron percnopterus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. Usually seen in small numbers and at favourite haunts. Less common near Bombay. **Breeding:** Records from: Mumbra, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Pune city (Ingalhallikar 1988); Near Pune (Betham 1902); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to May (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Betham 1902, Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854). **Population changes:** Rare near Bombay (Monga 2001), and has declined. The only recent Bombay records found are, 1? on 3/2/01 (VM 5/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>) and (Satheesan 1988). Abdulali (1981a) listed it as 'now' uncommon resident, in the area including the Ghats (although this is the same status given to Forest Owlet at that time thought to be possibly extinct); at Bombay and Salsette Abdulali & Ali (1938a) found it locally common, and Aitken (1900) only found it on a couple of occasions in Bombay city. Elsewhere populations and distributions seem little changed since the late nineteenth century, except in south Konkan, where Vidal (1880) found it a scarce resident although Soman (1963) saw it many times within a 12 day period in January 1963 in Ratnagiri district.

190 Pallid Harrier
Circus macrourus

Status and distribution: Near threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly common winter visitor throughout. **Population changes:** Apparently more common in the nineteenth century when Davidson (1882) and Burgess (1854) both found it 'exceedingly common' in Dhule district and Ahmednagar district, respectively. **Migration:** Earliest date: 4th September. Latest date: 8th April, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

191 Montagu's Harrier
Circus pygargus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor throughout, except apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880). Numerous records from: Belapur, Ahmednagar, specimen (Abdulali 1969); Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.); Bopdeo Ghat, Pune (pers. obs.); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune (pers. obs.); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Borges 1988, Bradbeer 1987, RI 11/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Wurwund, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987), Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar 1988, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Talegaon, Pune district, specimen (Abdulali 1969); Sutarwadi near Kolad, Raigad district (LP 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Between

Nagothane and Kolad, Raigad district (LP 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>) Uran; Karjat, Raigad district (BA 5/2/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, including one specimen, BA SM, WC, DS, SA, HA (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Abdulali 1981a, Abdulali 1969, Stairmand 1970g, Clarke 1994, Monga 2001, BA 22/1/02 22/1/02 <birdsofbombay@ yahoogroups.com>); Near Wada, Thane district (NJ 19/2/01 <birdsofbombay@ yahoogroups.com>); Nasik district, listed as uncommon throughout (BR in litt. 2004); Gangapur Dam, Nasik district, (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1998e); Nasik, 2 specimens (Abdulali 1969); Kagal, Kolhapur district (Bradbeer 1987); Nanaj, Sholapur district (BA 8/11/01 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Deccan including Belgaum, Karnataka, 'Not very common, occurs sparingly throughout,' (Butler 1881). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century numbers seem little changed except perhaps in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it common and it was unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: North Kanara, Karnataka 'Less common than (Pallid), except about Siddapur where it is abundant in the cold weather,' (Davidson 1898a); Londa, Karnataka, specimen, 1 from 13/2/38, most probably a Koelz specimen (Field Museum 2004); Tiswadi wetland, Goa, 1 male on 17/10/03, HL (Pittie 2004); Baga, Goa, 1 in 11/94, IG (Willoughby 1996); Carambolim, Goa, 1 on 10/12/96, RM/PH+ (Holt 2000).

192 Pied Harrier
Circus melanoleucos

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from Bombay at: Gorai creek, 1 adult male on 30/12/01, Vishal Nagar, 1 in January 1986, and 1 further undated record (Monga 2001, 1/1/01 & 21/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Panvel, 1 shot in early November, Panvel, 1 seen on 25/2/34, Sion causeway, 1 on 8/4/34 (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Further records from: Shahpur; Thane district, undated (Monga 2001); Dighe village, Shriwardhan Taluka, Raigad district, 2 on 22/11/98 or 20/12/98 and 2 on 13–14/3/99 (Mestri & Pande 2001); Parzana river in Dhule city, 1 undated (Vyawahare 1992).

193 Marsh Harrier
Circus aeruginosus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor, less common in the Konkan. Not uncommon in Bombay (Monga 2001) where it was previously rare (Ali & Abdulali 1938a) although around the turn of the century Aitken in *Common Birds of Bombay* found it be fairly common. Rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). All nineteenth century collectors found it to be common in the Deccan except Fairbank (1876) lists it as rare so presumably there are periodic fluctuations. Remarkably unrecorded by Mahabal (1989) in his limited survey of Sholapur district, although in nearby Ujani (Bharucha

& Gogte 1990) found it very common in 1986 and 1989. **Migration:** Latest date: 17/5/86, Ujani, Pune district. Earliest date: 9/8/86, Hippargaum, Sholapur district (Bradbeer 1987). Bombay, 1 on 2/6/01, was thought to be an over summering individual (KG 4/6/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). On migration: Burnt Island, Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 immatures on 30/9/97 (Lainer 2003); 500 miles west of Bombay on 14/9/27 (Alexander 1929).

195 Short-toed Snake Eagle
Circaetus gallicus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880). Records from Pune district at: Bhimashankar, Lonavla, Katraj Ghat, Bopdeo Ghat, Kasurdi, Ujani, Pune. Records from Dhule district at: Toranmal, Dhadgaon, and Dhule. Further records from: Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district; Tansa W.S., Thane district; Matheran, Raigad district; Dativare, Thane district; Ghoti, Nasik district. Unrecorded by Mahabal (1989) in his limited survey of Sholapur district. **Breeding:** Records in Pune district from: Pune (Ingalhallikar 1988, Gole 1984); Katraj Ghat (Mundkur 1983a); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bopdeo Ghat (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Breeding in the western subcontinent from January to March (Barnes 1888). **Population changes:** In Pune district and Bombay has apparently increased in numbers (Monga 2001) from when Mahabal & Lamba (1987) and Ali and Abdulali (1938a) found it a rare resident and uncommon, respectively. In the nineteenth century was similarly distributed as today except Davidson (1882) found it uncommon in Dhule district.

197 Crested Serpent Eagle
Spilornis cheela

Status: Fairly common resident. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Sinhagad, Bhimashankar, Panshet, Katraj Ghat, Lonavla/Khandala. Records from Sholapur district at: Madha, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas. Records from Dhule district at: Satpura hills and Laling hills, Dhule. Records from Thane district at: Tansa W.S., Suryamal, Tungareshwar. Records from Raigad district at: Phansad W.S., Matheran, Sutarwadi near Kolad and Karnala. Records from Satara district at Satara Fort, Panchgani, Mahabaleshwar and Koyna. Further records from: Aurangabad district; Ratnagiri district; Hedvi, Konkan. Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon but there were 17 records from SGNP between 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> and Ali & Abdulali (1938a) saw pairs 'sometimes.' **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Gole 1984); Sinhagad, Pune district (Mundkur 1983a); Phansad W.S., Raigad district (SM/RN 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Unapdeo, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Akola district (Hume & Oates 1890a); Karnala, Raigad district (SAL 7/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Breeding records from: March, April and May (Mundkur 1983a,

Vidal 1880). **Population changes:** In Pune district has apparently increased in numbers from when Mahabal & Lamba (1987) found it an uncommon resident.

203 Osprey
Pandion haliaetus

Status: Fairly common (but local), winter visitor. **Distribution and migration:** Records also from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), see population changes. Around Bombay including the Ghats the usually conservative Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon although it seems to be regularly seen by Ali and Abdulali (1938a) who even give a latest date of 17 June. Aitken (1900) saw one at Bombay in August. Records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1–3 in February, March, May, September, October, and December (Lainer 2003). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was common along the coast but was unrecorded in the Deccan (Keswal 1886a, Vidal 1880, Butler 1881), so has increased in numbers although it has apparently become rare in Dhule district where Vyawahare (1992) recorded it once at Gondur tank, although Davidson (1882) found it not uncommon.

208 Laggar Falcon
Falco jugger

Status: Presently an uncommon to rare resident (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) and local migrant. Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2004). **Distribution:** Recent records from Aurangabad district: 2 undated (SM 22/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 22/10/02 (KS in litt. 29/9/03). No further recent records from the Deccan. Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional although there were only two records from 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, earlier in the area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon, local migrant and Ali & Abdulali (1938a) found it to be not common. There are no records from elsewhere in the Konkan (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from Pune district at: Pune (Ingalhallikar 1988, Barnes 1888); Katraj Ghat (Purandare 1998); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further breeding records from: Sholapur district (Barnes 1888); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854); University Tower, Bombay, possible breeding (Aitken 1900). Breeding records from: January to May (Aitken 1900, Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1854). **Population changes:** In Pune district has drastically declined from when Mahabal & Lamba (1987) found it common. It was seen occasionally at Ujani in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Bradbeer (1987) did not see this species in one whole year in Pune and the surrounding districts. A pair bred in Pune city up until the early 1990s but very few records since then. Purandare (1998) last saw the species in April 1994. I had 2 sightings from early 1995 and 2 from early 1996 with 1000 hrs of raptor watching. In the late nineteenth century Fairbank (1876) found it common and Davidson &

Wenden (1878) found it very common in the Deccan, where Burgess (1854) found it to be the most abundant falcon. In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it moderately common.

209/11 Peregrine Falcon
Falco peregrinus

Status: Uncommon resident and winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records of Shaheen *F. p. peregrinator* from: Murud-Janjira, Raigad district; Bhimashankar, Pune district; Harishchandragad, Ahmednagar district; Satpuras and near Dhadgaon, Toranmal, Akkalkuva, Dhule district; Wada, Thane district; Ratangad, near Bhandardara; Ahmednagar district; Kihim Raigad district. Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and in the area up to and including the Ghats Abdulali (1981a) lists both races as uncommon although Ali and Abdulali (1938a) record the migrant race as not uncommon along the coast and had only one record of Shaheen as probably this species breeding at Karnala. **Sub-species:** Migrant birds may be seen anywhere but more common near the coast foe example at Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, singles in March, October and December (Lainer 2003). **Breeding:** Records from: Lonavla/ Khandala, Pune district (Butler 1881); Sinhagad, Pune district (Gole 1998); Karnala, Raigad district (Madge 1986); Matheran, Raigad district (Barnes 1888); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); SGNP, Bombay (SM 10/7/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bhameir fort, Dhule district, 'calling vigorously,' (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: March to May (Barnes 1888), although birds have been heard calling in September (KS 23/9/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>) and December (Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Little changed since late nineteenth century.

212 Eurasian Hobby
Falco subbuteo

Status: Uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, 1 on 5/10/02 and 1 on 13/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 10 sightings in November–December 1994 probably of same individual (pers. obs.); Parvati Panchgaum, 1 on 13/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Pashan and Mula-Mutha, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Khamgaon, Kasurdi and Khutbav in 1987–89 (Purandare 1989). Records from Satara district at: Kas and Vasota in 1994 (Gole 1998). Near Bombay listed as uncommon by Monga (2001) who lists 9 sightings between 1989–2000, but it is apparently more common than supposed as there were 5 records posted on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com> from 2000–02 and Clark (1994) saw it on most (of 12) visits to Elephanta and near Alibag, Raigad district, Purandare (1996) saw a flock of 12–14 on 22nd November. Ali and Abdulali (1938a) and Abdulali (1981a) also list the species as uncommon in the area including the Ghats but the status of 'resident' in the latter is

an error. **Population ?changes:** The only nineteenth century record is one shot by Jerdon at Jalna (Butler 1881). **Migration:** Records from: About 170 km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 probable flying northwest on 09/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85); About 650 km west of Bombay at 066871217 Marsden's squares = 18°11'N 67°27'E, 1 juvenile probable board on 05/11/86 (RNBWS database, Casement 1987).

219 Red-necked Falcon
Falco chicquera

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident in the Deccan and the Ghats. Rare near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a), with the following records: SGNP, 1 on 31/3/02 (SDa 31/3/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>), Goregaon, 1 on 26/11/00 (AA 26/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>), Ambernath/ Mumbra (Monga 2001), Kihim, Raigad district, female specimen shot on 24/10/33 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a), Thana (=Thane) and Kolaba (possibly same as Khim specimen) in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969). In Ratnagiri district, Vidal (1880) found it rare but more recently Soman (1963) found it very common. Records from Pune district at: Lonavla (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Mula-Mutha and Pashan, Pune, several records (pers. obs.); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Records from Sholapur district at: Pandharpur, Mangalvedha, Mohol, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas (Mahabal 1989). Records from Nasik district at: Nandur-Madhameshwar (SM 11/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gangapur dam (Pittie 1999e). Further records from: Kalamba, Kolhapur district (SM 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Aurangabad district (UR 23/2/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>), Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Tapti, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Ingalhallikar 1988, Gole 1984, Gole 1980, Dharap 1977, Betham 1902a); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854); Sholapur district (Barnes 1888, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to April (Dharap 1977, Betham 1902a, Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Davidson and Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854). Observed defending a nest in November (pers. obs.). **Population changes:** Has declined slightly in numbers since the nineteenth century when most observers record it as common in the Deccan (Sykes 1832, Butler 1881) and Davidson and Wenden (1878) recorded it as very common and in Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it fairly common but it is apparently scarce there today as it was apparently unrecorded by Vyawahare (1993). Conversely it has increased in the Konkan (see above).

220 Amur Falcon
Falco amurensis

Status: Rare passage migrant. Possibly under-recorded. The February record at Lonavla is highly unusual. **Distribution:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district, 2 males between 1–2/2/04 (KS 4/2/04 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Sinhagad, Pune district, undated (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01), Jasai-Uran, Raigad district, 6 perched on 2/4/04 flew off in northerly direction (SM 2/4/04 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, 6 in December 1995 (Gole 1998); SGNP. Bombay, 1 on 24/11/02 (NJ 24/11/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Elephanta Island, Bombay, 1 in October 1990 (Clark 1994); Ambernath near Kalyan, Raigad district, 1 on 3/12/50 (Ali 1957, Abdulali 1969, Ali & Ripley 1983); About 600 km west of Ratnagiri at 066772433 Marsden's squares = 17°23'N 67°43'E, 2 flying northeast, settled for 4 days on 18/04/73 as ship headed towards the Gulf and then flew north northeast (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 24:56).

221 Lesser Kestrel
Falco naumanni

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare passage migrant. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Khamgaon, 1 in 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Kasurdi, 1 in 1987–89 and 1 in about 1996 (RP in litt. 2002); Sinhagad, 1 undated (RP in litt. 2002); Banner Hill, Pune, undated (Ingalhallikar 1988); Bhimashankar, in April–June 1994 (Gole 1994, BirdLife International 2001); Pune, in April–June 1994 (Gole 1994, BirdLife International 2001). Further records from: Thoseghar, Satara district, flock of up to 16 on 17/1/04 (Thakur & Watve 2004); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Dhule city, winter undated (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Charkop, Talzan, Bombay, 3–15+ on 4/11/01 (SM 6/11/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 on 9/4/00. (Andheria 2003a); Matheran, Raigad district, in January 2000 (SM 6/11/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Nasik '(Raha, B. pers. comm., 1999),' (Andheria 2003a); Nasik, undated, probably same as previous entry (AA 4/11/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). **Population ?changes:** In the late nineteenth century near Ahmednagar, Fairbank (1876) shot 2 out a flock of about 24 in January 1861 and in the Deccan, probably the Bhima valley, Sholapur/Satara districts, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'Common in the cold season. D. one evening on 4th January, in the Sholapur district, saw a flock of several hundreds roosting on about twenty big trees near a village. In the middle of May it was *apparently* breeding i.e., it was "calling" at the Genna Falls and Arthur's Seat, at Mahabaleshwar.'

222/4 Common Kestrel
Falco tinnunculus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and winter visitor, less common in the Bombay area (Monga 2001). **Breeding:** Records from Pune district at: Pune (Ingalhallikar 1988, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Gole 1984); Lonavla (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998, Borges 1988). Further breeding records from: Harishchandragad, Ahmednagar district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Nasik district (Barnes 1888). Breeding records from: January to May (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Barnes 1888). **Population changes:** Perhaps less common than in the nineteenth century when Sykes (1832) found it very abundant in the Deccan. In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it 'Not by any means very common, and none remaining to breed about the Satpuras or Kondabhari ghat,' although Vyawahare (1992) recorded it as 'resident throughout, less common in the hilly areas.' **Migration:** Records from: About 170 km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 female joined vessel at 0662313 (12.1°N 63.3°E) Arabian Sea from 03/10/1980 until arrived at BHO on 05/10/1980 Sea Swallow 30:85; About 400 km west of Sindhudurg coast at 066690580 Marsden's squares = 16°08'N 69°50'E, 1 on board 30/09/86 (RNBWS database, Casement 1987).

241 Painted Francolin
Francolinus pictus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. More easily seen during the breeding season (when calling) from July to early October, although calling also occurs at dusk as early as mid-April (Abdulali 1943 & 1964a & 1965). Records also from south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), see population changes. Records from Pune district at: Katraj Ghat (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Gole 1998); Sinhagad and Bhimashankar (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987, Buckton 1995); Panshet (Gole 1988), Nasrapur (Gay 1970); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Trevenen 1922); Wadgaon (Abdulali 1969a); Karla, near Lonavla (Sykes 1833, Barnes 1891c, Butler 1881); Kadkalla, east of Karla (Butler 1881). Records from Thane district at: Kelwe beach/ Dativare (SM 23/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dativare (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Dombivli (SCHO 23/9/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). Further records from: Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998d); Laling area near Dhule (Vyawahare 1992); Ghats near Nasik and between the Godavari and the Bhima, probably Ahmednagar/Aurangabad (Burgess 1855); Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi regions (UR 23/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Ratnagiri district (Soman 1963); Alibag, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Near Bombay,

not common (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a), although in the area including the ghats Abdulali (1981a) lists it as a common resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998b, Pittie 1998c, Pittie 1998d), and calling in the monsoon at: Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987); Nasrapur, Pune district (Gay 1970); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Breeding records from: late February and May (adults with young), August (singing) (Pittie 1998b, Pittie 1998c, Pittie 1998d). **Population changes:** Has apparently declined since the nineteenth century when in the Deccan, Sykes (1833) found it abundant and Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common. Near Bombay it has declined at least partly due to trapping (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900). Butler (1881) mentions it as 'unknown in Ratnagiri district, though included in Major Lloyds list of Konkan species,' and Soman (1963) also records it in present day Ratnagiri district. In Dhule district Davidson records it as 'very common in Satpuras, moderately common elsewhere' although Vyawahare (1992) only records it from Laling.

246 Grey Francolin
Francolinus pondicerianus

Status, distribution and population changes: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. Absent in the Ratnagiri district (and possibly the whole Konkan) in the nineteenth century (Butler 1881a) and was also absent from the Bombay Konkan until Abdulali (Editors 1972) released 28 confiscated birds at Kalyan, Thane district and the species seems to be expanding its range in the north Konkan (SM 23/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Also recorded north of Bombay at Dativare, Thane district (SM 6/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Hosur and Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Berar (Hume & Oates 1890a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding season not well defined and recorded in every month except June, July (Davidson 1882).

250 Common Quail
Coturnix coturnix

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor in Deccan, possibly resident in small numbers. Recorded in south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), although scarce (Vidal 1880). Recorded also in central and southern Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Davidson and Wenden (1878) record it as very common in the Satara and Sholapur districts, which they worked. Ali and Ripley (1983) record the species as resident to southern Maharashtra (Satara) and give the reference in the Deccan as Peters, but this is ignored also by Abdulali (1981a) although Satara is shown as an isolated breeding record by Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000). Abdulali (1981a) may not be a reliable source on this species as the distribution is given as only

in the Deccan and not in the Bombay area, which is obviously an error (see below) and there are similar errors of both range and status for the next species on his list (Rain Quail). Records indicative of breeding include: Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1 on 24/6/84 (Monga & Rane 1986) and Mahabal and Lamba (1987) list it as a common *resident* around Pune, which is repeated by Ingalhallikar *et al.* (2000–01). Further records from: Andavan, Pune district, 2 on 13/11/00 (Anon. 2001); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav, Pune district (Purandare 1989); Dhule, Sakri and Shahada, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi (UR 23/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a). **Population changes:** Perhaps more common in the nineteenth century when most collectors found it common in the winter although Sykes (1833) records it as rare in the Deccan in the winter. **Migration:** Record from: About 170 km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 5/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Record from: Belgaum, Karnataka, 'much less common in the southwest portion of the region about Belgaum, etc., than in the plains further north,' (Butler 1881); North Kanara, Karnataka, 'A few along the whole east portion from Halyal to Siddapur. Below Ghats is rare. Seen once or twice at Karwar, Kumta, Honawar and above and blow the Malemane Ghat,' (Davidson 1898a); Valpoi, Goa (Grubh & Ali 1976); Goa, three records, HL (Lainer 2004).

252 Rain Quail
Coturnix coromandelica

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. More easily located when calling in the breeding season. **Distribution and breeding:** Records from Pune district at: Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Pashan, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Mula-Mutha, Pune on 9/1/94 (pers. obs.); Bopdeo Ghat, 1 on 6/2/05 (pers. obs.); Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi (UR 23/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Laling, Shada and Taloda, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Bombay area (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Ahmednagar (Butler 1881). Abdulali (1981a) lists this species as present only in the Deccan (not around Bombay) and also as only a migrant but this is an error as it occurs around Bombay and also breeds in Maharashtra at: Lonavla Pune district, heard on 18/9/02 (KS, <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a, Pittie 1998d); Ahmednagar (Pawar 1979). Breeding records from: August to mid October (Pawar 1979, Davidson and Wenden 1878). Male with enlarged testes found as early as 23rd June (Monga & Rane 1986). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century appears to have been more common in the Deccan. Davidson and Wenden (1878) record it as very common and Sykes (1833) found it very abundant, although it was less common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

253 Blue-breasted Quail
Coturnix chinensis

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) local migrant, possibly resident. **Distribution:** Recorded at: Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district on 18/1/96 (pers. obs.); Lohgad Fort ?Pune district, in April '89/90 (KK in litt. 30/12/02); Pune 'Uncommon. Resident,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune, undated, shot but it was not included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Pune 'some years ago,' (Wenden 1881); Murbad, Malshej, Thane district (Monga 2001); Near Vihar Lake, Bombay (Wenden 1881). No confirmed breeding. Abdulali (1981a) records it as an uncommon resident in the Bombay area including the Ghats and is usually reliable although the previous two species on his list (Rain and Common Quail) have three errors. Mahabal and Lamba (1987) record it similarly but they have frequent errors. Ali and Ripley (1983) quote Baker's statement that it is a common breeding bird along the Malabar Coast to Bombay and write, 'it is certainly not true today.' Butler (1881) has no records at all from Western Maharashtra. **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Disputed record from: Belgaum Karnataka, 'Jerdon mentions a single specimen from Belgaum, but I have no other record of its occurrence within the region. Mr. Hume it is true on Mr. Laird authority also records in "Game Birds" its occurrence near Belgaum, but this was a mistake of Mr. Laird's, and has been corrected in the Appendix,' (Butler 1881).

255/7 Jungle Bush Quail
Perdicula asiatica

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1998d); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Ali & Whistler 1934a, Aitken 1900); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Taloda, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding season ill defined, practically all months (Ali & Ripley 1983).

260 Rock Bush Quail
Perdicula argoondah

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. Rare in north Konkan where the only traced reference is 'Bassein,' Thane district, undated (Hume 1878a), although Lloyd included it in his Konkan list (Butler 1881); no records from south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). **Breeding:** Records from: Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: August to April (Barnes 1891, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1855).

262 Painted Bush Quail
Perdicula erythrorhyncha

Status: Rare resident. **Distribution:** The type locality for Sykes's specimen is definitely 'Karli' east of Lonavla as suggested by Abdulali (1969a) [and not North Konkan as given by Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1983)], Blanford (1869) describes the locality as 'close to Khandalla.' Records from: Panchgani, Satara district, on 7/7/02 (RP in litt. 12/02); Panshet, Pune district, 'once,' (Gole 1998); Karleh, = 'Karli,' Pune district, 'Abundant,' (Sykes 1833); Pune, 'Finn' (1915/16), in (Trevenen 1922); Near Pune (Hume & Marshall 1879–81); Satara and Poona 'in which it is a constant resident,' (Burke 1928); 'Khandala, Mahabaleshwar etc.,' (Fairbank 1876); Khandala 'I also obtained it at Khandalla close to Col. Sykes's locality,' (Blanford 1869); Sholapur 'Once,' Poona 'one,' and Satara hills (Davidson & Wenden 1878); 'Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon. Occurs all along the Sahyadri range as far north as Khandala, extending often into the well-wooded districts adjoining. According to Mr. Vidal it does not occur in Ratnagiri (district), but it is included in Major Lloyd's list of Konkan species. Near Poona, I procured a specimen on the hills. Jerdon says that it occurs all along the Ghats, from Wynaad to near Poona,' (Butler 1881). **Breeding:** Reported at Radhanagari, Satara district (Gole 1998). 'Breeding season not well defined, variable locally and covering most months of the year,' (Ali & Ripley 1983). **Population changes:** Appears to have declined in numbers, Sykes (1833) found it 'abundant,' and Butler (1881) 'not uncommon,' although Trevenen (1922) did not find it near Pune and there have been very few recent records.

275 Red Spurfowl
Galloperdix spadicea

Status: Fairly common resident. **Distribution:** In Pune district recorded at: Lonavla, Khandala, Sinhagad, Bhimashankar, Panshet and Mulshi and Khadakvasla hills. In Thane district recorded at: Malshej Ghat, Tungareshwar, Suryamal, Panvel and Pen. Also recorded at: Mahabaleshwar, Koyna, Satara district; Ratnagiri district; Satpura and Pimpalnir hills, Dhule district; Matheran, Raigad district; Bombay. **Breeding:** Records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Lonavla and Khandala, Pune district (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855). Breeding records from: March to June (Panday *et al.* 1968, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Barnes 1891c, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

278 Painted Spurfowl
Galloperdix lunulata

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), presumably resident. **Distribution:** Records from: Karjat, Raigad district, 1 male specimen in Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ database); Sinhagad Pune district, a male on 9/5/82, and again a single

(sex unspecified) on 15/5/82 (Mundkur 1983a, Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Bhimashankar, Pune district, 'around 1990,' (RP in litt. 2002); 'Vagrant/rare in Sahyadri,' presumably referring to the previous records (Gole 1998). **Population ?changes:** No nineteenth century records.

299 Red Junglefowl
Gallus gallus

Status: Rare resident. **Distribution:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 male, 2 females on 4/9/04 (KS 9/9/04 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 male on 24/9/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, Pune district, 'Brother Navarro remarks that he has (observed it) in the previous years,' (Dubash 1966); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Ripley 1983); Borivli, Bombay, 1 on 24/2/29 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Ali & Ripley 1983); Nasik/Gujarat border, 'isolated records for a country without a specified locality,' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Nasik/Gujarat border (two), isolated records (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000).

301 Grey Junglefowl
Gallus sonneratii

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. The only record from outside the Konkan, Western Ghats and Satpuras was at Ahmednagar, where it is a recorded as a common resident (Kurhade 1991). In the Konkan appears to be confined to the sides of the Ghats (Vidal 1880) and the Bombay area (Monga 2001). Recorded in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), where rare, see breeding (Davidson 1882, Mahabal 1993). In Pune district records from: Bhimashankar, Khandala, Lonavla (calling), Panshet, and the Mulshi hills. Further records from: Koyna W.S., Satara district; Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district; Phansad W.S., Raigad district (calling), Dhule district (rare), and Bombay. **Breeding:** Records from: Pune area (Betham 1900); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Satpuras/Akrani hills, Dhule district (Davidson 1882), Breeding records from: March to mid June (Panday *et al.* 1968, Betham 1900, Barnes 1891c, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Numbers little changed since the nineteenth century.

311 Indian Peafowl
Pavo cristatus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. Near Bombay has been subject to drastic hunting pressure but has now recovered somewhat (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Stairmand 1970f); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855). Breeding records from: September to October (Stairmand 1970f, Burgess 1855, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Apparently more common in some localities in the nineteenth century when Burgess (1855) found it plentiful in 'the districts of Jamkhair

and Scogao,' although Butler (1881) found it 'not very common,' in the Deccan due to hunting persecution.

313 Small Buttonquail
Turnix sylvatica

Status: Apparently a rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) resident and local migrant. May be under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Kalyan, Thane district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969a); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1–3 disoriented in fog and taken into care, 'recently,' (UD 15/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 2 records Bhayander/Virar (Monga 2001); Borivli, Bombay and Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Around Pune, included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Near Dhule at Gondur road and also at Gondur tank, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Nizampur, Dhule city, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson and Wenden 1878); Deccan (Fairbank 1876, Sykes 1833); Khed, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Deccan including Belgaum, Karnataka, 'in the rains and cold weather. Not uncommon throughout the region,' (Butler 1881). **Breeding:** Records from: Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson and Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding in the rains (Barnes 1891c) and eggs taken in September (Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Appears to have declined drastically in numbers in the Deccan, where Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common. Vidal (1880) found it scarce in the south Konkan and Davidson (1882) found it rare (but perhaps under-recorded) in Dhule district.

314 Yellow-legged Buttonquail
Turnix tanki

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), possibly resident, no breeding records. **Distribution:** Records from: Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the west (BR in litt.); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); N.D.A. Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Patas, Pune district, once (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khamgaon/Kasurdi/Khutbav, Pune district, undated (Purandare 1989); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 5 on 7/7/84 and the most common victim to weather casualties (Monga & Rane 1986); Pune, shot but it was not on his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Near Dhule and Sakri, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Satpuras, Dhule district, 1 specimen (Davidson 1882); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 weather casualty in late May 1949 (Ferreira 1950); Near Murbad, Thane district (Monga 2001); Pune, 1 collected by Butler (Butler 1881); Sholapur, 1 collected by Wenden (Butler 1881); Deccan 'Jerdon mentions it as "rare in the Deccan,"' (Butler 1881). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Belgaum, Karnataka, undated (MacGregor 1887); North Kanara, Karnataka, 'Seen once or twice in forest at Supa and Halyal in April,' (Davidson 1898a).

318 Barred Buttonquail
Turnix suscitator

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident, more common near Bombay including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a). Recorded in Pune district at: Lonavla, 1 on 11/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Katraj Ghat, undated (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Aundh, Pune, Jan/Feb 1998 (RP in litt. 2002, Adelson 1998); Bhugaon (RP in litt. 2002); Law College Hill, Pune and Bhamburda (RP in litt. 2002); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Buckton 1995); Mula-Mutha, Pune on 18/1/94 and 23/2/94 (pers. obs.); Khamgaon/Kasurdi/Khutbav 'uncommon, 1987–89,' (Purandare 1989); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Around Pune, included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Yewat & Kamshet, 1 specimen from each locality in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969a). Further records from: Ahmednagar city (Kurhade 1996); Dhule, Shirpur and Shahada, Dhule district, 'in large numbers,' (Vyawahare 1992); Daulatabad, Aurangabad (1), Nasik (1), Rajapur, Ratnagiri district (1), Bombay (12), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969a); Kihim, Alibag and Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Guhagar, Palgad, Khed, Ratnagiri district, Malvan, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880); Shirpur, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Deccan, probably Sholapur and Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: March to September (Pittie 1998e, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1891c, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** In nineteenth century numbers seem little changed from today, although numbers seem to fluctuate. Fairbank (1876) and Sykes (1833) found it common in the Deccan, although Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it sparingly scattered and Barnes (1891c) did not think it was common anywhere. In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it 'decidedly scarce,' whereas Vyawahare (1992) found 'large numbers.' Although Butler (1881) and Barnes (1891c) thought it was rare in Ratnagiri district, Vidal (1880) found it 'not very common, but is occasionally flushed.'

320 Common Crane
Grus grus

Status: Uncommon but regular (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) winter visitor, rare in the Konkan. **Distribution:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district, small flock on 5/2/94 (pers. obs.); Ujani, 150 in 1986, uncommon in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Near Mulshi, Pune, 2 in December 1968 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune, undated (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, 20–25 on 7/12/02 (NJ/MK/VT <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, 8–10 on 30/10/99, NJ (Pittie 2000); Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the east (BR in litt.); Gondur tank, Dhule district, 6 for a week or so (Vyawahare 1992);

'Bombay Deccan to c. 18°N. lat.' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bombay, in 1899 (Aitken 1900); Ahmednagar district, undated (Fairbank 1876). **Population changes:** Appears to have been more common in the nineteenth century in the Deccan where Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'tolerably common,' and Butler (1881) 'not uncommon,' although Fairbank (1876) found it 'rare.' **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: Chorao, Goa, an immature in 11/94 (Willoughby 1996).

323 Sarus Crane
Grus antigone

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). **Distribution:** The only references above the Ghats are: Katraj Ghat, Pune district, undated, PG (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Tapti, Dhule district, 1 on 21/4/1881. 'I have been told a pair used to breed in hills in Nizampur, but in January 1881, there were none,' (Davidson 1882); Possibly referring to the previous record. Deccan/Khandesh 'Is very rare,' (Keswal 1886). Records below the Ghats are: Near Bombay, no numbers given, in 1899/1900. Ali & Abdulali (1939) and *BirdLife International 2001*, quote 'several,' although there is no figure in the original reference (Aitken 1900, Anon 1900); Santa Cruz, Bombay, 1 on 9/12/08 (Symons 1909a, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Bandra, Bombay, 1 found dead a few days before 9/12/08 (Symons 1909a); Panwel, Bombay, in '1897, the famine year,' (Symons 1909a); Tembhi, Dahanu Taluka, Thane district, 4 on 4/3/1883, and in Thane district contiguous to the Daman territory on 2 occasions in January 1883 (Inverarity 1887a).

326 Demoiselle Crane
Grus virgo

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon non-breeding visitor to the Deccan. Regular in large flocks at certain localities. Rare in the Konkan. In Pune district recorded at: Khadakvasla, Yewat and Bhima river below Koregaon (Trevenen 1922); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Naik 1984); Veer (Naik 1987, Gole 1984, Gole 1977, Kalpavriksh 2001, Buckton 1995); Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Bhatgar dam (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Wurwund (Bradbeer 1987). Further records from: Shirwal, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987); Gangapur dam Nasik district (Pittie 1999e); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Vijapur, Aurangabad district, in 1925 (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Ahmednagar surrounds (Kurhade 1991); 'Near Waterphul' on River Sina, Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Dhule, Shirpur and Shahada, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Tapti valley and Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). The only record from the Konkan: Near Bombay, no numbers given, in 1899/1900, Ali & Abdulali (1939) quote 'several,' although there is no figure in the original reference (Anon 1900, Aitken 1900). **Population changes:** Numbers perhaps decreased since the nineteenth century when

Davidson and Wenden (1878) recorded 'immense flocks,' in the Deccan and in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) described it as 'abundant.' **Migration:** Usually arrive in late November and depart in late March/early April (Burgess 1855). Earliest date: 23/11/86, Veer, Pune district (Naik 1987). Latest date: 24th May and possibly on 12th June, Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855).

327/328 Eastern/European Water Rail
Rallus indicus/aquaticus

Status: Rare winter visitor. Eastern Water Rail *Rallus indicus* recently split from European Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Distribution:** Records from: Thane creek, Bombay, 1 photographed on 25/12/94 (Punjabi 1997); Nasik/Gujarat border, isolated record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); Konkan 'Not unfrequently (sic) shot among Snipe and Quail. I have no note of species observed,' (Keswal 1886a).

329 Slaty-breasted Rail
Gallirallus striatus

Status: Uncommon resident. Probably under-recorded. No traced records away from the Konkan and Western Ghats (*contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000) from which there are several records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, 1 on 10/2/95 (pers. obs.); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba); Further records from: Uran, Raigad district, on 28/3/04, (Claudio Koller, 28/3/04, <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Near Karjat, Raigad district, 1 undated but recent (BA 13/6/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Goregaon and Powai, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Vashisti, Ratnagiri district, a small colony in 1879 (Vidal 1880); Malvan, Sindhudurg, 1 in 1880 (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Betham 1902a); Khandala (Barnes 1891). Breeding records from: August and September (Barnes 1891, Betham 1902a, Butler 1881).

332 Slaty-legged Crake
Rallina eurizonoides

Status: Uncommon resident. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, 1 juvenile on 17/9/02, 1 adult on 23/9/02 (KS 23/9/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 4 dead weather casualties between 23–24/6/84 (Monga & Rane 1986); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba); Further record from: Bombay, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district, where many clutches were found (Betham 1903c, Betham 1903); Khandala, Pune district, 1 specimen off the nest, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1 male had en-

larged testis in late June (Monga & Rane 1986). Breeding recorded in August, September and probably earlier (Betham 1903c, Betham 1903).

Crake species
Porzana species

Bombay, 'Pigmy Rail (*Porzana pygmaea*) is the one ('Waterhen') most likely to be met with in Bombay. I believe I have seen this bird in one of the cages of a strolling bird-seller, but that was many years ago,' (Aitken 1900).

335 Little Crake
Porzana parva

Status: Rare winter visitor. Possibly under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Kawadi, Pune district, 2 juveniles on 9/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 female specimen in BNHS collection from November 1914 (Ali & Abdulali 1968, Abdulali 1969b).

337 Baillon's Crake
Porzana pusilla

Status: Uncommon winter visitor. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** The only records away from the Konkan and Western Ghats (*contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000), from which there are several records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), are at Ujani, Pune district, undated, PG (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khutbav, Pune district, 1 on 18/2/96 (pers. obs.); Wurwund, Pune district, 1 juvenile on 12/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Ahmednagar, undated (Fairbank 1876). Konkan records from around Bombay at: Powai, Tulsi and Vihar lakes, Vilé Parlé (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Specimens in BNHS collection from: Wada, ?Pune district (2); Diva Thane district (1); Mumbra, Thane district (1); Dharamtar, Raigad district (1); Chiplun, Ratnagiri district (1) (Abdulali 1969b). Further Konkan records from: Uran, Raigad district, on 28/3/04, (Claudio Koller, 28/3/04, <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Ratnagiri and Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, probably the specimen in BNHS collection and possibly the specimen Vidal donated to BNHS collection in 1886 (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b). **Breeding:** The following has been overlooked in later literature, breeding from July to September at 'Milana near Deesa,' (=Malan 30 km east of Disa, Gujarat) where Barnes (1891) found it very common. **Population changes:** Numbers have decreased near Bombay where Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common, it was already found uncommon by Abdulali (1981a) and there were no records between 2000–02 from <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. In nineteenth century Vidal (1880) flushed it occasionally in south Konkan but apart from the Fairbank (1876) record there were no other records.

338 Spotted Crake
Porzana porzana

Status: Rare winter visitor. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Near Bombay, Monga (2001) lists 'small numbers, overlooked' although there were no records between 2000–02 from <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> and Ali & Abdulali (1939) saw it rarely although from a larger area up to the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional. Specimens in BNHS collection from: Nasik (1); Ambernath, Thane district (2), Bombay (2), Panvel, Raigad district (2) (Abdulali 1969b, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Inverarity 1887a). Further records from: Powai Lake (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Dhule and Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Gundoor (=Gondur), Dhule district, 1 in October 1879 (Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Apparently more common in the nineteenth century when Inverarity (1887) found it fairly common and shot it occasionally near Bombay. In the Deccan, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'not rare,' and Davidson obtained several specimens and Butler (1881) wrote 'not uncommon.' **Migration:** Latest date 12 April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

340 Ruddy-breasted Crake
Porzana fusca

Status: Uncommon local migrant and resident. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Pashan, Pune, no details (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Khutbav Pune district, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Pune, no details (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Uran, Raigad district, on 28/3/04 (CK 28/3/04 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Vikhroli, Bombay, 1 on 24/9/01 (VK 25/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay 'small numbers (N Mumbai/outskirts), overlooked,' (Monga 2001); Powai Lake, Bombay 1 male specimen on 21/6/36, 'rare,' (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Abdulali & Ali 1940); Thana (1), Bombay (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b); Mukhti nullah, Dhule district, 1 possible in September 1880 (Davidson 1882); Dapuli, Ratnagiri district, 1 probable (Vidal 1880, Butler 1881). In western Maharashtra shown as confined to the Konkan and Ghats north to Bombay (Grimmett *et al.* 1998 and Ali & Ripley 1983) although there is a possible record from Dhule district. **Breeding:** Breeding confirmed with a nest found at Charkop, Kandivli, Bombay, on 27/7/01 (SM 27/7/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). No definite nineteenth century records.

342 Brown Crake
Amaurornis akool

Status: Fairly common resident in the western Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), no traced records from the central Deccan and Konkan. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, 5 records within three weeks (KS 14/10/02, <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, 1 on 10/2/94 (pers. obs.); Telco,

Pune, on 27/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Telco (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Khutbav, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 3 on 29/3/93 (Purandare 2002); Mula-Mutha, Pune, fairly common (pers. obs.), Pune, between 1–7/3/79 (Gole 1980); Pune, undated (Gay 1977a); Pune, common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune and other parts of the Deccan, common (Betham 1904). Further records from: Rantalai Lake, Nasik district, 1 on 18/12/98, BR (Pittie 1999a); Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the east, west and north (BR in litt.); Dadergaon tank near Dhule, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, 3 or 4 possibles in 1879 (Davidson 1882); Deccan (Sykes 1833); Deccan, Jerdon in *Butler 1881*. **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Ali & Ripley 1983, Betham 1904). Breeding record from: August to October (Ali & Ripley 1983, Betham 1904). **Population ?changes:** Probably under-recorded in nineteenth century when Butler (1881) knew only of the records of Sykes (1833) and Jerdon from the Deccan.

344 White-breasted Waterhen
Amaurornis phoenicurus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay from July to September (LM 3/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1891).

346 Watercock
Gallicrex cinerea

Status: Rare local migrant and resident. **Distribution:** Records from: Pune, no details (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1 female and several severed heads between 23–24/6/84 (Monga & Rane 1986); Goregaon, Bombay, heard and saw 2 on 2/6/74, and heard on 16/6/74 (Jose 1976); Colaba, Bombay, undated (Jose 1972); Bombay, 6 specimens in BNHS collection, 1 in dark breeding plumage (Abdulali 1969b); Bombay, although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an occasional resident in the Bombay neighbourhood there are very few records. **Breeding:** Record from Bombay: A male shot by HA. at Powai Lake on 16/7/33 had enlarged testes (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Breeding in the Peninsula from June to September (Ali & Ripley 1983).

347 Common Moorhen
Gallinula chloropus

Status and distribution: Common local migrant and ?resident, less common around Bombay (Monga 2001). **Population changes:** Population can fluctuate (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an occasional resident in the Bombay neighbourhood up to and including the Ghats but there are no specific breeding records. Population seems little changed since the nineteenth century,

except in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it not common and Vyawahare (1992) common, but this may have been a short-term fluctuation.

349 Purple Swamphen
Porphyrio porphyrio

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. May still be rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1883) and uncommon in Berar (Wright 1942). **Breeding** records from: Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Near Bombay (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, SCHO 23/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Talegaon (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: July to September (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, SCHO 23/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Has apparently increased in numbers fairly recently in the Deccan as Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it rare near Pune, although by 1987 Bradbeer (1987) found it plentiful. In the nineteenth century was considered uncommon to rare in the Deccan (Barnes 1891, Fairbank 1876, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881) and was also rare in Dhule district (Davidson 1882) and the Konkan (Vidal 1883, Keswal 1886a).

350 Common Coot
Fulica atra

Status and distribution: Common resident in the Deccan, less common in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Soman 1963, Abdulali & Ali 1939). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala (Navarro 1980, Navarro 1979); Rantalai Lake, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Kambala jheel, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a, Khacher 1978, Khacher 1979); Pune (Navarro 1980, Betham 1904, Betham 1902c); Singwa tank, Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b, Barnes 1891); Mahalaxmi, Bombay (Navarro 1980). Breeding records from: July to December (Pittie 1999a, Navarro 1980, Khacher 1978, Khacher 1979, Betham 1904, Betham 1902c, Burgess 1855b). **Population changes:** In the Konkan the population may fluctuate drastically presumably with rainfall (Keswal 1887, Inverarity 1887, Vidal 1880). Aitken (1900) found it very common outside of Bombay.

354 Indian Bustard
Ardeotis nigriceps

Status: Endangered (BirdLife International 2001). Rare and local resident. **Distribution:** Records not included in *BirdLife International 2001* from: CME, Pune, 1 male in Dec 2000, VJ (Kalpavriksh 2001); 3 kms before Vizapur, on Nasik-Aurangabad road, Aurangabad district, 1 undated recent (BR in litt. 26/1/05, 28/1/05); Hosur Hindustani Aeronautics Limited Factory (H.A.L.), 20 km from Nasik towards Dhulia, on N.H. 3, Nasik district, 3 on 2/9/98, 1 on 24/9/98, 3 on 25/9/98, BR. 'The birds are

seen regularly on the runway by the Air Traffic Control staff (Mr. Kale pers. comm.) According to the ATC staff, a maximum of nine birds have been recorded in the area, since at least 1974 (Mr. Kale pers. comm.),' (Raha & Prakash 2001); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 4 on 15/3/99, and 3 on 23/3/99 (Pittie 1999e); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 1 male, 4 females and I young on 21/1/99 and 27/1/99 (Pittie 1999c); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 2 males, 2 females and 1 young on 2/10/98. 2 males, 1 female on 8/10/98 (Pittie 1999); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 1 male on 24/9/98, 3 on 25/9/98. 'According to Mr. P. Kale of the air traffic control, bustards have been "residing in the premises" since 1974!' (Pittie 1998e); Nanaj, Sholapur district, 2 males 4 females 1&2/11/01 (BA 8/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Nanaj, Sholapur district, 2 males, 4 females, 1/11/01, 2/11/01 (BA 8/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sholapur district, 'Noticed once near Karmala village (Karmala taluka) and near Nanaj village (Sholapur taluka) in September 1983.' Listed as rare in Karmala taluka, and occasional in Barshi (this should probably read Sholapur as previously in text) taluka. Resident and local migrant (Mahabal 1989); Gautala, Aurangabad area?, 'occasionally recorded,' undated (UR 23/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Pune, 'Last season I heard of three being shot, but did not see them personally,' (Trevenen 1922); Dhule district, (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) 'Moderately common in hot and cold weather in plains along Tapti, and Pimpalnir and Nizampur. I have seen flocks of at least 20 birds in Nandurbar taluka,' (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records not included in *BirdLife International 2001* from: Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 'Two chicks were observed in 1998, while displaying males are regularly sighted in the monsoon, (Mr. Kale pers. comm.),' (Raha & Prakash 2001); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, confirmed breeding, 5 adults, 1 young on 6/11/98 (Pittie 1999a); Nanaj, Sholapur district, 'B S Kulkarni, mentions 4 male and 12 female Great Indian Bustards at Nanaj on 22 Sept 2002, including a male and two females courting,' (PB in litt. 28/1/03); Deccan, 'Found in flocks, varying in size, in the open plains of the Deccan. May be said to breed all the year round. I have had an egg brought to me in February, another on the 4th May, containing a young bird. A gentleman told me that he had seen a young Bustard covered with down, in the early part of October. I have had a young bird brought to me in November, as well as eggs in November and December. The female generally lays but one egg,' (Burgess 1855); W. Subcontinent 'I think most eggs are found in July and August, but occasionally they are met with as early as March and as late as September. Eggs one. I have received (eggs) from Sholapur,' (Barnes 1891c). See *BirdLife International 2001* for further records and details of decline of this species.

355 MacQueen's Bustard
Chlamydotis macqueeni

Status: Rare migrant. **Distribution:** one record: About 170 km northwest of Bombay at Bombay High Oilfield, at 065913240 Marsden's squares =19°34'N 71°20'E, one landed on sea exhausted and was photographed apparently swimming on 07/10/1980 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85); Gulf of Kambay, Gujarat, at 101120254

Marsden's squares =21°05'N 72°24'E west of Suvali Point, one circled the rig and flew to the southeast on 5/11/83 (Simpson 1984).

357 Lesser Florican
Sypheotides indica

Status: Endangered (BirdLife International 2001). Rare and local resident. **Distribution:** Records not included in *BirdLife International 2001* from: Pune 'Resident. Uncommon. Seen only a couple of times in scrub in Sinhagad Hills and hills around Mulshi. Not seen after 1973,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Saswat-Dive Ghat Pune district, 1994, RP (Kalpavriksh 2001); Hosur, Hindustani Aeronautics Limited Factory (H.A.L.), 20 km from Nasik towards Dhulia, on N.H. 3, Nasik district, 1 on 24/9/98, 1 adult male in breeding plumage and displaying on 25/9/98 (Raha & Prakash 2001a); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 2 on runway on 6/11/98 (Pittie 1999a); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, probable breeding, 1 male displaying 2/10/98. 1 male displaying on 8/10/98 (Pittie 1999); Hosur HAL. Factory, 1 male displaying on 2/9/98, 1 male displaying on 24/9/98, 1 male displaying on 25/9/98. 'According to Mr. P. Kale of the air traffic control, bustards have been "residing in the premises" since 1974!' (Pittie 1998e); No location given, 2 specimens contributed to BNHS collection by C.H. Kirkpatrick (Anon. 1896); Bombay 'In a letter dated the 9th October 1941, Mr. E. Sheehy of the Bombay Police writes, "From the remarks in your book one is led to believe that the painted partridge is scarce owing to constant destruction by sportsman. I admit that within Salsette they are fast disappearing but I do not put this down to the sportsman. The advance of fast and heavy traffic together with the easy access to places by motor car, would tend to drive the game. Not far beyond Salsette, say within 15 miles, I have had some of the finest shooting available. In 1939 with 4 guns we bagged 30 brace. In 1938 with 2 guns the days' bag, shooting from 8 a.m. to noon (inc. birds only) was 18 brace partridge (painted), 15 brace quail (grey), 1 florican. On the other occasions in the same season, a morning's shoot produced 12 brace, 9 brace, 8 brace with 2 guns,"" (Abdulali 1943); Bombay 'Rare also are the lesser florican,' (Anon 1909, Bombay Gazetteer, 1909); Pen, Raigad district, 'Mr. N.C. Macleod recorded having shot a specimen across the harbour near Pen towards the end of last month (=November 1896),' (Anon. 1898); Deccan 'Dakhan,' (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district 'Breeds during the end of the monsoon, laying three eggs,' (Burgess 1855). **Breeding:** Records not included in *BirdLife International 2001* from: Deccan, unspecified locality, from end of August to early November (Barnes 1891c). See *BirdLife International 2001* for further records and details of the decline of this species.

358 Pheasant-tailed Jacana
Hydrophasianus chirurgus

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, SM 22/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Breeding July to September (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, SM 22/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939). **Population changes:** Apparently less common in the late nineteenth century in the Deccan, where Davidson and Wenden (1878) and Butler (1881) found it occurring sparingly.

359 Bronze-winged Jacana
Metopidius indicus

Status: Fairly uncommon but local resident. Rare or absent from Ratnagiri district (Butler 1881) and Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992, Mahabal 1993, Davidson 1882). **Distribution:** Recorded at: Katraj and Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Singh 1984, etc.), No further records from the Deccan, Further records from; Bombay, 9 records between 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Bombay, Amladi 1973a); Alibag, Raigad district (Bradbeer 1987); Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1968); Uran, Raigad district (AV 26/8/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Thane district (Butler 1881). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dombivli, Thane district (SCHO 23/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kalyan, Thane district (Hume & Oates 1890a); Panvel, Nagothane and Ashtami, Raigad district (Keswal 1887). Breeding records from: July to September (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, SCHO 23/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Hume & Oates 1890a). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century, rare in the Deccan (Fairbank 1876), where it was unrecorded by Wenden and Davidson (1878).

360 Eurasian Oystercatcher
Haematopus ostralegus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor, occurring all down the Maharashtra coast in suitable habitat. Records from Thane district at: Dativare, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Dativare, a few on 6/8/00 (SU 8/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dativare, 2 on 3/2/01 (SM 6/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Records from Raigad district at: Alibag-Akshi Beach, 1 on 5–6/1/00, 7–8 on 19–20/2/00 (Pittie 2000); Shreevardhan and Alibag, 8 in total between December 1993 and February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Kihim, in 1993 (Gole 1994b); Kihim, between 28/10–23/11/98 (Editors 1999); Alibag, 2 on 20/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Mandwa, 1 undated (Creado 1980); Malati creek,

Janjira 'fiord', a group, undated (Sinclair 1889, Anon. 1889); Specimens from Alibag on 22/10/33 and October 1893, 1 of which is in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Records from Ratnagiri district at: Kelshi, Ratnagiri town, 'A few are to be see at the estuaries of the principal creeks,' (Vidal 1880). Near Bombay Ali & Abdulali (1939) wrote of it as common but this is not supported by the number of records and is altered to uncommon by Abdulali (1981a) and Monga (2001) finds it in 'small numbers.' Records from Bombay at: Colaba, 1 in November 1968 (Jose 1968); Madh beach, undated (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Panvel, 3 purchased specimens, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b); Bombay island, a few and Back Bay, several in January 1875 (Hume 1876); Near Bombay, 15+ on 29/6 (Aitken 1900); Bombay, undated (Anon 1909, Bombay Gazetteer 1909); Konkan, probably Raigad district (Keswal 1886a). **Migration:** Earliest date: 28 September. Latest date: 29 June (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

429 Greater Painted-snipe
Rostratula benghalensis

Status: Fairly uncommon resident, probably under-recorded and population may fluctuate probably with local migration. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla, common (18/9/02 KS, <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Khamgaon, rare, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Ujani, uncommon in 1986, very common in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further records from: Panzara river and Gondur tank, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Madha, Pandharpur and Barshi talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Singwa, Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b); South Konkan, common (Vidal 1880); Bombay (Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Aurangabad (Gubbins 1879); Singwa, Ahmednagar, 'very probable that some breed,' (Burgess 1855b). Breeding records from: late September to early May (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Inverarity 1879, Gubbins 1879).

430 Black-winged Stilt
Himantopus himantopus

Status and distribution: Common ?resident and local migrant. Rare in the Konkan (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b, Vidal 1880) except around Bombay. **Breeding:** Recorded at Bombay from May to July (Abdulali 1951). **Migration:** In the Bombay area (Ali & Abdulali 1939) had records only from late September to early November; Stairmand (1969b, 1969c, 1970h) has records from January, February, early September and December 1969, and Abdulali (1951) has non breeding records from April to June and at Uran, Raigad district, nearly 300 were seen on about 8/4/01 (AA 8/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). In Pune district, late records include: 40 at Kawadi on 14/4/86, 8 at Pashan on 15/5/86, and 2 at Ujani on 18/5/86, and early

arrivals: 3 on the Mula-Mutha on 2/9/86 (Bradbeer 1987). In Bombay earliest record is 4th September (Martin 1944).

432 Pied Avocet
Recurvirostra avosetta

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon along the coast. Rare inland. Inland records at: Shirwal on Neera river, Satara district, 'recently recorded,' (Pande *et al.* 2003); Veer, Pune district, a small flock on 25/2/96 (pers. obs., Kalpavriksh 2001); Near Pune, 1 on 19/1/02 (Betham 1902d); Panzara river near Dhule city, Dhule district, on 2/10/89 (Vyawahare 1992). Although Ali and Ripley (1983) record it all down the Maharashtra coast, the only traceable records are near Bombay, north of Revadanda, Raigad district and south of Bassein and Bhayandar, Thane district. Vidal (1880) had no records from Ratnagiri or Sindhudurg districts. There were 7 records of up to 110 birds in the Bombay neighbourhood between 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Further records from the Bombay area: (Bradbeer 1987, Creado 1973, Abdulali 1970a, Stairmand 1970f, Nilakanta 1966, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Abdulali 1951, Aitken 1900, Keswal 1888, Inverarity 1887). **Migration:** Earliest date: 23/9/18 at Bhyandar (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Latest date: Madh Fort, Bombay in early April 2002 (SDa 12/4/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>).

434 Crab-plover
Dromas ardeola

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor along the coast. One record from inland at Kolhapur. All coastal records are from the Bombay vicinity north of Murud, Raigad district and south of Dativare, Thane district, but no doubt it occurs all down the coast to Goa. Records from Raigad district at: Kihim Raigad, 4 in late 1999 (AA 11/ 12/00, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, January 1999 (LP 11/2/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Agardanda village near Murud-Janjira, Raigad district, 6 on 22/11/98, 6 on 20/12/98 (Mestri & Pande 2001); Thal, Raigad district, 1 on 26/10/30 and Rewas Pier, Raigad district, 1 on 26/10/35 (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Nagaum Sands, 1 undated (Keswal 1888). Records from Bombay at: Colaba Point, 1 adult and 1 immature on 27/10/74 (Sinclair 1977); Madh Fort, 1 undated (SDa 12/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Thana creek, 5 on 'World Wetland Day,' (SB 2/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gorai, a flock of 4 in 1989 (Monga 2001). Further records from: Dativare Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994) and inland at Rankala tank, Kolhapur city, 24 on 27/3/83 (Bharucha & Samant 1985).

436 Indian Thick-knee
Burhinus indicus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon (contra Grimmett et al. 1998), resident in the Deccan where its habitat is under-watched and it is therefore under-recorded. South Konkan records (contra Grimmett et al. 1998) from: Dhamapur, Sindhudurg district, four pairs and Ratnagiri station, 1 shot by Crawford (Vidal 1880), although less common in the Konkan (Butler 1881). Recently split from European Thick-knee Burhinus oedicnemus (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). In Pune district recorded at: Mula-Mutha, fairly common, flock of 5 on 23/1/94 (pers. obs.); NDA, Peacock Bay (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Cooney Mission, Khandala, 1 on 24/5/66 (Dubash 1966); Ambegaon, calling on 3/2/72 (Futehally 1972). Further records from: Pune and Nasik districts, common (Navarro 1974); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district and Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Specimens: E. Khandesh (1), Karjat, Raigad district (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); Deccan (Fairbank 1876, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855b); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Records from Bombay at: Gorai and near Esselworld, undated (SM 18/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dahisar, Gorai, 1 undated but recent (API 13/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gorai, Panvel, Wada, undated (Monga 2001); Andheri, 1 on 4/2/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Marol, recently (December) and 'some years ago,' (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Panvel (Inverarity 1887). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district, BN (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Deccan probably about Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b). Breeding records from; March, April, May (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Burgess 1855b).

437 Great Thick-knee
Esacus recurvirostris

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon (contra Grimmett et al. 1998), resident in the Deccan, rare in the Konkan. Records in Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune and Bopdeo Ghat, less than 6 times (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pashan, Pune, undated (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Veer, 1 on 25/2/96 (pers. obs.); Ujani, 5 on 18/5/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Khamgaon, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Ujani, common in 1986 and occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further records from: Karanja tank, Akola district, on January 19th (Wright 1942); Prakasha, and below Kukurmoonda on the Tapti, Dhule district, abundant (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Sholapur and Satara districts, not uncommon (Davidson & Wenden; Sirur, 35km west of Bir, 1 specimen (Field Museum 2004). Records from near Bombay at: Panvel, Raigad district, 1 specimen shot in 1887 in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); Virar, undated (Monga 2001); Karanja-Uran, 1 on 19/11/00 (KS 20/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Rewas Pier, Raigad district, 1 on 12/3/30 (Ali & Abdulali 1939). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, 2 nest building (Bharucha

& Gogte 1990); Below Kukurmoonda on the Tapti, Dhule district in March (Davidson 1882); Bhima river near Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b). Breeding record from: March (Burgess 1855b). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: Baga, Goa, 1 on 10/1/96 (Holt 2000).

440 Indian Courser
Cursorius coromandelicus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. Rare in the Konkan (Vidal 1880). Records in Pune district from: Pashan, Pune; Mula-Mutha, Pune; Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district; Kirki; Veer; Lonand; Khamgaon; Khutbav; Ujani; Alandi; Records from Sholapur district at: Karmala, Sangola, Mangalvedha, Mohol, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas. Records from Bombay at: Charkop, small flocks in 1984 and 1986 (Monga 2001); Gilbert Hill, Andheri, 40 on 23/4/30 and 2 on 24/4/30 and occasionally at 'Kutcherpatti' on Trombay Island, 3 juvenile on 3/6/33 (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Further records from: Dhule district; Jaikwadi dam, Aurangabad district; Sirur, 35 km west of Bir; Ratnagiri district 'occasionally seen in small flocks' between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district, scarce (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1998c, Pittie 1998b); Sholapur (Hume & Oates 1890a); Khandala and Lonavla, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855b); Dhule district (Barnes 1891c). Breeding records from: February to August (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1998c, Pittie 1998b, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Hume & Oates 1890a).

442/3 Collared/Oriental Pratincole
Glareola pratincola/maldivarum

The following most probably refers to Oriental Pratincole. Ujani, Pune district, occasional in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Charkop, Bombay one large flock in December 1987 (Monga 2001); Vishal Nagar, Bombay 1 large flock in early 1985 (SM 21/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district, a flock on 29/12/31, 30/12/31 and 1/1/32 (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Prakasha on the Tapti, Dhule district, 'a considerable,' flock in November 1879 (Davidson 1882).

442 Collared Pratincole
Glareola pratincola

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One record from Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district, 1 of 2 shot on 22/8/1879 (Vidal 1880).

443 Oriental Pratincole
Glareola maldivarum

Status: Rare winter visitor and resident. **Distribution and breeding:** Records from Pune district at: Kawadi between November 1993 and January 1994 (KK in litt. 30/12/02); Ujani, 3 mobbing Bradbeer on 17/5/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, 'rather rare,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Records from Bombay at: Bhayandar, 1 on 1/9/39 (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Abdulali 1970a); Revadanda, Raigad district, 1 shot out of 12, undated (Keswal 1888). Further records from: Ratnagiri district, flocks between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Bhima river, 40–50 miles south of Sholapur, in winter (Butler 1881, Davidson & Wenden 1878). The birds mobbing Paul Bradbeer, were obviously showing breeding behaviour.

444 Small Pratincole
Glareola lactea

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. Rare in the Konkan except near Bombay (Monga 2001). **Breeding:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988, Bradbeer 1987). Breeding records from: March to May (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988, Bradbeer 1987). **Population changes and breeding:** Has increased in numbers at Bombay where numbers have increased from uncommon (Abdulali 1981a) to occasional (Monga 2001) Recorded at Panvel, Raigad district, 5–6 on 27/10/62 (Abdulali 1962), but was previously unrecorded around Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939) and although Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common in winter on the Bhima probably near Sholapur, Butler (1881) had no other record of this species, although on the Bhima river probably near Ahmednagar, Burgess (1855b) was mobbed by many in March and concluded that they were nesting and shot a female with large ovaries, but could find no nests.

362 White-tailed Lapwing
Vanellus leucurus

Status: Rare winter visitor. There is no traced evidence for regular wintering at Bombay and Thane/Nasik districts (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Unrecorded in Nasik district by Bishwarup Raha in his list for the region (BR in litt.). **Distribution:** Records from: Gondur tank, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Nandurbar, Dhule district. 4 in December 1880 (Davidson 1882); Bombay (JBNHS 98(2): 280); Near Manor, Bombay, undated (Monga 2001); tank a few miles from Kalyan Thane district, 1 shot on 3/2/52 (Abdulali 1952a).

363 Sociable Lapwing
Vanellus gregarius

Status: Vulnerable upgraded to Endangered (BirdLife International 2004). Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Mula-Mutha, Pune, a couple of sightings in 1965–71 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Karmala, Barshi and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Esplanade, Bombay, 40–50 in December 1899 for some weeks, 3 shot on 7/12/99 (Abdulali 1969b; Ali & Abdulali 1939, Anon. 1909, Aitken 1900, Anon. 1900); Ratnagiri Station, Ratnagiri district, 3 on 31/10/78 (Vidal 1880); About Jalna (Jerdon 1862–64); Deccan, probably the Bhima valley, Sholapur /Satara districts 'Common in some parts of the district during the cold weather,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ahmednagar (Ali & Ripley 1983); Shada, Dhule district, 'Considerable flocks in February 1881,' and 'I have noticed it in Nandurbar,' This is misquoted as 'four, December 1880' in *BirdLife International 2001* (Davidson 1882); "Dhamarkud, Shahada, February 1884 (male in NMS), with specimens seemingly labelled 'Shada' probably from here. February 1991 (two in BMNH); Dhule (Dhulia), January 1884 (female in BMNH); Wadala (Wadale), Godavari river, undated (specimen in AMNH); 'Kakanathan', north of Ahmednagar, March 1874 (male in BMNH), and 'Khairitrintgar,' (illegible), 80 km north of Ahmednagar (both labels partly illegible), February 1875 (female in BMNH)," (BirdLife International 2001).

364 Northern Lapwing
Vanellus vanellus

Status: Rare winter visitor **Distribution:** Untraced isolated record from about Pune (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000).

365 Grey-headed Lapwing
Vanellus cinereus

Status: Rare winter visitor **Distribution:** Untraced isolated record from about Nasik (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

366 Red-wattled Lapwing
Vanellus indicus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998c); Airoli/Uran, near Bombay (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Rasayani, Raigad district and Nav Sayahdri, Pune (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Salsette, Bombay, Kihim, Raigad district and Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Tulsi Lake, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Deccan probably Bhima valley (Davidson

& Wenden 1878); Deccan probably near Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: late March to August (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002, Ali & Whistler 1934a, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

370 Yellow-wattled Lapwing
Vanellus malarbaricus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Deccan, uncommon near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939) and fairly uncommon in the south Konkan (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998c; Pittie 1998b); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Ali & Whistler 1934a); Erangal, Marve, Bombay (Stairmand 1970d); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Deccan probably Bhima valley (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: from May to July (Stairmand 1970d, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Davidson & Wenden 1878) and ?'in the cold weather,' (Davidson 1882).

371 Grey Plover
Pluvialis squatarola

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast. **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was apparently less common, Vidal (1880) only saw it at Malvan, Sindhudurg district, Sinclair did not see it at all in the north Konkan around Bombay (Keswal 1886a) and Aitken (1900) thought it unlikely that it would be see in Bombay. **Migration:** Latest date: mid-May, Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1983).

373 Pacific Golden Plover
Pluvialis fulva

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast, more common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963) and less although recorded inland in the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Records inland from Pune district at: Pashan, Pune, 1 on 11/10/82 (Mundkur 1983a); Katraj Ghat, undated (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Ujani, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Wurwund (RP in litt. 2002); Kasurdi Pune district, 1 or twice between 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Kawadi (Kalpavriksh 2001); Lonavla, small flock on 8/2/95 (pers. obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 9/9/86 (Bradbeer 1987). Further inland record from Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the south (BR in litt.). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century numbers seem little changed along the coast (Inverarity 1887) although it was apparently unrecorded at Bombay by Aitken (1900). In the Deccan it was found to be rare (Ali & Whistler 1934a, Fairbank

1876, Sykes 1833, Butler 1881); Davidson and Wenden (1878) only saw it 2 or 3 times in the Satara/Sholapur districts and in Dhule district Davidson (1882) only saw it once or twice in small flocks. **Migration:** Earliest date: 17th July, Bombay. Latest date: first half of May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Inland records from: Belgaum, Karnataka, 'not uncommon in some parts of the Belgaum district, where I have met withy it in large flocks. At Hubli, about 18 miles southeast of Belgaum, I saw several hundreds feeding in flocks upon a grassy plain,' (Butler 1881); North Kanara, Karnataka, 'flocks near Siddapur and in April and May I have seen a few at Halyal,' (Davidson 1898).

374 Greater Sand Plover
Charadrius leschenaultii

Status: Fairly common winter visitor along the coast, common around Bombay (Abdulali 1981a). Along the whole coast, Gole (1994a, 1994b) recorded a total of 17 times more Lesser than Greater Sand Plover whilst around Bombay Ali and Abdulali (1939) found the ratio to be only 2 to 1. **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century Vidal (1880) found it rare in south Konkan, but presumably this is an identification error. **Migration:** Latest date: 25/5/68, Kihim. Raigad district (Futehally 1968). Migration record from about 250 km west of Sindhudurg coast at 0657111 Marsden's squares = 17°10'N 71°10'E, 1 on 15/04/77 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 27:42).

376 Caspian Plover
Charadrius asiaticus

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Sewri, near Bombay, 1 unconfirmed from 12/10/03 (KS 14/10/03 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com); One record from Ratnagiri (station), 1 collected on 10/10/1879 (Vidal 1880).

379/80 Little Ringed Plover
Charadrius dubius

Status and distribution and sub-species: Common throughout; resident (*C. d. jerdoni*) and winter migrant (*C. d. curonicus*). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district from 1986 to at least 1989 (Bradbeer 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988); Lonavla, Pune district (Abdulali 1951); Khandala (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Aksa beach, Madh, Bombay (Soman 1964); Deccan, probably the Bhima valley (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bhima river probably about Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b/1855c); Tapti river and Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Birds seen at Lonavla, Pune district, in late May 2001 were presumably breeding birds (AL 4/6/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Breeding records from: December to June (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Soman 1964, Abdulali 1951, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Abdulali

& Ali 1940, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855c). **Migration:** Earliest date of migrants: 11th August, Bombay. Latest date: 6th April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

381 Kentish Plover
Charadrius alexandrinus

Status and distribution: Resident and winter visitor. Breeding records from the Peninsula are very rare and local. Fairly common along the coast (Gole 1994a, 1994b), less common inland and apparently around Bombay, although Alexander (1950) and Abdulali (Sinclair 1977) point out that this species is under-recorded there. Inland records scarce (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), with records only from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Lonavla, 1 on 9/2/95 (pers. obs.); Wurwund Lake, common on 10/1/87, 26/1/87, 8/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Khutbav, occasional 1987–89 (Purandare 1989). Further inland records from: Panchgani, Satara district, March 1996 (Gole 1998); Nasik district, listed as common resident/migrant in the east and west (BR in litt.); Gondur and Dedargaon, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); See Lesser Sand Plover (Vyawahare 1986). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district, from 1986 to at least 1989 (Bradbeer 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century there were no inland records for the Deccan. **Migration:** Latest date: 15 on 1/5/99, Alibag, Akshi Beach, Raigad district (Pittie 1999d). Earliest date: 50+ on 23/9/01, Vasai, Bombay (AA 25/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

384 Lesser Sand Plover
Charadrius mongolus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor along the coast, rare inland. Inland records from: Ujani, Pune district, on 1–2/6/97 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001). This species was according to Vyawahare (1986) over wintering at the Panzara river, Dhule from about September to March in 1981, 1982, 1983, with up to 50 birds present but there is a possibility of mis-identification with Kentish Plover which was unrecorded. Similarly the listing at Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986) needs confirmation. **Migration:** Earliest date: 17/8/69, Marve, Bombay (Stairmand 1969e). Latest date: 14th March, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

385 Whimbrel
Numenius phaeopus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor along the coast. Rare inland (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Inland records from: Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the east and west (BR in litt. 2004); Ujani, Pune district, 1987–88, KP

(Kalpavriksh 2001); Ahmednagar 'Occasional,' (Kurhade 1996); Gondur, Nakana, and Dedargaon tank, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986). **Population changes:** No traced records in the nineteenth century (Butler 1881 etc.). **Migration:** Earliest date: 20 July, Bombay. Latest date: 23 May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

388 Eurasian Curlew
Numenius arquata

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor along the coast. Uncommon inland. Inland records from Pune district at: Lonavla on 16/9/02 (KS 23/9/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, undated (Gole 1998); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 23/12/94 (pers. obs.); Kawadi, 1 on 14/4/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Khutbav, 2 on 25/1/81 (Mundkur 1984); Pune (Gole 1984); Ujani, 7 in 1987, occasional in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Around Pune, not common. Shot but not included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922). Further inland records from: Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the east and west (BR in litt. 2004); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Hippargaum Sholapur district, 3 on 2/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Ahmednagar, 'Occasional,' (Kurhade 1996); Deccan probably the Bhima valley, 'observed but very rarely,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Mukhti tank, Dhule district, 1 in October (Davidson 1882). Although Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon at Bombay, there were 17 records in 2000–02 from the area in <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. **Migration:** Apparently some birds are present in the Konkan all year round (Keswal 1886a) and recently there are the following summer records: Alibag, Akshi Beach, Raigad district, 3 on 1/5/99, NJ (Pittie 1999d); Dativare, Thane district, 'right up to June' (Chandrasekaran 1994); Colaba Coast, Bombay, 2 on 22/7/01 (NJ 23/7/01 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>) Rewas/Mandwa, Raigad district, in July in about 1999 (UR 25/6/01 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 20 August (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

389 'Western' Black-tailed Godwit
Limosa limosa

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor in the Deccan more common in the Konkan at least south to Raigad district. Recent separation from 'Eastern' Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa [limosa] melanuroides,* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Inland records from Pune district at: Pune, 1 in June 1982 (Mundkur 1983a); Mula-Mutha, Pune, undated (pers. obs.); Ujani, a few on 5/2/94 (pers. obs.); Supa/Rehekuri/ Ujani, between ?20–21/1/01 (ASH 25/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Ujani, 10 in 1986, 3 in 1987, 15 in 1988, 7 in 1989 from an annual count on/around 15 January in the same segment of lake (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kawadi, 3 on 15/9/86, 2 on 9/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987);

Wurwund, 16 on 26/1/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Kasurdi, common, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Katraj Ghat, Pashan and Mula-Mutha, but 'rare,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records inland at: Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district 2 flock of about 50 on 7/12/02 (NJ <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 4 on 20/12/98 (Pittie 1999a); Nasik, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970); Gondur and Shanimandal tanks, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986). **Population changes:** Unrecorded in the nineteenth century in the Deccan, although Davidson (1882) found it 'by no means common,' in Dhule district. In the Konkan it was very rare until at least 1939 when Ali and Abdulali (1939) knew of only Inverarity's (1887) record of 1 in February 1884 from Pen, Raigad district, and 3 on 22/11/32 at Rewas, Raigad district. By 1973 the numbers had increased and Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional in the Bombay neighbourhood and Stairmand (1970h) records a flock of 20 in December 1969 which were present for at least three weeks so it appears to have expanded southwards fairly recently. **Migration:** Latest date: 4+ on 21–22/4/01, Airoli/Uran, near Bombay (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). Earliest date: 225–250 on 14/10/01, Uran Raigad district (NKO 14/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

391 Bar-tailed Godwit
Limosa lapponica

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast at least south to Raigad district, rare in the Deccan. Fairly common in Dhule district. Inland records from Pune district at: Kasurdi, 1 in winter of 1988 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Ujani, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gondur, Dedargaon, Shanimandal tanks, etc, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Nasik, isolated record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000). **Population changes:** Previously this was a very rare species in the Konkan, when Ali and Abdulali (1939) knew only of the following records, all from around Bombay: Alibag, Raigad district, 2 specimens contributed to BNHS by Sinclair in 1889 (Anon. 1889); Bhayandar, Thane district, specimen on 23/9/18 and near Rewas Pier, Raigad district, 1 on 12/3/30. By 1973, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon, although by that time Stairmand (1970h), Creado (1973) and Abdulali (1970) are reporting flocks. Monga (2001) still lists it as uncommon at Bombay, although there were 13 records (usually of solitary birds, but with up to 50) in 2000–02 from the neighbourhood reported on <birdsobombay @yahoogroups.com>.

392 Spotted Redshank
Tringa erythropus

Status: Uncommon winter visitor, probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 in November/December 1994 (pers. obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 2/5/86. Ujani, 1 on 18/5/86. Kawadi, 3 on 9/11/86. Wurwund, 1 on 10/1/87, 2 on 8/2/87, 3 on 12/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Ujani, occasional in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Patas, Khamgaon, 'occasionally met,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Bombay 'small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Airoli/ Uran, Bombay, 9 in breeding plumage between 21–22/4/01 (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, undated (Aitken 1900); Uran Raigad district, about 20 on about 8/4/01 (AA 8/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Migration:** Bombay '("Shank" *Tringa* Sandpipers including Spotted Redshank) coming in September and leaving in about April,' (Aitken 1900).

394 Common Redshank
Tringa totanus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor, also in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), more common along the coast. **Population changes:** According to Davidson (1882) it was rare in Dhule district in the late nineteenth century, and he only obtained one specimen at Bhameir in January 1881, but it is now apparently common (Vyawahare 1992). Has greatly increased in numbers in the Deccan, since the late nineteenth century, when Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare. **Migration:** Earliest date: 29th July. Latest date: 25th May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

395 Marsh Sandpiper
Tringa stagnatilis

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor, also recorded in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at several tanks (Vyawahare 1992). **Population changes:** Has apparently decreased near Bombay, where Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common and Monga (2001) lists it as present in 'small numbers.' Has increased in numbers in Dhule district since the nineteenth century when Davidson (1882) found it scarce. Vidal (1880) did not record it in south Konkan although Gole (1994b) recorded 5 in his survey of the west coast from Alibag to Goa and Soman (1963) saw 2 flocks within two weeks in Ratnagiri district. **Migration:** Earliest date: 23/9/01, Vasai, Bombay (AA 25/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. Latest date: 5/4/86, Mula-Mutha, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

396 Common Greenshank
Tringa nebularia

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor, less common near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939). **Migration:** Earliest date: 8th August. Latest date: 18th June, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

397 Green Sandpiper
Tringa ochropus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout although Vidal (1880) found it 'comparatively scarce,' in south Konkan. **Population changes:** Has apparently decreased near Bombay, where Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common and Monga (2001) lists it as present in 'small numbers.' **Migration:** Earliest date: 28/7/86, Mula-Mutha, Pune. Latest date: 15/5/86, Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

398 Wood Sandpiper
Tringa glareola

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout although Vidal (1880) found it 'scarce' in south Konkan. **Migration:** Earliest date: 9/9/86, Mula-Mutha, Pune. Latest date: 18/5/86, Ujani, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

400 Terek Sandpiper
Xenus cinereus

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor along the coast, probably under-recorded. No records south of Raigad district, although undoubtedly occurs. Records from Raigad district at: Kihim, 'very common,' on 10/12/00 (AA 11/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, on 7/11/99 (Andheria 2000); Kihim between 28/10–23/11/98 (Editors 1999); Kihim, a group on 14/10/72 (Futehally 1972a); Kihim, Raigad district, in March 2000 (Gole & Gole 2000); Alibag, Akshi Beach, on 5–6/1/00, 19–20/2/00 (Pittie 2000); Alibag, Akshi Beach, 5 on 1/5/99 (Pittie, A. 1999d); Alibag, Raigad district, numerous on 19 & 20/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Murud-Janjira beach, over 25 years ago and between 23–28 February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Nagaon beach, a few between 23–28 February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Shreevardhan creek, 20 between 23–28 February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Raigad district from Harihareshwar to Alibag-Kihim, 11 beaches and 5 creeks surveyed between 23–28 February 1994, a total of 37 recorded. None recorded south of Raigad district (Gole 1994b); Specimens: 1 Bhayandar Bombay, 2 Rewas, Raigad district, in BNHS Collection (Abdulali 1970); Malad (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Manorvi beach, Bombay, 3 on 8/5/86 (Bradbeer 1987). **Population changes:** Unrecorded in nineteenth century. **Migration:** Earliest date: 15th September. Latest date: 12th April, Bombay area (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

401 Common Sandpiper
Actitis hypoleucos

Status: Common winter visitor throughout. **Migration:** Generally arrive in early August and remain until mid-May (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Recorded in Bombay in every month (Martin 1944) and some remain on the wintering grounds (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Ali & Whistler 1934a). Records in the rainy season: 2 at Pashan, Pune on 15/5/86 and 10 at Mula-Mutha, Pune on 28/7/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Bombay Salt Pans, 1 on 2/8/70. Erangal, Marve, Bombay, 6 on 11/7/70, and 5 on 12/7/70 (Stairmand 1970a); Marve, Bombay, 'a handful' on 15/8/69 (Stairmand 1969e); Alibag, Raigad district 'as late as 24 July while another was observed to frequent a tank throughout the monsoon,' (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Bombay, in July (Aitken 1900); 150 miles west of Bombay, 1 on 15/9/27 (Alexander 1929).

402 Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria interpres

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor on the coast, with records also away from Bombay (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Rare inland. Inland records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Yerawada, Agakhan Palace, Pune, 1 on 26/9/71? (Gole 1971); Khamgaon, Pune district, about 3 present for two days between 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Deccan, 200 miles inland, specimen shot by Jerdon (Butler 1881). Coastal records from: Vasai to Arnala, Thane district (LP 20/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay (SC 15/12/02, SM 17/8/01, SDa 12/4/02, KS 20/11/00, SM 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Bradbeer 1987, Abdulali 1970, Stairmand 1969e, Alexander 1950, Martin 1944, Hume 1876); Alibag, Raigad district (Pittie 2000, Pittie 1999d, Bradbeer 1987); Kihim, Raigad district (AA 11/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Andheria 2000, Editors 1999); Rewas, Raigad district (Abdulali 1970); Konkan, probably Raigad district (Keswal 1886a); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, in 1979 and 4 between 27 December 1993–6 January 1994 (Gole 1994a); Malvan, 4–5 in April 1880 (Vidal 1880); Burnt island, Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, up to 4 in mid May 1989 and 16/8/98 (Lainer 2003); Vengurla, 4 on 10/5/81 (Abdulali 1983). **Population changes:** Numbers appear to fluctuate. Previously it was considered very rare around Bombay and the only record known to Ali and Abdulali (1939) was that of Hume (1876) who found it 'pretty abundant.' **Migration:** Summer record from Bandra Rock, Vengurla Rocks, 1 on 6/6/01 (Katdare *et al.* 2004).

405 Wood Snipe
Gallinago nemoricola

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare. **Distribution:** Records from: About a mile from the village of Mahalunge near Chakan (25 km north of Pune), 1 shot on 15/1/50, specimen in BNHS collection (Suter 1950, Abdulali 1970a); A few miles from Thana, Thane district 1 female shot on 18/1/17, specimen in BNHS collection (Ferrar 1917, Abdulali 1970a); Near Bombay, female shot by T.H. Moore in January 1896, according to *BirdLife International 2001* the specimen is in BNHS collection but not listed by Abdulali (1970a) (Ferrar 1917); Ambernath, Kalyan, Thane district, shot by H.M. Molesworth, 'last Sunday,' (given as December in *BirdLife International 2001*). Written on 3/1/40 (Hackney 1940); Nasik, 1 shot by Lieut. Boddam on 5/1/1847 (Burgess 1855b).

406 Pintail Snipe
Gallinago stenura

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor to the Deccan, less common around Bombay (Monga 2001). **Migration:** Earliest date: 11/9/23, Pune (Trevenen 1923). Latest date: 3 April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939). More common than Common Snipe around Bombay and Davidson (1882) found the reverse to be true in Dhule district. Trevenen (1922) found that the Pintail was more common near Pune at the beginning of the season and the Common Snipe was more common towards the end of the season. Davidson and Wenden (1878) found the Pintail slightly less common in the Deccan, probably the Bhima valley and Vidal (1880) found them in equal numbers in south Konkan. Whistler & Kinnear (1930–37) found that in south India the Common Snipe becomes less common towards the south.

407 Swinhoe's Snipe
Gallinago megala

Status: Rare migrant. **Distribution:** Record from: Malangad, Bombay, 1 specimen, Thane, Bombay, 1 specimen, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a).

409 Common Snipe
Gallinago gallinago

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor to the Deccan, less common and becoming more rare around Bombay (Monga 2001). **Migration:** Earliest date: 11/9/23, Pune (Trevenen 1923). Latest date: 4th May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

410 Jack Snipe
Gallinago minimus

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, 1 on 1/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Kawadi 1 on 1/2/00 (pers. obs.); Kawadi, 1 on 14/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Kawadi, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khutbav, 1 on 25/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Around Pune, included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Ghoti, Nasik district, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a). **Population changes:** Near Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common, although Abdulali (1981a) listed it as occasional and it is apparently much less common today (Monga 2001).

411 Eurasian Woodcock
Scolopax rusticola

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) winter visitor but may be overlooked owing to its crepuscular behaviour. Look for the honey combed patches on wet earth. **Distribution:** One record: 2 miles from Thane, Thane district, 1 shot by R. D. Cairns on 25/12/1878 (Inverarity 1879). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Record from: Kanara and Londa, Karnataka, 13+ records covering thirty years, 'rare' (Bell 1910, Butler 1881, Davidson 1898, Laird 1878, Field Museum 2004, Koelz 1942).

412 Great Knot
Calidris tenuirostris

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor on the coast. Probably under-recorded. Records from Raigad district at: Uran, 29–35 on 2/12/01 (SM 3/12/01, <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Alibag, Akshi Beach, 13 on 22/8/99 (NJ 4/12/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Alibag, Akshi Beach, 1 on 5–6/1/00 (Pittie 2000). Further record from: Between Savitri Estuary and Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 in December 1993 (Gole 1994a).

414 Sanderling
Calidris alba

Status and distribution: Uncommon coastal visitor. Probably under-recorded. Apparently found to be common in 1986 and 1989 at Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990) and presumably on this basis is listed as uncommon for the Pune district by Ingalhallikar *et al.* (2000–01), but no confirmation received from authors and as both Dunlin and Curlew Sandpiper were unrecorded in this survey, needs confirmation. Coastal records from: Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Kihim, Raigad district, 2 in

March 2000 (Gole & Gole 2000); Baker (1934) wrote, 'it is a common bird down the west coast as far as Malabar. Comparatively common, but is much more numerous on the West than on the Eastern side. A few birds of the Western coast arrive in August but the majority not until late September,' although Vidal (1880) only saw this species once in south Konkan, at Malvan, Sindhudurg district in January 1879. **Population changes:** Apparently uncommon around Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a) although it was previously considered very rare with only the following records: Arnala Island, Bombay, 8–10 on 8/1/71 (Navarro 1971); Gorai, Bombay, 1 specimen in St. Xavier's College from 16/11/36 shot by G. Palacious (sic) (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Abdulali 1970a).

416 Little Stint
Calidris minuta

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Sporadic in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). **Migration:** Latest date: 18/5/86, Ujani, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Earliest date: 2/8/70, Bombay Salt Pans (Stairmand 1970a). On migration: 140 km west of Thane coast, 19°05'N 72°23'E, 1 on 26/9/83 (Simpson 1984).

417 Temminck's Stint
Calidris temminckii

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor, less common near Bombay (Monga 2001). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was only recorded by Fairbank (1876) at 'Ahmednagar &c.' and by Sykes (1833) in Western Maharashtra. Davidson (1882) thought it probably fairly common in Dhule district but only on the basis of some stint skins sent to and identified by Hume, so the species was very probably under-recorded. Vidal (1880) did not record it from south Konkan. **Migration:** Latest date: 21–22/4/01, Airoli/Uran, Bombay (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). Earliest date: 9/11/86, Kawadi, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987), although probably arrives earlier.

420 Dunlin
Calidris alpina

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast, less common inland. Records from Pune at: Ujani, on 8–9/3/97 (SS in litt. 2002); Lonavla, 1 on 8/2/95 (pers. obs.); Lonavla, 1 on 26/9/02 (KS 14/10/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Wurwund, 2 on 25/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Khamgaon, Pune district, two records, 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Panzara river, Dhule district 'once,' (Vyawahare 1992); Panzara river, Dhule city, max 25 between 3rd week of September to 2nd week of October 1981. Max 50 between 3rd week of September to 1st week of October 1982. None in winter of 1983/84 (Vyawahare

1986); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986). Records from Raigad district at: Alibag, Akshi Beach, on 5–6/1/00, 19/20/00 (Pittie 2000); Alibag, 3 on 20/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Alibag, flock of 20 only recorded here on survey of Maharashtra coast between December 1993 and February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Uran, Karanja and JNPT, 1+ on 6/12/00 (SU 8/12/00 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Rewas, 4 in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a). Near Bombay Ali and Abdulali (1939) and Abdulali (1981a) found it uncommon, but Martin (1944) noticed 7 on 25/8/43 and by 7th September found it as common as Lesser Sand Plover and Monga (2001) records it in 'small numbers.' Further records from: Dativare Thane district, recorded sometime between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994). **Migration:** Record from: About 1000 km west of Goa at 066451362 Marsden's squares =14°16'N 65°32'E, 1 on 12/10/72 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 23:63).

422 Curlew Sandpiper
Calidris ferruginea

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor on the coast, including south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), rare inland (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Recorded inland at: Kawadi, Pune district, December 1985, KP (Kalpavriksh 2001); Ujani, Pune district, 2 on 18/5/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, rare (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Panzara river, near Dhule city, once (Vyawahare 1992); Panzara river, Dhule city, max 10 between 4th week of September to 7th of October 1981. Max 25 between 3rd week of September to 2nd week of October 1982. None on winter of 1983/84 (Vyawahare 1986); Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the east (BR in litt. 2004); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Sholapur, 2–3 in June 1874 (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Near Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common but overlooked, Abdulali and Ali (1940) found it common at Nala Sopara on 17/9/39, although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional and Monga (2001) finds it in 'small numbers.' Records from Raigad district at: Alibag, Akshi Beach, on 5–6/1/00 & 19/20/00 (Pittie 2000); Alibag-Kihim, 2 on 20/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Uran, Karanja and JNPT, 1+ on 6/12/00 (SU 8/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Airoli/Uran, 'vast congregations' on 21–22/4/01 (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Further records from; Dativare Thane district, recorded sometime between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Ratnagiri station, Ratnagiri district, large flocks in October 1879 (Vidal 1880); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, 'considerable numbers,' sometime between October 1879 and August 1880 (Vidal 1880).

424 Broad-billed Sandpiper
Limicola falcinellus

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor along the coast but probably under-recorded. Records from: Sewri, Bombay, 1+ on 31/12/00 (MS 31/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 17/12/00 (SM 18/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Uran, Karanja and JNPT, 150 on 6/12/00 (SU 8/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Rewas, Raigad district (1) Dharamtar creek, Raigad district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); Revadanda creek, Raigad district, noted in 1st week of November 1933 by Rev. Palacios (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Salsette, 5 specimens, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a).

426 Ruff
Philomachus pugnax

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, winter visitor and passage migrant. **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was rare, in the Deccan where Davidson and Wenden (1878) saw only two flocks in September 1877 or 1888 at Pandharpur, Sholapur district. In south Konkan Vidal (1880) only records 1 specimen at Ratnagiri station on 22/10/1879 and in Dhule district Davidson (1882) also found it rare and only noticed it once or twice along the Tapti. Numbers had increased at least in the north Konkan when Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it 'uncommon but possibly often overlooked,' and Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional. Also in Pune numbers seem to have increased fairly recently, as Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it rare up until 1987, but in 1987 Bradbeer (1987) had several records. **Migration:** Latest date: 2/5/86, Mula-Mutha, Pune. Earliest date: 28/7/86, Mula-Mutha, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

428 Red-necked Phalarope
Phalaropus lobatus

Status: No coastal records but could occur. **Distribution:** Records from: About 350 km west of Daman at 20°28'N 69°19'E several large groups on 21/1/84, WW (Chapman 1985); There have been many reports in *Sea Swallow* from the western side of the Arabian Sea in January, February and March and one was recorded at Chapora estuary, Goa on 10/10/03 (pers. obs.).

Skua species
Catharacta species

Identified as probable Great Skua *Catharacta skua* although more likely to be the following species. About 1000 km west of north Thane coast at 20°30'N 62°30'E, 1 on 13/9/62, NC (Bourne 1965).

446 Brown Skua
Catharacta antarctica

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One record from: Malvan, Sindhudurg district, a male washed up at the Stone of Moria about two miles south of Malvan on 5th August, date given as June 1957 in *Ali & Ripley 1983*, specimen in BNHS collection (Editors 1958, Abdulali 1970a).

447/448 Pomarine/Parasitic Jaeger (Skua)
Stercorarius pomarinus/parasiticus

Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 adults on 25/3/89 (Lainer 2003).

447 Pomarine Jaeger (Skua)
Stercorarius pomarinus

Status: Rare, but probably much more common than supposed (pers. obs. in Goa). **Distribution:** Records from: Ten miles off Bombay, 1 chasing terns on 18/10/62 (Bourne 1965); Colaba Point, Bombay, 2 adults between 26–28/10/74 or 17–20/10/74 (Sinclair 1977); Thane district coast, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

448 Parasitic Jaeger (Skua)
Stercorarius parasiticus

Status: Rare, but probably much more common than supposed (pers. obs. in Goa). **Distribution:** Records from: Bombay, on passage from Colaba, Bombay-Karanja, Raigad district, 1 on 14/7/04 (KS 6/8/04 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>;) Colaba Point, Bombay, 'Sighted almost daily and may have involved five individuals,' on several days observing between 26–28/10/74 and 17–20/10/74 (Sinclair 1977); Elephanta, Bombay, 1 in January 1996 (Wanders 1996); About 150 km west of Cochin, Kerala, tentative record of 20 on 27/2/90, MFI (Cheshire 1991); Near Burnt Island, Vengurla Rocks, ?flock in monsoon 2000, 'seen by authors.' The authors follow Ali and Ripley (1983) and list Pomarine as a vagrant which may have prejudiced the identification (Pande *et al.* 2003).

449 Sooty Gull
Larus hemprichii

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One record: Near Prongs lighthouse, Colaba Point, Bombay, 1 in January 1875 (Hume 1876); Bombay 'Only occasionally appears in Bombay harbour' presumably referring to previous record (Aitken 1900).

450–451 Heuglin's Gull/'Steppe' Gull
L. h. heuglini/L. h. barabensis

Inland records: Gondur tank, Dhule district, '*Larus argentatus* (Pontoppidan) Herring Gull,' 2 on 5/1/89 (Vyawahare 1992); Visapur dam, Ahmednagar district, 'Herring Gull(?),' 6 on 4/1/98 (Pittie 1998a); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated, 'Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* (Sushkin),' (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

450 Heuglin's Gull
Larus heuglini heuglini

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor along the whole Maharashtra coast (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), but apparently less common than the paler *barabensis* (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b, Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994). There is a difficulty in ascertaining to which species of the *heuglini* group many of the inland records refer. Inland records (probably of this species) at Ujani, Pune district, on 11–12/1/97, given as Herring Gull with Handbook number 450 and the scientific name *L. heuglini* (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh, 2001), and at Khadki, Pune district, undated, PG, given as Herring Gull with the Handbook number 450 (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01). Records from south Konkan from: Savitri Estuary to Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 200+ on 11 beaches, in December 1993 (Gole 1994a); Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, between Ganpatipule and Goa, up to 50 on 4 out of 26 beaches between 27/12/1993–6/1/1994 (Gole 1994a); Vengurla, see migration; South Konkan, Vidal only shot two specimens and thought that it 'does not appear to be common,' (Vidal 1880). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century there is an inland record of '*Larus affinis*-Reinh.' (=?*L. heuglini*) of which Butler (1881) says 'probably it was this species that Dr. Jerdon obtained at Jalna in the Deccan and not *L. fuscus* the occurrence of which in India seems to be very doubtful.' In south Konkan Vidal (1880) only shot two specimens and thought that it 'does not appear to be common,' and Butler (1881) wrote that it 'occurs sparingly along the Coast.' **Migration:** Records from: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 9 on northward migration on 26/3/89 (Lainer 2003). Earliest date: 4/10/03, Bombay (KS in litt. 4/10/03), although birds were noted in Goa as early as 16/8/03 (pers. obs.).

451 'Steppe' Gull
Larus [heuglini] barabensis

Status and distribution: Yellow-legged Gull *Larus cachinnans barabensis* has recently been more closely allied to Heuglin's Gull but may in fact be a separate species (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005, K. M. Olsen pers. comm. 2/99). This change effectively deletes Yellow-legged Gull or 'Caspian Gull' *Larus cachinnans* from the Indian avifauna. Fairly common winter visitor on the coast from Bombay to Goa (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b), including south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

No records north of Bombay but no doubt it occurs. There is a difficulty in ascertaining to which species of the *heuglini* group many of the records refer. Inland record: Dhule district, two untraced isolated records (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Possible inland record: Ujani, Pune district, listed as *L. argentatus,* Herring Gull, which probably refers to *cachinnans=barabensis* as at that time the darker *L. h. heuglini* were thought to be Lesser Black-backed Gull *L. fuscus.* 1 in 1986, 3 in 1987, 2 in 1988, 12 in 1989 from an annual count on/around 15 January in the same segment of lake. Checklist: common in 1986, uncommon in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). **Population ?changes:** Unrecorded in nineteenth century by Vidal (1880) and Butler (1881). **Migration:** Latest date: 29th March, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Earliest available Goa date: 23/8/03 (pers. obs.).

453 Pallas's Gull
Larus ichthyaetus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor on the whole Maharashtra coast (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b, Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994), rare inland. Inland records from: Ujani, Pune district, on 11–12/1/97 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Ujani, Pune district, on ?20–21/1/01 (AL 30/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Gondur tank, Dhule district, 1 on 26/4/89 (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar, untraced isolated record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000). **Population changes:** Apparently rare in south Konkan in the nineteenth century when Vidal (1880) saw a flock of 5–6 only once at Guhagar on 26/3/1879, although Butler (1881) wrote that it 'occurs sparingly along the Coast.' **Migration:** Earliest available Goa date: 27/8/02 (MN in litt. 2002).

454 Brown-headed Gull
Larus brunnicephalus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor on the coast, fairly uncommon inland. Inland records from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.); Pashan, Pune (RP in litt. 2002); Ujani (Bradbeer 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989). Further inland records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

455 Black-headed Gull
Larus ridibundus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor on the coast, uncommon inland. Inland records from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 in 1995/96 (pers. obs.); Pashan, Pune, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Ujani, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989). Further inland records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 40 on 13/3/99

(Pittie 1999e); Gangapur dam, 62 on 12/11/98 (Pittie 1999a); Gangapur dam, 12 on 12/10/98 (Pittie 1999); Gondur tank, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, 2 on 30/10/99 (Pittie 2000); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Suryamal, Thane district, 1 on 27/12/86 (NJ 19/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Near Bombay this is the most common gull (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939), whereas in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, Brown-headed is the most common (Gole 1994a). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century in south Konkan, Vidal (1880) found Brown-headed abundant and although he saw Black-headed at several places he did not obtain one specimen. Hume (1876) found *L. occidentalis* (=Brown-headed) much more common in Bombay Harbour than Black-headed and so did Aitken (1900), so it seems that Black-headed has increased in numbers. **Migration:** Latest date: 4th April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

456 Slender-billed Gull
Larus genei

Status and distribution: Uncommon along the coast, possibly under-recorded. Recorded only near Bombay but no doubt occurs all down the coast to Goa. Records from: Bombay (Monga 2001); Sewri, Bombay, 'a few,' on 23/12/01 (SM 23/12/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Airoli/Uran, 19 on 21–22/4/01 (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 19 on ?8/4/01 (AA 8/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Colaba Point, Bombay, 1 on 26/10/74, 2 on 18/11/74 (Sinclair 1977); Manori creek, Bombay, 1 collected on 4/12/57, and small parties on 28/12/60 and 9/1/64 (Navarro 1968).

458 Whiskered Tern
Chlidonias hybridus

Status and distribution: Fairly common ?non-breeding visitor throughout. Unrecorded in Sholapur district in a limited survey by Mahabal (1989), although in nearby Ujani, Pune district it was an uncommon and questionably resident in 1986 and a common resident in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). **Population changes:** Numbers have increased since the nineteenth century. In the Deccan where Butler (1881) found it 'not common,' Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare although Sykes (1833) found it common, so presumably there was some regional or seasonal variation, but Vidal (1880) did not record it in south Konkan, and it was unrecorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882). **?Breeding:** No breeding records although at Ujani, Pune district it is listed as a resident in 1989 with no further details (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). **Migration:** Latest record: 11th June. Earliest record: 4th August, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

459 White-winged Tern
Chlidonias leucopterus

Status: Rare winter visitor. Most probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from near Bombay at: Madh Fort, 5, undated (SDa 12/4/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 1 undated (AV 26/8/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Colaba Point, 4 on 27/10/74 (Sinclair 1977); Mahim Causeway, Raigad district, 1 on 26/3/50 (Abdulali 1950a).

460 Gull-billed Tern
Gelochelidon nilotica

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor on the coast, the Deccan and also Nasik/Dhule districts (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Apparently not common in some parts as it was unrecorded in Sholapur district in a limited survey by Mahabal (1989) although in nearby Ujani, Pune district it was common in 1986 and common in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Also unrecorded in limited lists from Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986) and Ahmednagar (Kurhade 1996). Records from Nasik/Dhule districts: 'Occasional observed at Dadergaon tank,' (Vyawahare 1992). Fairly common winter visitor on the coast, the Deccan and Dhule district. In Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the east and west (BR in litt.). **Population changes:** Apparently declining near Bombay (Monga 2001). Apparently much less common in the nineteenth century. In Dhule district it was unrecorded by Davidson (1882) and in the Deccan, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare and Fairbank (1876) did not record it. In south Konkan it was seen occasionally by Vidal (1880). **Migration:** Latest date: 16th June. Earliest date: 24th July, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

462 Caspian Tern
Sterna caspia

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) winter visitor on the coast, uncommon inland. Inland records from: Ujani, Pune district, 1 on 1/4/95 and 11/1/97 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Ujani, small numbers on 5/2/94 (pers. obs.); Ujani, common in 1986, uncommon in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gondur tank, Dhule district, 5 present for about 2 weeks in December 1989 (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Mukhti tank, Dhule district, 1 shot in May and 'have seen them at other seasons,' (Davidson 1882); Near Ahmednagar, isolated untraced record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Recorded along the coast at: Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994, SDH 10/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kelve, Thane district (SM 3/12/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 7 records in 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Bombay, occasional

(Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 2 on 18/4/71 (De, G 1971); Prongs Lighthouse/ Colaba Point, 1 in January 1875 (Hume 1876); Alibag, Raigad district, 1 between 5–6/1/00, 1 on 9/2/00, NJ (Pittie 2000); Alibag, 1 on 19/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 in March 2000 (Gole & Gole 2000); Kihim, 15/11/98, ZF (Editors 1999); Uran, Raigad district, 9 records in 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>; Konkan, presumably near Bombay, 'moderate numbers,' Sinclair (Keswal 1886a); Unspecified locality/localities between Alibag and Goa, 4 between December 1993 and February 1994 (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b); Mobar about nine miles south of Malvan, Sindhudurg district, 'a few,' on 7/3/41, HA/SA+ (Abdulali 1942); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 10 on 25/3/89 and between the Rocks and the mainland, 2 on 30/9/97 (Lainer 2003). **Population changes:** Around Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional so it has greatly increased since 1939 when the only record around Bombay known to Ali and Abdulali (1939) was that of Hume (1876) who saw one near Prongs Lighthouse/Colaba Point in January 1875, although Sinclair (Keswal 1886a) wrote of 'moderate numbers,' of this species in the Konkan presumably near Bombay. The only other nineteenth century record was by Davidson (1882) in Dhule district (see above). **Migration:** Latest date: 18/4/71, Borivli, Bombay (De, G. 1971); Earliest date: ?26/8/02, Uran, Raigad district/Vashi Bombay (AV 26/8/ 02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

463 River Tern
Sterna aurantia

Status and distribution: Common resident, less common in the Konkan. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987; Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988); Lonavla, Pune district (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002, SDa 10/4/ 02 KS 19/3/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khutbav, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Doodhganga reservoir, south of Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998). Breeding records from: early March to early May (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002, Bharucha & Gogte 1990). **Population changes:** Numbers have increased as the Black-bellied Tern had decreased. Apparently rare near Bombay before 1939 (Ali & Abdulali 1939). In the nineteenth century it was considered a straggler although seen occasionally by Davidson (1882) in Dhule district where today it is common (Vyawahare 1992). In the Deccan Sykes (1833) found it rare and it was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) although Fairbank (1876) did record it there.

464 Common Tern
Sterna hirundo

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor/passage migrant on the coast. Possibly under-recorded, I saw many of what I am almost certain were this species on passage in September off the Goa coast and small numbers of definite *S hirundo* roosting in the Chapora estuary also in September 2003 (pers. obs.). Records from:

Murud, Raigad district, 'almost 50' on 28/8/03 (KS in litt. 14/9/03, KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Madh Fort, Bombay, 2? undated (SDa 12/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gorai, Bombay, 1 small flock in 1981 (Monga 2001); Borivli, Bombay, 2 on 25/12/00 (KG 26/12/00 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bombay and neighbouring area, status '??,' (Abdulali 1981a); Colaba Point, Bombay, 'Over 400 birds in October with a few present in November,' with several days observing between 26–28/10/74 and 17–20/10/74 (Sinclair 1977); Burnt Island, Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, '*Status*: Uncertain,' A desiccated head found on 15/12/89 was identified as this species by S.A. Hussain at the BNHS (Lainer 2003); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, on 8/9/01 (Pande 2002).

466 Roseate Tern
Sterna dougallii

Status and distribution: Common visitor to Vengurla rocks where it breeds, but not so far definitely recorded outside the breeding area, although Aitken (1900) includes it in his book *Common Birds of Bombay* (see below). Lainer (1999a) saw over 4,000 feeding on 9/9/97 at Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district and Abdulali (1983) on 10–?11/5/81 saw large numbers of small terns (Roseate/White-cheeked); Bombay 'There is the... Roseate Tern. These (and other tern species) visit the coast in large numbers during the cold season all, and even during the height of the monsoon they are seldom altogether absent. The Roseate Terns breed on the Vingorla Rocks during the monsoon, when they are inaccessible to every enemy except man and almost so to him. Among the rank grass which covers the tops of the islands the birds lay their eggs,' (Aitken 1900). **Breeding:** Recorded at Vengurla Rocks (Katdare *et al.* 2004, Pande 2002, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Ripley 1983, Abdulali 1942, Abdulali 1940, Aitken c.1880). First positive observation of 800 on Vengurla on 5/6/97. An estimated 5,000–7,500 pairs bred on Burnt Island in 1989 (Lainer 2003). Breeding during the monsoon from early June to late September. Probably double brooded (Lainer 2003). Post-breeding migration noted in Goa in August, September and October (Lainer 1999, pers. obs.). **Sub-species:** Although *kurustes* is thought by Abdulali (1981a) and Ali & Ripley (1983) to be the form resident at Vengurla Rocks, birds noted at Goa (Lainer 2004, pers. obs.) and two photographs taken at Vengurla by Saleel Tambe and published in *Pande et al. 2003* (one captioned as Common Tern), which were both taken at Burnt Island, Vengurla Rocks (SP in litt.), all show an all red bill at least until the post breeding season and are similar to the form *bangsi*.

467 White-cheeked Tern
Sterna repressa

Status and distribution: Has bred on Vengurla Rocks. Under-recorded on passage but must be fairly common judging by the numbers passing Goa (pers. obs., MN in litt. 2002, Lainer 1999). Records from near Bombay: US Club, 100+ on 4/10/03 (KS in litt. 4/10/03); Karanja beach, Uran Raigad district, 1 undated (AV 26/8/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 1 found on the beach on 26/6/73 (Menon 1976); Bombay 'These (and other tern species) visit the coast in large numbers during the cold season all, and even during the height of the monsoon they are seldom altogether absent,' (Aitken 1900); Bombay (Anon 1909); Bombay Harbour, between February and March 1990, small groups of terns flying north were tentatively identified as this species or Whiskered Tern (RNBWS database, Casement 1990). Records from Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg district at: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, about 20 probables on 22/5/88 (Madsen 1988); Vengurla, possibles in May 1989 but probably only present on passage in southern migration from July to September and less so in the northern migration from March to May (Lainer 2003); Ratnagiri, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a) ?S. Konkan, 1 skin presented to BNHS by G.W. Vidal (Anon 1886b); Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Harnai, Suvamdurg, Ratnagiri district, large flocks, sometimes exhausted, in at least September, October and March (Vidal 1880); Harnai, Ratnagiri district (= 'near Hurnee?, Bombay,'), 2 shot on the 25/3/1875 (Walden 1876); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, a large exhausted flock in February 1879 (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from Vengurla Rocks: Possible breeding, chicks of all ages (species unspecified) on 8/9/01 (Pande 2002); Lainer (2003) found no evidence of breeding in 1989, 1997 and 1998 and considered it only a passage migrant in those years; Abdulali (1983) did not find any evidence of breeding in 1981, although he was there very early (10–?11/5/81) he saw a large numbers of small unidentified terns and they would not have started breeding; Remains of eggs (Abdulali 1942); On 7/2/38, most of the eggs and mummified remains collected, were of this species (Abdulali 1940). **Identification**: The ivory tip to the bill mentioned by Ali & Ripley (1983) and emphasised by Lainer (2004) is not a diagnostic feature of this species and appears to be a feature more common to Common Tern.

470 Black-bellied Tern
Sterna acuticauda

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon to rare local migrant and resident. No definite recent breeding records. No records from south Konkan. In Pune district was apparently 'often seen,' on the Mula-Mutha by Mahabal and Lamba (1987), but there is only one traced record since then in late 1997 (pers. obs.). At Ujani, Pune district, it was common (possibly resident) in 1986 and common (possibly resident) in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further Pune district records from: Wurwund, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon,

2–3 times, 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989). Records from Bombay: Mira Bhayandar, 3–4 during late-March/early-April in about 2000 (SM 17/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Powai, flock of 24, in about 1999 (SDa 15/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Naga Block, 4 on 15/4/01 (Anand 2/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Mira Road, late March (SM 15/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Population changes and breeding:** Has declined in numbers. Records from the nineteenth century: Bhima River, probably near Ahmednagar, common, breeding during the months of March and April (Burgess 1855c); Deccan, probably the Bhima valley, Sholapur and Satara districts; 'Very common on all the rivers, where it also breeds,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan 'Shot 160 miles inland and at an elevation of 1,800 feet above the sea. Gregarious. Common in Dukhun,' (Sykes 1833); Dhule district 'not common,' (Davidson 1882).

471–3 Bridled Tern
Sterna anaethetus

Status and distribution: Common breeding visitor on Vengurla Rocks. Under-recorded on passage. Records from Bombay: Apollo Bunder, 1 on 15/8/02 (NJ 19/8/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Specimens from: Bombay (8), Alibag, Raigad district (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); Konkan, probably near Bombay, 'not very common,' (Keswal 1886a). Further records from: Alibag, Dighi and Rajhuri creeks, ones and twos were noted between 23–28 February 1994, total 11 (Gole 1994b); Between Karachi and Bombay, several (Ali & Ripley 1983). Records from Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district: Between Vengurla Rocks and the mainland, about 60 birds per hour migrating southwards on 17/9/89, presumably from the breeding grounds in the middle-east (Lainer 2003), 200+ feeding on 9/9/97 (Lainer 1999a); 15–20 on 22/5/88 (Madsen 1988); About 50 on 10–?11/5/81 (Abdulali 1983); Off Goa at 0655325 at 15.2°N 73.5E, 1 killed by a raptor whilst at anchor on 07/12/81 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 31:32); About 50 km west of Goa at 14.3°N 73.8°E, undated, possibly refers to previous record (RNBWS database). **Breeding:** Records at Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district: '800 birds were seen' on Bandra Rock on June 6th. 'Their eggs were laid all over the island,' (Katdare *et al.* 2004); An estimated 3,000–4,000 pairs bred on Burnt Island in 1989. 50 present on 10/5/81 and 200+ on 17/9/89, none on 30/9/97. Probably double brooded (Lainer 2003); 4 wings (Abdulali 1942); Chicks of various ages on 8/9/01 (Pande 2002); 'Numerous dessicated specimens of this species, the majority no doubt young birds, but two or three of them old adults. It is quite certain that this species breeds on these rocks during the monsoon, and it is clearly entitled to a place in the present list. – A.O. Hume,' (Vidal 1880); 'February 4th (1875). Everywhere we found, innumerable addled, broken and more or less decayed Terns' eggs, while all about, Mummies, dessicated corpses, of young birds of all ages and a few old *Sterna anosthætus* lay scattered, leaving no possible doubt as to the species which chiefly breeds there. I

dare say, I saw the remains of more than 100 young and old ones, and all belonged to the same species, I have therefore, not the smallest doubt that the few eggs which I was able to bring away also belonged to this species,' (Hume 1876).

474 Sooty Tern
Sterna fuscata

Status and distribution: Rare coastal migrant. Possible breeding records from Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district. Records from: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, 1 dead male specimen picked up on 26/5/80 and added to the BNHS collection (Ambedkar 1981); About a mile south of Bombay and 5 miles off the mainland, 2 collected out of a loose party of 5 or 6 (Abdulali 1970c); 250 km west of Thane coast, 1 on board at 20°N 70°30'E, on 22/9/63 (Bourne 1965); 'Mr. Hume mentions one shot in the Bombay harbour,' (Butler 1881); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 8 possibles on 30/4/98 '*Status*: Rare or occasional visitor (at Vengurla). Uncommon but far from rare, visitors off the south Konkan coast especially in August–September,' (Lainer 2003); Vengurla, 1+ probables on 22/5/88 (Madsen 1988); Vengurla, a few amongst a flock of 50 Bridled on 10–?11/5/81 (Abdulali 1983); The following Konkan record by Sinclair was later re-identified by Abdulali (1970c) as a Bridled Tern on 'a beacon-tower on an exposed reef, the remains, apparently, of a Sooty-tern,' (Keswal 1886a); The following Alibag record is probably the Sinclair (=Keswal 1886a) specimen re-identified as a Bridled Tern by Abdulali (1970c), 'once taken on the Konkan coast (Alibag),' (Ali & Ripley 1983). **?Breeding:** Possible breeding at Vengurla: 1 pair on 8/9/01, no further details (Pande 2002); Vengurla, 2 wings collected in March 1941 identified as probably Sooty Tern (Abdulali 1942), later Abdulali (1970c) thought it needed further confirmation, which he felt he had when he also found a body and wings on 10/5/81 (Abdulali 1983, Ambedkar 1983). Heinz Lainer has pointed out (HL in litt. 2002, HL pers. comm. 2003, Lainer 2003) that the remains of wings and a beak of adults is not proof of breeding and Ripley (1982) did not include this breeding record. The presence of the species in the breeding season plus remains being found twice is circumstantial evidence of possible breeding, especially when one takes into account the difficulty in observation (there are confirmed breeding records of White-cheeked and Little Tern which have not actually been observed breeding). Breeding (see above) on Vengurla 'apparently between c. April and August/ September,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

476 Saunders's Tern
Sterna saundersi

Status: Rare migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: Dharamtar creek, Raigad district, 2 shot on 10/4/67 (Navarro 1968a); Ratnagiri station, Ratnagiri district, 1 'which Mr. Hume discriminated as (saundersi), was got in October 1879,' (Vidal 1880)

475/7 Little Tern
Sterna albifrons

Status and distribution: Common local breeding visitor, fairly common in the winter (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b) less common inland. Inland winter records from Pune district: Ujani, 5/2/94 (pers. obs.); Ujani, undated (SS in litt. 2002); Ujani, numerous on 18/5/86 with no sign of breeding (Bradbeer 1987); Pashan, Pune, 1 on 29/3/86, 6 on 15/5/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav, a few records 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Mula-Mutha, 'Often met,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further inland record from: Nasik district, listed as rare in the east and west (BR in litt. 2004); Hippargaum, Sholapur district, 2 on 2/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987). Recorded at Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts between December 1993 and February 1994, total recorded 330 (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district, in 1986, 1987 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988); Uttan Washi, off Bombay coast, from before 1936 to at least 1970 and probably 2002 (SM 10/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, remains of chicks collected on 10–?11/5/81 (Abdulali (1983), Lainer (2003) doubted the identification of these specimens, saying there were other small terns breeding (although Roseate and Bridled are much larger) and he verified the identification again with Dr Jon Fjeldså. Breeding records from: late April to June (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Ali & Ripley 1983). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century numbers on the north Konkan coast seem little changed (Keswal 1886a) but it was unrecorded in south Konkan (Vidal 1880) and there were no definite inland records.

478 Great Crested Tern
Sterna bergii

Status and distribution: Fairly common breeding resident to Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district and fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast south of Bombay (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Records from near Bombay: Utan Washi, 1 on 28/5/37 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); From just south of Bombay southwards on Bombay-Goa ferry, 'prominent,' on 3/2/38 (Abdulali 1940); Bombay, 'Very common all along the coast. These (and other tern species) visit the coast in large numbers during the cold season all, and even during the height of the monsoon they are seldom altogether absent,' (Aitken 1900); Bombay, Prongs lighthouse and Colaba Point, 1+ on January 1875 (Hume 1876); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, flocks on 7/3/41 (Abdulali 1942); Dighi creek, Raigad district, 15 between December 1993 and February 1994, were the only records along the whole coast (Gole 1994b). Although Gole found it uncommon from a land based survey, Abdulali (1940) found it common from Bombay to Goa at sea; Vengurla, 3 on 10/5/81 (Abdulali 1983); Vengurla, a large flock on 6/2/38 (Abdulali 1940); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, common and always present in the winter but no records from Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Vijayadurg,

Sindhudurg district, 2 shot by Crawford (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from Vengurla: 300 'were seen' on Bandra Rock on June 6th. 17 'eggs were seen (and) were being incubated,' (Katdare *et al.* 2004); An estimated 2,000–2,700 pairs bred on Burnt Island in 1989. Breeding from about mid-June to mid-September (Lainer 2003); Breeding on 8/9/01 (Pande 2002); Vengurla, '8 eggs (collected in March 1941) appear to be those of the Large Crested Tern,' (Abdulali 1942); Vengurla, on 7/2/38 1 egg fragment and mummified remains of unfledged birds, most probably of this species were collected (Abdulali 1940).

479 Lesser-crested Tern
Sterna bengalensis

Status and distribution: Common (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) winter visitor on the coast south of Bombay (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Rare inland. Record from inland at: Ujani, Pune district, 1 on 18/5/86 (Bradbeer 1987). Records near Bombay at: 5 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); 2 sightings, undated (Monga 2001); Karanja-Uran, 1+ on 19/11/00 (KS 20/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay harbour (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Bombay, 'These (and other tern species) visit the coast in large numbers during the cold season all, and even during the height of the monsoon they are seldom altogether absent,' (Aitken 1900); Prongs lighthouse and Colaba Point, January 1875 (Hume 1876). Records from Raigad district at: Korlai creek, 100 between 23–28 February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Alibag, Akshi Beach, 10–15 between 5–6/1/00, 10–15 between 9/20/00 (Pittie 2000); Alibag, common on 19 & 20/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Mahim Causeway, 1 on 26/3/50 (Abdulali 1950a). Occurs more commonly further south. **Breeding:** Recorded on Vengurla Rocks, needs verification (Pande *et al.* 2003). Record of 5 on Bandra Rock, Vengurla Rocks on June 6th is also not proof of breeding (Katdare *et al.* 2004). **Migration:** Records from: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 50+, in small groups, on northward migration on 26/3/89 and on southward migration in twos and threes in September and October 1989 and 1997 (Lainer 2003). In the nineteenth century recorded by Vidal (1880) along the whole south Konkan coast.

480 Sandwich Tern
Sterna sandvicensis

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor south of Bombay. Records from: Bombay, 'Uncommon,' (Monga 2001); Elephanta Island, Bombay, 1 in January 1996 (Wanders 1996); Alibag, Akshi Beach, Raigad district, 20–25 between 5–6/1/00 (Pittie 2000); Guhagar Ratnagiri district, 7 on 28/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Savitri Estuary to Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, just under 500 in December 1993, which were along with Lesser Crested the most numerous tern species (Gole 1994a); Aravali beach, Sindhudurg district, 3 between 27/12/93–6/1/94 (Gole 1994a); South Konkan, 'common visitors all along the coast throughout the year (Lainer 1990),' (Lainer

2003). Previous to 1987 this species was unrecorded on the west coast. **Migration:** Records: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 3+ on 25/3/89 and many groups of 20–25 on northward passage on 13/5/1989 (Lainer 2003).

481 Brown Noddy
Anous stolidus

Status: Rare passage migrant. Possibly more common than previously thought, Mark Newsome saw 1 adult off the Goa coast on 28/8/02 and 1 juvenile on 3/9/02 (MN in litt. 2002) and I saw 1 off the coast of Goa on 27/9/03 and 1 probable on 11/9/03. **Distribution:** One record: Burnt Island, Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district, 18 on 9/9/97 and 1 on 30/9/97 (Lainer 1999a).

484 Indian Skimmer
Rynchops albicollis

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare resident and local migrant. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Khamgaon, once in 1989 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Mula-Mutha, Pune, undated, DS, PG (Kalpavriksh 2001); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 14/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, 'Rarely met,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Records from near Bombay at: Dativare, Thane district, 3 on 7/11/01 (SDH 10/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Alibag, Raigad district, 1 specimen shot in March 1890 by E. L. Barton (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Chedda Salt Pans, Bombay, 2 on 29/8/70, 2 on 30/8/70, 3 on 31/8/70, 3 on 6/9/70 (Stairmand 1970b); Dharamtar creek, Raigad district, several flocks ranging from 10/50 birds on 16/11/40 and some in November 1950 (Stairmand 1970b). Further records from: Dhule district, distribution map (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Deccan, probably the Bhima river, Sholapur district, 'Observed by D. who says it is not common,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan & S. Mahratta Country 'Rare. Mr. Davidson procured a single specimen on the Bhima River,' (Butler 1881); Dhule, 1 male specimen, August 1883 in BMNH museum (BirdLife International 2001). **Breeding:** Record from: Bhima River, probably near Ahmednagar, 'Most abundant on the river Bheena (sic). I first noticed these birds in the month of January. On visiting the same place in April, I was rewarded by finding four or five nests. The Rynchops lays four eggs. In some nests I found young ones,' (Burgess 1855c).

487 Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse
Pterocles exustus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident above the Ghats. One record from the Konkan at Bassein, Thane district, specimen collected by P. Lyons in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1938a). **Breeding:** Records from: Wurwund, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987); Ujani, Pune district, common resident (Bharucha & Gogte 1990);

Deccan (Burgess 1855, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeds throughout the year (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

489 Black-bellied Sandgrouse
Pterocles orientalis

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One reference from Khandesh: 'Khandeish, *P. arenarius*, occasional straggler,' (Hume 1878b.)

492 Painted Sandgrouse
Pterocles indicus

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident above the Ghats. Unrecorded in the Konkan. Records from Pune district at: Katraj Ghat, 1 in late May 1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Katraj Ghat, 1 on 10/3/82 (Mundkur 1983a); Katraj Ghat, 7, undated (Mundkur 1984c); Khamgaon, rare, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Pune, in 1979 (Gole 1984); Pune 'I have shot (it) occasionally.' Not included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Alegaon, 5 birds between the Commissariat Cattle Farm and the Bhima (Vidal 1883a); Pune district, Davidson wrote, 'I know of it in one or two places in the Poona district,' (Barnes 1890b). Further records from: Nanaj, Sholapur district, 10+ on 9/8/86, many on 1/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Sholapur district, Davidson wrote 'only two places during the four years I was at Sholapur,' (Barnes 1890b); Dhule, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Base of Satpuras and in Nandurbar, Pimpalnir, Janner and Dhulia talukas, Dhule district, 'moderately common,' (Davidson 1882), Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, April 1932 (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Ahmednagar district (Fairbank 1876). **Breeding:** Records from: Deccan probably the Bhima Valley (Davidson and Wenden 1878). Breeding records of eggs from all months from October to May (Barnes 1890b, Davidson and Wenden 1878, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was apparently extremely common in the Deccan according to Davidson and Wenden (1878) who describe it as abundant but Vidal 1883a) commenting on this, goes to great length to explain how he found it uncommon, so it is very local to a specific habitat. Vidal describes finding it on rocky scrub-clad slopes; Butler (1881), Fairbank (1876) and Sykes (1833) record it from the base of hills and Burgess (1855) found it on low stony hills. Sykes (1833) found it rare. Davidson later clarifies 'I would hardly call this bird common anywhere,' (Barnes 1890b).

496 Grey-fronted Green Pigeon
Treron affinis

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon ?resident and local migrant of the Western Ghats. One record from the Deccan and rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). Recently split from Pompadour Green Pigeon *Treron pompadora* (Rasmussen &

Anderton 2005). Records from Dhule district (contra Grimmett et al. 1998) at: Shahada, Navapur, Sakri, and Dhule, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Kondabhari, in 1873 (Sinclair 1898); Unrecorded in Nasik district by BR (BR in litt. 2004). Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district, 'in flocks and pairs,' February 2000, February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, 1 on 4/3/01 SDH, several seen on 25/2/34 HA (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Abdulali 1935); Alibag, Raigad district, flock on 20/7/90 (Sinclair 1898); Bombay, 'uncommon,' (Monga 2001); Tungar, Bassein, Thane district, on 20/4/34 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Pen, Kolaba, Raigad district (1), Ratnagiri (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971); Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, rare (Vidal 1880); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 6–7 and also heard on 24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, rare (Vidal 1880). One record from the Deccan at Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986). Records from Pune district at: Sinhagad (pers. obs.); Bhimashankar (Gole 2000, Kalpavriksh 2001); Tamhini (Kalpavriksh 2001; Pune, 'very common in rainy season,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala (Stairmand 1971a); Khandala (Fairbank 1876). Further records from: Vasota, Satara district (Gole1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Bombay and neighbouring area including the Ghats, occasional (flocks), local migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Pune (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971). **Breeding:** Listed as resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) with no further details. The nearest definite breeding records are from northern Karnataka (Koel 1942, Davidson 1898a) **Population changes:** Appears to have increased in Dhule district where it was unrecorded by Davidson (1882) although Vyawahare (1992) found it at several localities (see above).

504 Yellow-footed Green Pigeon
Treron phoenicoptera

Status: Fairly common resident and local migrant. **Status and distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, Sinhagad, Panshet, Bhimashankar, Shindewadi, Khandala, Bhor, Pune-Satara road, Pune-Gaud road. Further records from: Panchgani, Satara district; Sholapur; Igatpuri, Nasik district; Malshej Ghat, Tansa, Thane district; Dhule, Shirpur, Sakri, Shahada, Akrani and Satpuras, Dhule district; Phansad W.S., Raigad district; Guhagar, Ratnagiri district; Panvel, Karnala and Kihim, Raigad district; Bombay and Salsette. **Breeding:** Records from: Satara hills (Davidson & Wenden 1878), Akrani, Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882), Nasik (Barnes 1890b). Listed as resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) with no further details. Breeding records from: February to May (Barnes 1890b, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

506/7 Green Imperial Pigeon
Ducula aenea

Status: Rare ?resident. No breeding records. **Distribution:** Records from: Borivli, Bombay, 1 on 1/6/03 (KS 1/6/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, 'many' on 29/8/03 (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., 2 between 18–20/5/01 (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, Pune district, undated (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, undated (Gole 1998); Sinhagad, Pune, undated (Gole 1998); Bhimashankar, Pune district, in about 1989 (RP in litt. 26/11/02); Vasota Fort, Satara district, about 1988 (RP in litt. 26/11/02); Tungar Hill, Bassein, Thane district, 1 on 19/1/19 shot by Mr. Frei (Kinnear 1919); Tungar Hill, Bassein, Thane district, 1 on 26/5/35 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); ?Bombay, skin in the British Museum labelled 'Bombay' and presented by Col. Sykes, included in Lloyd's Konkan list (Kinnear 1919); 'May occur in the Tanna and Kolaba (=Raigad) forests,' (Sinclair 1898); Ghats west of Pune, possibly seen by Butler (Blanford 1894).

511 Mountain Imperial Pigeon
Ducula badia

Status: Rare ?resident. No breeding records. **Distribution:** Records from: Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, one on 24/11/95 (Santharam 1996); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, 2 at Chikal Ghan at about 9.00 am and 2 at Dharanachi Ghan at about 5.00 p.m. both on 22/2/00 (BK in litt. 14/2/03, BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole in litt. 5/02, Gole 2000); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, 4 possibles on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 2, and 1 on 24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); The following record needs confirmation, Silonda Trail, SGNP, Bombay 1 'Imperial Pigeon' on 11/4/01 (SBA 13/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

517 Rock Pigeon
Columba livia

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout, except perhaps south Konkan where Vidal (1880) found it 'not at all common.' **Breeding:** Breeds throughout the year. Breeding records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district (Abdulali 1983, Lainer 2003).

521 Nilgiri Wood Pigeon
Columba elphinstonii

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly uncommon ?resident. No breeding records. **Distribution:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district, in 1995, SI (Gole 1998); Khandala, undated (Murray 1889); Sinhagad, Pune district, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Sinhagad, April–June 1994, PG (BirdLife International 2001); Pune, undated (Vyas 1967a); Bhimashankar, Pune district, April–June 1994 (Gole 1988, Gole 2000, BirdLife International 2001); Bhimashankar, 1 in April 1986, 'present but shy,' (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar (1), Kirma Valley, Satara district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, common (RP in litt. 2002); Mahabaleshwar, undated (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, 'present but shy,' (Bradbeer 1987); Mahabaleshwar, between 22/1/98–26/2/98 (Adelson 1998); Mahabaleshwar, 'fairly common' in April '68 (Panday *et al.* 1968); Mahabaleshwar (Fairbank 1921); Mahabaleshwar, 'and along the hills but rare,' (Fairbank 1876); Matheran, Raigad district (Gole 1998); Matheran, 1 on 23/4/44 (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Chandoli and Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Near Ambonay, Pune district, 'present but shy,' (Bradbeer 1987); Amboli, 600m (in the Gazetteer of *BirdLife International 2001* this is given as the grid reference for the Amboli in Dadra and Nagar Haveli but this is not in Maharashtra, it should most probably be mapped as Amboli, Sindhudurg district, which has the correct elevation), 1 in May 1994 (Uttangi 1994b, BirdLife International 2001); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 on 23/4/44 (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Matheran, Raigad district, undated (AA 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, 1 record, undated (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 1 record, undated, SM pers. comm. with HA, which probably refers to *Daniel & Amladi 1975* (Monga 2001, SM in litt. 28/10/03); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 17/11/73, 1 still present on 18/11/73 (Daniel & Amladi 1975); Tungar, Bassein, Thane district, Kolaba, Raigad district and a pair at Landur near Rohe, Raigad district on 19/2/1888 and many other places (Sinclair 1898); Durga Vadi, Ratnagiri district, 1 specimen (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Ghats, type specimen. 'It is a rare bird in the Dukhun and met with only in the dense woods of the Ghauts,' (Sykes 1833). **Breeding:** Season elsewhere, March to July, principally April and June (Ali & Ripley 1983).

531/3 Oriental Turtle Dove
Streptopelia orientalis

Status and distribution and population changes: Fairly common ?resident and migrant. Rare in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts (Soman 1963, Vidal 1880). Records from south Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Chandoli, Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, undated (Gole 1998); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, 1+ on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Gotne, Ratnagiri district, 1 *meena* collected (Vidal 1880); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 mid-December 1989 (Lainer 2003), see

also migration. Near Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (1938a) found it rare and only knew of two previous records, 1 on 26/1/24 and 2 in March and then Abdulali and Ali (1940) recorded several at Godhbunder on 23/3/38. There are specimens from the Bombay area at: Wada (1), Bhiwandi (3), Vajrabai, Thane district (1), Panvel (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971) and Monga (2001) now lists it as occasional at Bombay. **Breeding:** No known breeding records, although In Dhule district Davidson (1882) thought it was probably resident and 'certainly found from December to the end of April in Satpuras,' and Abdulali (1981a) lists *S. o. erythrocephala* as an occasional resident in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats. **Migration:** Records from: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 in mid-October 1989 (Lainer 2003); 140 km west of Thane coast at 19°05'N 72°23'E, 2 on 28/9/83 (Simpson 1984); About 850 km west of Ratnagiri at 066750560 Marsden's squares = 17°06'N 65°50'E, 1 on 11/10/72 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 23:63); About 250 km west of Thane coast at 19°41'N 70°37'E, 1 seen on 22/9/62 (Tuck 1964).

534 Eurasian Collared Dove
Streptopelia decaocto

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant. Uncommon in the Konkan (absent from Bombay), common in south Konkan after drought years (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855). Breeding at all seasons (Barnes 1890b, Davidson 1882). **Migration:** Record about 225 miles west of Goa, on 23–24/2/03 (KS 1/4/03 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>).

535 Red Collared Dove
Streptopelia tranquebarica

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. More rare in the Konkan. Records in Pune district from: Pune (Abdulali 1971), Ujani, common (pers. obs., Bharucha & Gogte 1990), Saswat to Lonand road (pers. obs.), Khamgaon (Purandare 1989). Further record from: Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Ahmednagar, common, (Kurhade 1996); Ahmednagar, 1 specimen from September and 1 from April in FMNH (Field Museum 2004); Berar (Wright 1942); Kalyan, Thane district (Abdulali 1971); Panvel, Raigad district (Abdulali 1971). In the Bombay area Ali and Abdulali (1938a) found it uncommon although Monga (2001) records 'small numbers.' In south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it very rare and only saw one pair at Khed, Ratnagiri district in the winter of 1877/78. **Breeding:** Records from: Deccan, probably Bhima valley, Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson and Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson (1882); Bombay, resident, no further details (Monga 2001). Breeds in the rains (Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Numbers have apparently decreased in the Deccan since the late nineteenth century when Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common, although Butler thought it

locally not uncommon. In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) also found it very local and it was unrecorded in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) and in Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989).

537 Spotted Dove
Streptopelia chinensis

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to May and August to November (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

541 Laughing Dove
Streptopelia senegalensis

Status and distribution: Common resident. Rare in south Konkan (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880). Breeding records from: Pune (pers. obs.); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Berar (Hume & Oates 1890); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to May, September, November and 'all seasons,' (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Hume & Oates 1890, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1855). **Population changes:** Near Bombay numbers have fluctuated from common (Aitken 1900, Kinnear 1914) to a rare straggler (Ali & Abdulali 1938a), to 'small numbers,' (Monga 2001), apparently dependent on water/drought conditions in the Deccan (Aitken 1900, Anon 1900). **Migration:** Record from: 140 km west of Thane coast at 19°05'N 72°23'E, 2 on 27/9/83 (Simpson 1984).

542 Emerald Dove
Chalcophaps indica

Status and distribution and population ?changes: Rare in the Ghats although possibly under-recorded. Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon although there were 11 records from 2000–02 in <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> and Ali and Abdulali (1938a) heard it often and found it 'not abundant but frequent,' it was also recorded at Bombay by Waller (1972) and Creado (1971). In Ratnagiri, Vidal (1880) found it rare and did not personally see it, whereas Soman (1963) found it common. Records from the Ghats: Bhimashankar, Pune district, 1 on 25/1/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Vasota, Satara district, 'other observers,' undated (Gole 1998); Khandala, Pune district, 2 on 21/3/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Khandala, 1 in 1871 (Butler 1881, Butler 1877a). Further records from: Tungareshwar, about 20 km

north of Dahisar Naka, Thane district, on 22/5/03 (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, undated (Barnes 1889b); Narendra Hill, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 1 on 22/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Pacheri, six miles from the coast near the Shastri river, Ratnagiri district, 1+ undated (Anon 1886b, Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: SGNP, Bombay, enlarged Gonads in late March (Ali & Abdulali 1938a). Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season variable locally, covering practically the whole year. In areas with a definite cold winter chiefly March to May,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

546 Alexandrine Parakeet
Psittacula eupatria

Status and distribution: The only definitely 'natural' populations are from the Akrani and Satpuras hills of Dhule district, see breeding (Davidson 1882), other records probably refer to escaped cage-birds. Recently regularly recorded around Bombay with 23 records, mostly within SGNP in 2000–02 from <birdsofbomba @yahoogroups.com>; although Monga (2001) and Abdulali (1981a) list it as uncommon, it was previously rare and thought to be escapes (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Only recorded elsewhere at: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Padgah/Tansa, August 2002, Sachin/APE (Sachin 1/8/02, APE 16/8/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sinhagad and Mulshi hills, Pune district, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district or Dajipur or Mahabaleshwar Satara district, between 9–14/11/96 (Thakkar & Patel 1998). **Breeding:** Records from: SGNP, Bombay (Abdulali 1985a); Akrani and Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: November to March (Abdulali 1985a, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: North Kanara, Karnataka, 'Very rare, I have only seen the bird twice, in the south of the district. On 18/12/1889 I saw a pair at Siddapur on the Bunwasi road, and on 30/12/1895 a single at Gairsoppa falls,' (Davidson 1898a).

550 Rose-ringed Parakeet
Psittacula krameri

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854e); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Kailas, Ellora, and Aurangabad city, Aurangabad district, probable breeding (Ali & Whistler 1934); Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: December to April (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1934, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854e). **Population ?changes:** Aitken (1900) had heard that in about the 1850's this species was not common in Bombay.

551–2 Red-breasted Parakeet
Psittacula alexandri

Status: Escapes first recorded from Andheri, Bombay in 1994 (AA 13/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Andheria 1998).

558 Plum-headed Parakeet
Psittacula cyanocephala

Status and distribution and local movements: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Ali & Abdulali (1938) found it absent from the Bombay area from April to July, although it has since then been recorded also in April, May, June by <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, in 2000–02 and Stairmand (1971d). In Berar it arrives in June after an absence of several months (Hume & Oates 1890a). In Dhule district it leaves the plains in February for the Satpuras where it breeds commonly (Davidson 1882). Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon although there were 25 records in 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, mostly in SGNP. **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district (Barnes 1889); Hills and plains, Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan probably Ahmednagar (Burgess 1854e); Pimpalnir Ghats and Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: November, December and February, March (Burgess 1854e, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Apparently first seen at Bombay only at the beginning of the 20th century although previously there were hundreds on sale in Crawford Market (Anon 1909, Aitken 1900).

564 Malabar Parakeet
Psittacula columboides

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident in the Ghats. Records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, rare (Gole 2000, Gole 1998); Lonavla, Pune district, 4 on 30/10/02 & 3 on 2/11/02 (KS in litt. 29/9/03); Khandala, Pune district, 1 male on 2/5/71 (Stairmand 1971b); Khandala, in May 1970 (Navarro 1971a); Khandala, some on 14/5/66 and in previous years (Dubash 1966); Khandala, 3 on 4/2/40 and 3 on 15/4/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Khandala, specimens obtained (Butler 1881); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, rare (Gole 1998); Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district, 7, undated (VV 17/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Specimens from: Bhimashankar (1), Kopeli, Khandala Ghat (1), Ratnagiri (3), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971a); SGNP, Bombay on 19/8/01 (SM 22/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vasai/Virar, Tungar/Chinchoti in 2000 (SM 22/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, 3 in early 2001 (SM 22/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Tungar Hill near Bassein,

Thane district, on 2/4/34 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Kasa (=20°N. lat not 19°N. lat, as given), Thane district (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bavda, present day Kolhapur district (Vidal 1880); South Konkan, 4 skins presented to BNHS by Vidal (Anon 1886b); 'Sahyadris at least as far north as Khandala,' (Fairbank 1876). **Breeding:** Record from Ghats probably Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878) and Barnes (1889) wrote about 'great numbers,' on sale at Crawford Market, Bombay every hot season, which were said to come from the Ghats. Listed as resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) with no further details. Breeding probably January, February, an adult feeding a juvenile in March (Ali 1949, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Population changes:** Apparently more common in the nineteenth century when Vidal (1880) found it tolerably common near Mahabaleshwar and Davidson and Wenden (1878) record it as moderately common in the Ghats probably about Satara district and Butler (1881) records it as not uncommon in the Ghats. Gole (1998) records it as rare at Mahabaleshwar today.

567 Vernal Hanging Parrot
Loriculus vernalis

Status and distribution: Uncommon, possibly under-recorded in the Ghats, more common in the Konkan, especially in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Soman 1963, Vidal 1880). Rare in the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), with only one record at Ahmednagar, undated (Kurhade 1996). No breeding records but probably resident. Records from: 'Throughout the Sahyadri,' (Gole 1998); 'Western slopes of the Sahyadris at least as far north as Khandala,' (Fairbank 1876); Sinhagad, Pune district, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Khandala, Pune district, 1+ between 24–28/6/71 (Stairmand 1972); Khandala, between 6/6/70–9/7/70 (Stairmand 1970); Pune-Satara road, Pune district, 1 collected during the rains (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Sakri, Navapur etc., Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar city (Kurhade 1996); Koyna W.S., Satara district, not too common, heard on 16/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district or Dajipur or Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, between 9–14/11/96 (Thakkar & Patel 1998); Ratnagiri district, 'more common than Rose-ringed and Plum-headed Parakeet,' (Soman 1963); 8 miles north of Bhiwandi along Wada Road, Thane district, common on 28/7/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay, 'not uncommon,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Malabar Hill, Bombay, undated (Aitken 1900); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, uncommon (Abdulali 1981a); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, in February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., between 18–20/5/01 (SM 24/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, fairly common between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); South Konkan, 'Plentiful.' Specimens from Ratnagiri, Dapoli, Rajapur, Ratnagiri district and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Bombay (1), Karjat (1), Pune (2), Ratnagiri (2), specimens in BNHS collection

(Abdulali 1971a). **Breeding:** Season elsewhere, January to April (Ali & Ripley 1983).

569 Chestnut-winged Cuckoo
Clamator coromandus

Status: Rare winter migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 24/1/1880 in BNHS collection (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b, Abdulali 1972); Sion, Bombay, specimen from 1997 collected by AS, in BNHS collection (SM in litt. 22/10/03); Bombay, 1 bird flew into the Society's rooms, Apollo Street on 7/11/00 (Comber 1901).

570 Pied Cuckoo
Clamator jacobinus

Status and distribution: Fairly common breeding visitor, small numbers over-wintering (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Rare in Ratnagiri and (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) no records from Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880). Records from: Pune district, Sholapur district, Kolhapur district, Satara district, Ahmednagar district, Dhule district, Nasik district, Aurangabad district and Thane district. Over-wintering records from: Koyna W.S., Satara district, between 15–19/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Juhu, Bombay, on 19/11/72 (Creado 1973); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 29/10/94 at least (pers. obs.); Alibag, Raigad district, 1 on 20/11/66 and presumably the same bird present for about 20 months (Futehally 1966) and one also in mid-winter Karjat, Nasrapur village, Raigad district, on about 8/1/02 (BA in litt. 27/5/03). **Sub-species:** All 9 specimens from the Bombay area in the BNHS collection are of the migrant race *C. j. serratus* (Abdulali 1972). **Breeding:** Records from: Buldana district (Wright 1942); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Alibag, Raigad district (Ali 1931a); Bombay, possible breeding (Nilakanta 1975, Hume & Oates 1889). Breeding records from: July to September (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson 1882). **Migration:** Bombay High Oil-rig in early-May (SM 10/6/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Apart from over-wintering records, the latest date: 19/11/72, Juhu, Bombay (Creado 1973). Earliest date: 18th May, Bombay (SM 22/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

573 Common Hawk Cuckoo
Hierococcyx varius

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant although rare in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay, possible breeding, immature specimen from Pali Hill Bandra on 13/11/08 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Kondabhari Ghat. Pimpalnir, Dhule district: 1 fully fledged young in a Jungle Babbler's nest on 16/7/1886 (Davidson 1886). Calling normally

from May to September (Ali & Abdulali 1938) and heard calling at Pune on 7/2/76 (Gay 1976).

576 Indian Cuckoo
Cuculus micropterus

Status: Fairly uncommon (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), probably resident. **Distribution:** Owing to its disputed status, all records are given in full. Records from Pune district at: Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, 4–5 on most days between 18–21/10/00 (VS in litt. 24/12/03 & 16/12/03); Sinhagad (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Mula-Mutha, Pune, possibles on 14/2/95, 20/11/93 (pers. obs.); Pune, NDA, a few occasions in the 80s and early 90s (RP in litt. 2002); Panshet, undated (Gole 1988); Pune, occasional winter migrant (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01; Pune, 'Resident. Common,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, heard on 2/5/71 (Stairmand 1971b). Further records from: Hedvi, Konkan, between 25–29/1/01 (NN 31/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, vocal between 18–20/5/01 (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 4 on 16/9/98, BR (Pittie 1998e); Bombay, possible breeding visitor. Small numbers. Vocal, June–August (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay 'very vocal at two sites' on 5/7/03 (SM 5/7/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, undated, heard (VK 23/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Lokhandwala, Bombay, 1 seen and calling loudly on 2/5/01 (SCH 2/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, heard on 17/6/73 (Serrao 1973b); Bombay, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972); SGNP, Bombay, heard several on 30/5/71 (De, G. 1971); Bombay, 'appears more common than indicated before (Ali & Abdulali 1938), at least during the monsoon. A male was shot on 28/7/40, at Tansa River north of Bhiwandi (Thane district),' (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Powai, Bombay, specimen in St. Xavier's College. And seen near Tulsi Lake on 30/7/35, 'uncommon' but see previous entry (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Nasik/Gujarat border, 2 isolated records (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts, 'Common during the rains,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ratnagiri station, October, collected by Crawford (Vidal 1880); 'Probably a permanent resident on the Ghats. Common all along the Sahyadri range and in the adjoining forest tracts,' (Butler 1881); 'Throughout the ghats from July to August, and its metallic cry can be heard from a considerable distance. It is a shy bird and undoubtedly breeds at this time,' (Barnes 1889); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district, 2 males shot in August 1885. 'Not very common (although) heard every day, this is the only place I have noticed it in Khandesh,' (Davidson 1886). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: Belgaum, Karnataka, 'occurs as a straggler,' (Butler 1881); Belgaum 'decidedly rare. I have obtained it only once,' (MacGregor 1887); North Kanara, Karnataka, 'Generally distributed in the forest portions of the district from February to May, and is probably

found at all seasons. It is however a shy bird, and would generally be passed over were it not for its clear four noted metallic cry. In the north of Sirsi talukas on the 4/4/1894, I obtained an egg I consider to be of this bird in the nest of a *malacocercus*,' (Davidson 1898a); Baga, Goa, 1 on 6/11/97 (Hill 1997); Cotigao, Goa, 1 probable, undated, PW, 'Grubh and Ali (1976) noted this species in Canacona Taluka,' (Willoughby 1996). See also Lainer (2004). **Breeding:** Records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season poorly known. April and June and probably other months,' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

578/9 Eurasian Cuckoo
Cuculus canorus

Status: Uncommon (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), status uncertain, migrant and possibly resident in the Satpuras. **Distribution:** Owing to its disputed status, all records are given in full. Records from Pune district: Lonavla, at least 2 daily from 4–14/10/02, with 4 adults and 1 juvenile on 7/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Sinhagad, undated (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); NDA, Pune, one or two sightings per season in the 1980s (RP in litt. 2002); Pune University, undated (PG pers. comm. 2002); Pune, occasional winter migrant (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01). Records from Bombay: Bombay 'Occasional,' (Monga 2001); Talzan, a hepatic female, undated but recent (SM 4/11/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 17/12/00 (AA 17/12/00 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 15/10/00, and 2 in previous 3 weeks (SM 11/11/00, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay and neighbouring area, uncommon (Abdulali 1981a); Bassein, Thane district, 1 on 13th October (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Further records from: Kas Lake, Vasota, Satara district, heard between 24–27/10/92 (SS in litt. 2002); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, undated (Gole 1998); Randha Falls near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district, appeared to be common and 1 *C. c. bakeri* shot on 12/10/52 (Abdulali 1954); Berar, 'Fairly common in April and May,' (Wright 1942); Nasik, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); 'The Cuckoo appears to be abundant on passage in central India in September and October (Butler 1877, Barnes 1889 and others),' (Desfayes 1974); 'In winter (distributed) over the whole of India. This cuckoo undoubtedly breeds sometimes, if not regularly, in the hill ranges of Southern and Central India,' (Baker 1927); Deccan, probably Satara and Sholapur districts, 'Appears sparingly during the rains and cold weather,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); 'I wrote to Mr. Davidson, and he replied that he had observed it several times in the Deccan, but had never shot a specimen, being satisfied by the call it uttered "cuckoo" that it was *canorus*,' (Butler 1881); Deccan, almost certainly western Maharashtra where he collected, 'Rare in Dukhun,' (Sykes 1832); Dhule district, 'It passes through Dhulia in the early part of June (at which time they call vigorously), and in July is very common throughout the Satpuras, a dozen often being heard at one time. It returns again in (August and) September, and no doubt

breeds abundantly (in the Satpooras) in the interval,' (Davidson 1886); W. Subcontinent, 'I have no doubt of its breeding freely on Mount Aboo and other wooded hills in Western India, as I, in common with other observers, have procured young birds that must have bred in the vicinity,' (Barnes 1889). **Sub-species:** '*C. c. canorus*. Between early August and mid March both this race and *bakeri* are dispersed practically throughout the Peninsula. Good circumstantial evidence of breeding Maharashtra (Chikalda, Amravati district)... between May and July/August, during SW monsoon,' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Specimens: *C. c. canorus*, Rewas, Raigad district, 1 juvenile from 20/10/33. *C. c. bakeri*, 1 Bhandardara, Ahmednagar, obtained between 19 March and 20 October, probably same specimen as obtained on 12/10/52 (Abdulali 1954) in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972, Ali & Abdulali 1938). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: Nagoa-Saligao, Goa, 2 on 19/10/01, HL (Pittie 2002); Bondla W.S., Goa, 2 on 29/10/99, HL (Pittie 1999h); Candolim. Goa, up to 3 in 11/94, AR (Willoughby 1996); Molem Goa, 1 possible in 4/96 (Harris 1996); About 2 km east of Calangute Goa, 2 on 12/10/03 (pers. obs.); Candolim Goa, 1 on 14/10/03 (pers. obs.); North Kanara, Karnataka, 'rare. I have only twice shot it, both were in the Kumta taluka in November. I also once heard its note at Nilkund in February,' (Davidson 1898a). See also Lainer (2004).

580 Oriental Cuckoo
Cuculus saturatus

Status: Rare migrant. **Distribution:** One record from Sholapur (17°43'N 75°56'E), adult male shot on 18 May, labelled as Sulapur, specimen in either British or Leiden Museum (Wells 1972).

581 Lesser Cuckoo
Cuculus poliocephalus

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor, more common at Khandala and Dhule. Records from: SGNP, Bombay, 1 hepatic female on 15/10/00 (SM 11/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Pune, 'Uncommon,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Kalpavriksh, 2001); Panchgani, Satara district, on 14/10/02 (RP in litt. 12/02); Khandala, Pune district, 1 collected on 15/10/35, 1 in St. Xavier's College Collection collected in October 1931, another also collected in October, 'appears to indicate that it is a common passage migrant,' (Abdulali 1942a, Abdulali 1972); Dhule district, 'Passed through Dhulia in large numbers from the middle of September to the middle of October,' (Davidson 1882); Dhule district, 'Local migratory. Near Dhule city,' (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 5/11/1879 (Vidal 1880); Deccan probably Satara/Sholapur districts, 'Scarce, but seen and procured during the rainy and cold seasons,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

582 Banded Bay Cuckoo
Cacomantis sonneratii

Status and distribution: Rare resident in the Western Ghats and Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), although possibly under-recorded. Only one traced record from the Deccan. More common in south Maharashtra (Ali & Ripley 1983). Konkan records from: Bombay, 'Possible breeding visitor. Small numbers. Vocal June–August,' (Monga 2001); Bombay, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972); Tulsi-Vihar, Bombay 1 seen on 10 October (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20 km north of Dahisar Naka, heard on 22/5/03 (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com); Malvan and Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 specimen from each locality, 1 of which is from 21/2/1880 (Vidal 1880). Further records from: Sinhagad, Pune district, undated (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Pune, 'common during rains,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala (Fairbank 1876); 'Vagrant in Sahyadri,' (Gole 1998); Matheran, Raigad district (Butler 1881); Although Ali and Ripley (1983) write that it is 'fairly common in Deccan,' it was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) and the only traced record from the Deccan is at Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district, 1 female with a shelled egg in the oviduct shot on 3rd August (Abdulali 1943a); Bombay up to and including the ghats, uncommon, breeding migrant (Abdulali 1981a). Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season, variable and prolonged (February to August), synchronizing locally with that of its hosts,' (Ali & Ripley 1983). Breeding records from: Khandala, Pune district, 1 female with a shelled egg in the oviduct shot on 3rd August (Abdulali 1943a); Bombay up to and including the ghats, uncommon, breeding migrant (Abdulali 1981a). Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season, variable and prolonged (February to August), synchronizing locally with that of its hosts,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

584 Grey-bellied Cuckoo
Cacomantis passerinus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). No traced records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Vyawahare 1992, Mahabal 1993) and uncommon throughout Nasik district (BR in litt. 2004). **Breeding:** Records from. Pune, fostered by Common Tailorbird (Mundkur 1983a), Pune, fostered by Purple Sunbird and fed also by a Common Tailorbird (Suter 1945); Pune, fostered by Purple-rumped Sunbird (Gole 1984); ?Bombay (Aitken 1900); Bombay up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a). Breeding records from: August, September, October (Mundkur 1983a, Suter 1945). **Population changes:** Numbers seem to have increased in the Deccan, since the nineteenth century when it was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) and Fairbank (1876) 'seldom obtained' it from Ahmednagar and the

Goa frontier although Butler (1881) found it more common in the south and records it from Satara and Vengurla. In south Konkan Vidal (1880) only obtained two specimens from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 21/2/1880 and 1 on 25/2/1880.

588 'Fork-tailed' Drongo Cuckoo
Surniculus [lugubris] dicruroides

Status and distribution: Rare, probably under-recorded, more common near Bombay. Probably resident. A possible split from 'Square-tailed' Drongo Cuckoo *Surniculus lugubris* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Records from: Sinhagad, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 'rare,' (Gole 1998); Pune, 'Rare. Occurs during rains,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Near Aurangabad, questionable isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Malshej Ghat Thane district, 1 dead weather casualty on 24/6/84 and 1 juvenile exhausted on 7/7/84 (Monga & Rane 1986); Kelwe beach/ Dativare, Thane district, heard on 22/7/01 (SM 23/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, 'common,' (Gole 1998); SGNP, Bombay, heard on 21/7/02 (NJ 22/7/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Aarey, Bombay, 'very vocal' on 22/8/01 (SM 22/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Talzan, Bombay, 1 on 2/8/01 (LM 3/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, earliest call 5th June (SM 25/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kanheri Caves, Bombay, 1 on 31/5/ 70 (Stairmand 1970d); Bombay, 'The last specimen collected by the Bombay-Salsette Survey was towards the end of September Ed.' (Stairmand 1970d); Bombay, 'Possible breeding visitor. Small numbers. Vocal June–August,' (Monga 2001); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, occasional, breeding migrant? (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay 'only between 2 June and 27 September. Specimen of 27 September 1933, had a fully mature ovary, obviously preparing to lay,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay, 3 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972). **Breeding:** Records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season, presumably March to October,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

590 Asian Koel
Eudynamys scolopacea

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Deccan probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: around Bombay in May, June, July (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1934); Deccan during the rains (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district lays in June (Davidson 1882).

595 Blue-faced Malkoha
Phaenicophaeus viridirostris

Status and distribution: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Probably resident, no breeding records. Possibly more common in the Konkan bordering Goa where it is regularly recorded. Records from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district, 1 on 29/8/03 (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Guneka Mond, Phansad W.S., February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Daulatabad near Aurangabad, undated (Abdulali 1953); Karnala Fort, Raigad district, 1 on 10/5/53 (Abdulali 1953); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, 'rare. A few pairs. Not observed elsewhere (in south Konkan),' (Vidal 1880); 'Mr. Davidson got a nest from Malwa [=Nulwar, Karnataka (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881, Hume & Oates 1890, Ali & Whistler 1934)] in July containing two eggs (vide Bombay Gazetteer, 1880),' (Barnes 1889). Recorded in Surat Dangs and Baroda, Gujarat (Abdulali 1953, Ali 1954).

598 Sirkeer Malkoha
Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon but local, resident. Rare in the Konkan. South Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Peve, Mandangad and Durga Vadi, Ratnagiri district & Malvan, Sindhudurg district, rare but breeding (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b). Records from Pune district at: NDA, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Bopdeo Ghat, fairly common (pers. obs.); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987); Sinhagad (RP in litt. 2002); Mulshi (RP in litt. 2002); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khandala (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Bhor Ghat and Lonavla (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Further records from: Dhule district, common (Mahabal 1993); Satpuras and Pimpalnir, Dhule district, common and occasionally elsewhere (Davidson 1882); Pandharpur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district, rare (Mahabal 1989); Kannad, Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, April 1932 (Ali & Whistler 1934); Ahmednagar, undated specimen FMNH (Field Museum 2004); Near Vaitarna River, Khardi, Thane district, 2 on 21/6/42 (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Hills at Satara, common (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khandala/Mahabaleshwar/Sahyadri/Ahmednagar, throughout but rare (Fairbank 1876); Jalna, recorded by Jerdon (Butler 1881). **Breeding:** Records from: Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, 'The behaviour of a pair on 23 April suggested that they were breeding,' (Ali & Whistler 1934); Dhule district, nest in May (Barnes 1889); South Konkan, nest with 1 fresh egg on the 8th April (Vidal 1880). Breeding records generally '*P. l. leschenaulti*. Breeding season, chiefly March to June,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

602 'Southern' Coucal
Centropus [sinensis] parroti

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. A possible split from Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Khandala (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854e); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to May and July to September (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1854e).

606 Barn Owl
Tyto alba

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: Pune city, fairly uncommon (pers. obs., Gole 1988a, Mahabal & Lamba 1987 etc); Pandharpur, Barshi, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district, rare (Mahabal 1989); Dhule district, very common (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, 'Base of the Satpuras, and in the Akrani, in the hot weather. In April 1880, 30 and 40 in the Shada district, none there in December,' (Davidson 1882); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Bombay, not uncommon (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Ratnagiri district, not common (Vidal 1880); Deccan, probably Sholapur and Satara district, pretty common (Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Breeding:** Records from: Spicer College, Aundh, Pune (Gole 1988); Pune (Betham 1902); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Khed, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Satara district (Barnes 1888, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Barnes 1888). Breeding records from: November to March (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Betham 1902, Barnes 1888, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

608 Eastern Grass Owl
Tyto longimembris

Status and distribution: Recently split from *Tyto capensis* of Africa (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). One record from Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, V. Katdare (Pande *et al.* 2003); Possible records from the Deccan: 'Strix candida. – As I have not collected, this Owl perhaps it has no business in this list. But I have more than once flushed a Grass Owl that I believe to be this,' (Fairbank 1876). Butler (1881) wrote that, as Fairbank had not seen Short-eared Owl that perhaps he had mistaken Grass Owl for that species but Short-eared Owl was listed as '*Brachyotus accipitrinus*' at Ahmednagar.

Scops Owl species
Otus species

Bhimashankar Pune district, between 28–31/12/01, NJ, 'Saw a smallish slim pale brown cream colored "eared" owl,' (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Sinhagad, Pune, in mid 1980s RP (Purandare 1998, Kalpavriksh 2001); ARDE, Pashan, Pune, a pair on 5/2/87, photographed, SN (RP in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Dhule district 'Otus scops (Lin). Resident. Common,' (Vyawahare 1992).

614 Pallid Sops Owl
Otus brucei

Status: Rare. Status unclear. **Distribution:** Records from: No confirmation received from authors of the following record. Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994, Chandrasekaran 1995); Specimens in BNHS collection from: Padgha, Thane, 1 from 25/12/60; Pune, 1 (presumably the same specimen donated by Vidal in Anon 1886a) from 22/12/1882; Ratnagiri, 1 from 8/6/1874 (according to Vidal 1880 a female was also shot at Khed on 9/1/1879); Specimen in St Xavier's High School collection, Andheri, Bombay from 18/11/65 (this is given as 11/11/34 in Ali & Abdulali 1938a) (Abdulali 1972a, Anon 1886a, Anon 1886b); Rahuri, Ahmednagar district, 3 specimens (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district 'A Scops Owl is common in the Akrani and in the deep valleys running into the Satpuras. A very young specimen sent to Mr. Hume, probably belongs, he informs me, to this species,' (Davidson 1882); Ali and Ripley (1983) doubt the previous records 'because of ecological incompatibility and in the absence of supporting specimens.'

615 Eurasian Scops Owl
Otus scops

Status: Rare. Status unclear. Records from: Khandala, Pune district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay, specimen from September 1891 and Colaba, Bombay, female specimen from 26/10/25 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a).

616/7 Oriental Scops Owl
Otus sunia

Status: Rare, probably under-recorded. Status unclear. **Distribution:** Record from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at: Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district on 13/7/1886 (Davidson 1886). Further records from: Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune district, 1 injured bird in 1987, NK (Kalpavriksh 2001); Sinhagad, Pune district, heard a few times mainly during Dec–Jan to May between 1995 and 1997 and at Torna, in 1992/93 (KK in litt. 23/12/02); Sinhagad, possibles on 22/4/82 and on 9/5/82 (Mundkur 1983a); Khandala, Pune district, 1 specimen from 10

November and Sholapur, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a, Abdulali 1980a); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Andavan, Pune district, 'triple-notes of Otus sunia. But the description of the voice in *Grimmett et al.* makes me doubt whether it was not a different bird' on 13/11/00, ZF (Anon. 2001); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 'once obtained,' (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts, 'Not very uncommon at any season, but chiefly observed in cold and rainy months,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); 'Messrs. Davidson and Wenden procured specimens at Sholapur, Sangola and other places. Major Lloyd has also entered it in his list of Konkan species, and Jerdon mentions it from the Western Ghats,' (Butler 1881). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: Belgaum, specimen 'procured' (Butler 1881); Londa, Karnataka, 'Probably commoner than (Collared Scops). At Jagalbed sometimes four could be heard from camp. They began singing in late January,' (Koelz 1942); Bondla W.S., Goa, 3 heard between 6–8/11/01, HL (Pittie 2002); Bondla W.S., about 6 heard on 1/2/96, 1–5 heard on three evenings in 12/96, 4–6 heard on three nights in November/December 1997, 10 heard on 4/2/98, 8 heard on 8/2/98 (Holt 2000); Baga, Goa, 1 calling 1 night in January 1998, and 'noted on several evenings at Bondla,' by PH (Hill 1997); Baga, 1 heard on 1/2/96 (Holt 2000); Saligao, Goa, 1 heard on 11/2/96 (Holt 2000); Saligao, Goa, 1 by another birder in November/December, 1999 (Dennis & Dennis 1999); Backwoods, Goa, heard on all nights visited in November/December 1999 (Dennis & Dennis 1999); Backwoods, 1 seen by tape lure in February 2000 (Aelvoet 2000); Netravali W.S., Goa, 1 heard between 24/12/03–2/1/04, HL (Pittie 2004).

622 Indian Scops Owl
Otus bakkamoena

Status and distribution: Apparently uncommon resident, probably under-recorded, more common in northern Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880). Recent separation from Collared Scops Owl *Otus [bakkamoena] lettia,* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Recorded below the Ghats (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at: Bombay (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); SGNP, Bombay, undated (SM 4/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP; pair on 27/5/01, SDa (SDa 29/5/01, 30/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, possible resident. 'Small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Peve, Ratnagiri, Palgad, Dapuli, Khed, Ratnagiri district & Malvan, Vengurla, and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, undated (Vidal 1880). Further records from: Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, 'Very vocal and numerous, December 1995,' (Gole 1998); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Khandala, Pune district (2), Dhulia (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay area up to and including Ghats, occasional, resident (Abdulali 1981a); North of Shahada, Dhule district, undated (King & Rasmussen 1998); Satpura hills, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Khandesh, undated (Ali & Ripley 1983); Satpuras, Kondabhari Ghat north of

Pimpalnir, Dhule district, undated (Davidson 1886); Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the west (BR in litt. 2004); Koyna W.S., Satara district, 1 heard on 16/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03). **Breeding:** Records from: South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Bombay up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); Dhule district (Barnes 1888); Nasik (Barnes 1888). Breeding records from: November to March (Barnes 1888, Vidal 1880). **Migration:** Record: Bombay High Oilfield, about 170 km west of Bombay, at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, 1 on 15/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

627 Indian Eagle Owl
Bubo bengalensis

Status: Fairly uncommon resident. Recently split from Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Pune (Buckton 1995, Gole 1988a, Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987 etc.); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bhimashankar (Borges 1988, Gole 1998); Sinhagad (Gole 1998); Katraj (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Bopdeo Ghat (pers. obs.); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989). Further records from: Karmala, Pandharpur, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Satpuras, Pimpalnir hills, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Kannad, Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district (Pittie 2000); Sirur, 35 km west of Bir, 2 specimens (Field Museum 2004); Specimens: Ahmednagar (1), Bombay Market (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay, 6 records in 2000–02 in <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Bombay 'Resident? Sporadic,' (Monga 2001); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (AA 11/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, occasional, resident (Abdulali 1981a); Kelshi, Ratnagiri station, Palgad and Dhamni, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Gole 1988a, Gole 1984, Betham 1902a, Barnes 1888); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854a); Sholapur (Barnes 1888); Dhule district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882); Nasik (Barnes 1888). Breeding records from: October, November, December, January, March, April (Betham 1902a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Burgess 1855a). Probably more common in the nineteenth century when Davidson & Wenden (1878); found it common and Sykes (1832) found it very common in the Deccan, Davidson (1882) found it common in Dhule district and Vidal (1880) found it fairly common in south Konkan.

628 Spot-bellied Eagle Owl
Bubo nipalensis

Status: Rare probably resident. **Distribution:** One record: Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000).

630 Dusky Eagle Owl
Bubo coromandus

Status, distribution and breeding: Rare resident (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), one reliable record. The record from around Pune (see below) is somewhat doubtful, as no other records exist for that region. Records from: Pune, 'Resident. Found in forested hill tracts,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Dhule district, 'scarce. I only came across it twice, in both cases in December, breeding (eggs),' (Davidson 1882); Dhule district 'J. Davidson found eggs at Khandesh on 2nd January,' (Barnes 1888).

631 Brown Fish Owl
Ketupa zeylonensis

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident, more common in northern Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880). Records from: Khandala, Pune district (Fairbank 1876); Khandala 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bhimashankar, Pune district, on 24–25/5/86 (Gole 1998, Gole 2000); NDA, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Dhadgaon, Akkalkuva, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Ellora Caves, Aurangabad district, 1 on 21/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Met Indavli, Koyna W.S., Satara district, 1 on 18/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Deccan, rare (Sykes 1832); Talzan, Charkop, Bombay, 1 on 24/8/01 (SM 25/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 'Resident? Uncommon,' (Monga 2001); Konkan, probably near Bombay, rare (Keswal 1886a); Kelshi, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Palgad and Khed, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882); Mina river, Pune district (Betham 1902); Nasik (Barnes 1888). Breeding records from: January to March (Betham 1902, Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

636/7 Jungle Owlet
Glaucidium radiatum

Status and distribution: Resident. Fairly common in the Konkan. Fairly uncommon in the Ghats, probably under-recorded. Un-recorded in the Deccan. Records from: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–9/11/95, 'fairly common,' (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 5/12/03); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 1998); Sinhagad, Pune district (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar, *et*

al. 2000–01; Ratnagiri district, common (Soman 1963); Ratnagiri (4) Bombay (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay, not uncommon (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Stairmand 1970e); Ratnagiri district, 1 specimen in Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ database); Kelshi, Dapuli, Khed, Chiplun, Lanje, Rajapur, Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, Vaghotan, Fanasgaon, Vengurla, Savantvadi, Kasarde, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880); Dhule district, 'once or twice in the cold weather in Nizampur and Nandurbar. Resident in the Pimpalnir ghats and is abundant in Satpuras and Akrani.' Specimens in Natural History Museum (Davidson 1882, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880, Abdulali 1981a); Nasik (Barnes 1888); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Listed as resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) with no further details. Breeding records from: March to June (Barnes 1888, Vidal 1880) **Population ?changes:** In the nineteenth century Butler (1881) found it common along the Ghats and adjacent forests and although there are very few records today, it is probably under-recorded in suitable remaining habitat. In Ratnagiri district the numbers seen unchanged. Unrecorded in Deccan by Davidson and Wenden (1878). Unrecorded in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) but presumably due to lack of coverage.

642/4 Brown Hawk Owl
Ninox scutulata

Status and distribution: Resident. Uncommon in the Konkan. Rare above the Ghats, probably under-recorded. Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from Bombay, uncommon resident (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay, 6 records from April and May in 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>; Ratnagiri district, once between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 specimen (Vidal 1880). All further records from: North of Shahada, Dhule district, undated (King & Rasmussen 1998); Sahyadri 1980s–90s (Gole 1998); Empress Gardens, Pune, undated SI (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Khandala Pune district, on 18/5/66, and several times in the previous years (Dubash 1966); Ahmednagar district, several (Fairbank 1876); Sholapur, rare, probably breeding (Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Breeding:** Record from: Bandra, Bombay, male with dormant testes shot on 13/1/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940) and listed as resident in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a).

652 Spotted Owlet
Athene brama

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout although it may be rare in northern Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900); Aurangabad

city (Ali & Whistler 1934); Pune (Gole 1988a, Betham 1902); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); West Khandesh 'Common up to the edge of the jungles. Never seen in the Akrani or deep valleys of Satpuras. Lays in March and April,' (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to April (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Betham 1902, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854a).

653 Forest Owlet
Heteroglaux blewitti

Status: Critical (BirdLife International 2001). Rare resident. The minimum number of birds for Maharashtra is 25, plus 2 more from Khaknar forest range, Madhya Pradesh (Ishtiaq & Rahmani 2000a, Rithe 2003). **Distribution and breeding:** Records from: Malur (2), Jomodapadao, Melghat (4), and Mahendri, about 100 km east of Melghat (1), Amravati district, in 1999, 'We estimate the presence of around 50 birds in Melghat and the adjoining forests of Betul and Burhanpur districts, M.P,' (Rithe 2003). Records from Raipur village, Melghat Tiger Reserve, Amravati district: 1 male on 5/2/00 (Ishtiaq & Rahmani 2000). Records from Taloda, Dhule district: Davidson's specimens- 1 from 5/12/1880 in Natural History Museum (BMNH), 1 from 5/12/1880 in American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), 1 from 4/12/1884 in BMNH (Rasmussen & Collar 1998, Davidson 1882); Taloda reserve forest on 26/3/99 pair A nesting, on 26/3/99 pair B calling, on 26/3/99 pair C calling (Ishtiaq & Rahmani 2000); Three nests were found in 1998–99 (Ishtiaq 2000a); Rapapur, Taloda, Dhule district: 1 on 5/12/1883 in Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ), previously given as Ramapur, Orissa but now corrected in MCZ internet database (Rasmussen & Collar 1998). Records from Shahada, Dhule district: Davidson's specimen, 1 from 20/4/1881 in BMNH (Rasmussen & Collar 1998, Davidson 1882); North of Shahada (=Toranmal range), Dhule district, 2 from 25–27 November 1997 (King & Rasmussen 1998) and between 15 and 27 June 1998 (Rasmussen & Ishtiaq 1999). Records from Toranmal forest range, Dhule district: on 29/1/00 (also 1999) pair A roosting, on 29/1/00 (also 1999) pair B foraging, on 30/1/00 (also 1999) pair C calling, on 30/1/00 (and in 1999) pair D calling, on 30/1/00 pair E calling, on 30/1/00 pair F calling, on 30/1/00 pair G calling (Ishtiaq & Rahmani 2000); Five nests were found in 1998–99 (Ishtiaq 2000a). Breeding records from: October to the end of March (Ishtiaq 2000a).

657 Mottled Wood Owl
Strix ocellata

Status: Uncommon resident. No traced Deccan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). **Distribution:** Pune district records from: Khadakvasla present for several years (RP in litt. 2002); Ujani, uncommon in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte

1990); Bhimashankar (Gole 2000); Pune, 'The only known breeding pair in Pune abandoned its home near the Pune-Sholapur road because of the construction of a heavy fly over bridge,' (Purandare 1998); Pune, common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune, occasional (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Pune, uncommon (Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (PG pers. comm. April 2002, Gole 1998); North of Shahada (=?Toranmal forest reserve), Dhule district (King & Rasmussen 1998); Buldana district (Wright 1942); Barsi, in May, and Akalkot, Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); East Khandesh (1), Ratnagiri (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); SGNP, Bombay, undated (SM 25/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> Monga 2001); Bombay up to and including the Ghats, uncommon resident (Abdulali 1981a); Elephanta, Bombay, heard on 28/3/42, Trombay Hill, undated, Khordi on the Vaitarna River, Thane district on 18/4/43, Kihim, Raigad district on 22/4/43 (Ali. & Abdulali 1945); Palgad, Aroli, Ratnagiri district, not common (Vidal 1880); Dhule district, very common (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Fairbank 1876); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Bhadgaum, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Nasik (Barnes 1888). Breeding records from: December to March (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

659 Brown Wood Owl
Strix leptogrammica

Status: Rare, probably under-recorded. Probably resident. **Distribution:** Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: SGNP, Bombay, undated, SM (SM 25/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 1 pair on 24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Fanasgaon, Sindhudurg district, 1 from Armstrong's collection (Vidal 1880); South Konkan, undated, addition to his list (Vidal 1883). Further records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, 1 seen and heard on 30/12/01 (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998, Gole 2000); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Pune district (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Lonauli (=Lonavla), type of *S. l. indranee*. 'Inhabits the woods of the Ghauts. Rare,' (Sykes 1832, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37); Vasota, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, rare (Gole 1998); Matheran, Raigad district, common (Gole 1998); 'Western Ghats and their associated hill ranges south of Mahableshwar (c. 16°N),' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Fairbank 1876). No breeding records, although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon resident of the Deccan.

664 Short-eared Owl
Asio flammeus

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor to the south Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) with no records since nineteenth century, more common in the Konkan south to Bombay and Nasik district (BR in litt. 2004). Records from above the Ghats from: Nasik district, listed as common throughout (BR in litt. 2004); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 on 4/1/99, BR (Pittie 1999c); Nasik, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Sirur, 35 km west of Bir, 4 specimens (Field Museum 2004); Deccan 'tolerably common,' (Butler 1881); Deccan, Sholapur/Satara districts, 'occurs in numbers' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district, 'moderately common,' (Davidson 1882). Further records from: Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Godhbunder, Bassein, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Talzan, Bombay, 'two sightings,' undated (SM 15/12/00 & 30/7/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Thane creek, Bombay, 1 on 20/2/00 (KG 13/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); HP Nagar Mahul, Bombay, undated (SB 10/ 12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Panvel-Kalamboli marshes, Raigad district, 1 on 29/3/99, and Mahalaxmi racecourse, undated (NJ 10/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Mahim nature park, Bombay, on 6/2/00 and Kalina campus, regularly in the late eighties (MD 10/12/00 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Southernmost tip of Bombay and over the Leela Kempinski Hotel, Andheri East, undated (KSR 9/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay 'Small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay specimens: Andheri, female on 7/2/24, Kurla, female on November 1890, Juhu on 10/11/33. 'Somewhat sparse,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Abdulali 1972a). **Population changes:** There has only been one record from above the Ghats since the nineteenth century, which was at Nasik (Pittie 1999c). In the nineteenth century it was considered 'tolerably common' by Butler (1881) and Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'occurs in numbers' in the Deccan and Davidson (1882) found it 'moderately common' in Dhule district. Obviously this species has drastically declined in numbers, except in the Konkan. **Migration:** Latest date: 18/4/34, Bombay area (Ali & Abdulali 1938a). Migration records: At sea, 3–4 hrs out from Bombay, coming from Kutch, 3 on 19/10/36 (McCann 1936); Bombay, over the sea (Jamdar & Shrivastava 1988); About 900 km west of Vengurla at 15°29'N 66°33'E, 1 aboard all day on 11/12/82 (Casement 1983); About 450 km west of Ratnagiri at 066790014 Marsden's squares = 17°01'N 69°04'E, 1 possible on board on 13/11/73 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 25:40).

666 Sri Lanka Frogmouth
Batrachostomus monileger

Status: Rare resident. **Distribution:** One record from Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, 1 on 21/11/98 and 1 nestling at nest, undated (Giri 2002).

671 Indian Jungle Nightjar
Caprimulgus indicus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident, less common in the north Konkan (Abdulali & Ali 1940). Recent separation from Grey Nightjar *Caprimulgus jotaka,* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e, Borges 1988); Khandala, common (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Fairbank 1876); Lonavla, Pune district (pers. obs.); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (pers. obs., Panday *et al.* 1968); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, etc); Dhule district, very common (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts 'moderately common,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Guhágar, Dévrukh, Ratnagiri district, Vengurla, Sindhudurg district. 'Less common than *asiaticus* and *monticolus* (=affinis),' (Vidal 1880); Specimens from: Bassein, Thane district (1), Khandala, Pune district (2), Chauk, Raigad district (1), Mahabaleshwar (1) in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay, 'small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Chembur on Trombay Island, Bombay, specimen sent to St. Xavier's College in December 1939. 'May be a rare resident,' (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Khardi, near Atgaon, Thane district (Abdulali & Ali 1940). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala (Navarro 1976a, Abdulali & Ali 1940); Sahyadris, probably Pune district (Betham 1900); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Nasik (Barnes 1889). Breeding records from: April, May (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Whistler 1934, Barnes 1889). **Population changes:** Possibly declining, as it was unrecorded in Sholapur district by Mahabal (1989) and in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993).

673 Eurasian Nightjar
Caprimulgus europaeus

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One record: Colaba, Bombay, 1 female caught in Mr. Prater's room in October 1915. Specimen in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali 1972a).

674 Sykes's Nightjar
Caprimulgus mahrattensis

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Radhanagari Kolhapur district, undated (Gole 1998); Kalyan, Thane district, female specimen from October 1915 in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali 1972a); Nasik, Ratnagiri,

stragglers (Ali & Ripley 1983); Rahuri, Ahmednagar district, 'It is rare,' (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, 'Appears scarce,' (Davidson 1882); 'Major Lloyd includes it in his list of Konkan species though Mr Vidal has not as yet met with it at Ratnagiri (= S. Konkan),' (Butler 1881); 'Dukhan' almost certainly western Maharashtra, Butler (1881) gives this location as the Western Ghats for the type locality (Sykes 1832); Pune district, untraced isolated record which could be an approximate location for the Sykes specimen (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); Purandar, Pune district, 1 doubtful record i.e. no photograph or call heard on 17/2/01. Thick-billed Warbler and Tickell's Warbler (no Sulphur-bellied) were recorded on the same day (Pande & Pawashe 2001). Breeds in Sind, Pakistan from February to August (Barnes 1889).

676 Jerdon's Nightjar
Caprimulgus atripennis

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), probably resident. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 heard on 14/12/94 (pers. obs.); Vasota, Satara district, 1980s–90s (Gole 1998); Foot of Sinhagad hills and Mulshi hills, Pune district 'occasionally,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Bombay, 'Winter migrant. Uncommon,' (Monga 2001); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 1 heard on 23/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Maharashtra (excluding Bombay Konkan), uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a); 'S. Maharashtra roughly south of lat. 18°N.' (Ali & Ripley 1983). **Population ?changes:** No records from the nineteenth century.

680 Indian (Little) Nightjar
Caprimulgus asiaticus

Status and local movements: Fairly common resident and local migrant. In Bombay, Ali & Abdulali (1938) found all the record to be between October and May, latest 20th May, although Monga (2001) listed it as resident and local migrant with no further details. The common name change from Indian to Indian Little Nightjar may be necessary to avoid confusion with the recently changed Indian Jungle Nightjar *Caprimulgus indicus* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Lamba 1967); Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Bombay (Monga 2001, Aitken 1900). Breeding records from: from mid-March to mid-October (Lamba 1967, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Population changes:** Drastically declined recently at Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2001a).

682 Savanna Nightjar
Caprimulgus affinis

Status and distribution: Rare resident and local migrant. Probably under-recorded. Apparently common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). Post 1900 records: Ujani, Pune district, PG (Kalpavriksh 2001); Sinhagad, Pune district (Gole 1998); Vasota, Satara district, in 1980s and 1990s, SI (Gole 1998); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Borges 1988); Specimens from: Padgha, Thane district (1), Khandala, Pune district (1), Pen, Raigad district (1), Ratnagiri (?district) (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Near Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as a winter migrant in 'small numbers,' (Monga 2001), although there is only one published record, from Kurla on 10/1/40 and it was considered a straggler by Abdulali & Ali (1940). **Breeding:** Record from: Dhule district, a juvenile 'barely able to fly' in August (Davidson 1882); Dhule, Dhule district, many calling in July (Davidson 1886); Nasik, eggs from April to June (Barnes 1889). **Population ?changes:** In the nineteenth century it was a common species in south Konkan and may still be today. Vidal (1880) recorded it at Kelshi, Palgad, Dapuli and Khed, Ratnagiri district and Malvan, Sindhudurg district and Fairbank (1876) recorded it on the Goa frontier, presumably Sindhudurg district. It was also very common in the Satpuras, Dhule district, in the winter and around Dhule in the rains (Davidson 1882) but was unrecorded in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993); In the Deccan it was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) although Sykes's (1832) took a specimen almost certainly from Western Maharashtra.

685 Indian Swiftlet
Collocalia unicolor

Status and distribution: Common resident at Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district. The only records so far away from this site: Narendra Hill, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 1 small loose flock on 23/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Kochra, Sindhudurg district, probably a hundred pairs on 7/2/38 (Abdulali 1940) although *Grimmett et al.* 1998 show its distribution as north to about Satara. Records from Vengurla: 'tens of thousands, a virtual cloud over Burnt Is.' on 25/3/89 (Lainer 2003); Vengurla, a few dozen on 22/5/88 (Madsen 1988); Vengurla, some seen at about 9.30 a.m. on 10–?11/5/81 (Abdulali 1983); Vengurla, about 5,000 birds at dusk (none were seen during the day) and over a thousand nests, in all stages of construction on 7/3/41 (Abdulali 1942). **Breeding:** Records from Vengurla: Apparently breeding at Vengurla between February and April. In April 1878 Vidal's shikaree collected nests, eggs and birds (Vidal 1880); On 7/2/38 and 4/2/1875 all the nests were empty (Abdulali 1940, Hume 1876).

691 Brown-backed Needletail
Hirundapus giganteus

Status: Rare local migrant. **Distribution:** One record: Doodhganga, Satara district (Gole 1998).

692 White-rumped Needletail
Zoonavena sylvatica

Status and distribution: Rare local migrant. Possibly regular at Bombay, where there have been 4 recent records. Records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, between 25–29/3/99 (Pittie 1999e); SGNP, Bombay, 25+ on 25/2/01 (AA 26/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 100+ on 21/1/01 (AA/SDa 21/1/01, 22/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, between 1750–2000 on 5/11/00 (AA 7/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, enormous flock on 29/10/00 (SM 11/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Resident in eastern Maharashtra (Ali & Ripley 1983).

695a/b Alpine Swift
Tachymarptis melba

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Apparently less common in the Konkan north of Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880). **Distribution, sub-species and population changes:** Numerous records from: Pune district at: Rajgurunagar (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, Sinhagad (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Adelson 1998); Bopdeo Ghat (pers. obs.); Ghats between Saswat and Lonand, Lonavla (pers. obs.); Panshet (Gole 1988); Ujani, Kawadi (Bradbeer 1987); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01). Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, Purandare & Purandare 1998, pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987, Panday *et al.* 1968); Outram Ghat, Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Dhule district, not common (Davidson 1882); Nasik, district, common throughout (BR in litt.); Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district (VV 17/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Konkan records from: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Savantvadi, Malvan, Sindhudurg district, not seen further north (Vidal 1882); Hedvi, Konkan, between 25–29/1/01 (NN 31/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 4/3/01 (SDH 7/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 between 26–28/1/01 (AA 29/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district and Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); SGNP/Kandivli, Bombay on 28–29/10/00 (KSR/SM/SDa 11/11/00, 28/10/01, 26/10/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); At Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as occa-

sional and in the area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) records both *A. m. tuneti*, and *A. m. dorabtatai*, as uncommon (flocks) although Ali and Abdulali (1938) did not record this species at Salsette and only knew of a specimen shot by Aitken (1900) a few miles from Bombay, so it appears to have become more common there. Specimens of *A. m. tuneti*: Apte on Patalganga, Raigad district (1 male). Specimens of *A. m. dorabtatai (=nubifuga)*: Ghoti, Nasik district (3 including type), Tungar, Bassein, Thane district (1), Yewat, Pune district (2), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b). **Local movement:** Between Malvan and Vengurla, and for many miles inland, Vidal (1880) saw flocks every evening at sunset, flying south. **Breeding:** Records from: Saptashring, Nasik district, 'James Davidson took a half-feathered chick, now in the British Museum, at Saptashring, Nassik on 11 April 1887,' and Davidson saw thousands entering a fissure in the cliff in late may 1885 and took eggs in early February (Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1886); Satara district, Davidson saw them throughout the year and thought they may be breeding at a fort near Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Possible breeding at Gawilgarh, near Chikalda and Chiklada, Amravati district in April and May (Hume & Oates 1890a). Breeding season in Karnataka, December to February (Ali & Ripley 1983).

700 Fork-tailed Swift
Apus pacificus

Status: Rare winter migrant. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district, 5–6 on 29/9/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Walkeshwar, Bombay, 1 found on 11/11/57. Specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1964, Abdulali 1972b, Abdulali 1981a); Konkan (Ali & Ripley 1983); Jerdon obtained a specimen from western Deccan which Whistler and Kinnear (1930–37) saw no reason to doubt.

703/5 House Swift
Apus affinis

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Bombay, one colony in use from 1880 to 1938 at least (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Near Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855). Breeding records from: February to April, September, October and 'at all seasons,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Burgess 1855). **Sub-species:** *A. a. nipalensis* 1 stray specimen from Bombay city, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b). **Population ?changes:** Strangely, Jerdon and Sykes, both found it rare in the Deccan (Ali & Whistler 1934, Sykes 1832).

707 Asian Palm Swift
Cypsiurus balasiensis

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident dependent on Tad Palm or Palmyra *Borassus flabellifer* and Betulnut Palm *Areca catechu*. Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare in the drier parts of the Deccan. Records from Pune district (Purandare 1989, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Purandare 1989, Kalpavriksh 2001, Adelson 1998, Butler 1881); Dhule city, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Berar (Hume & Oates 1890a); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Pandharpur and Sholapur talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Akalkot, Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bombay (Monga 2001, Aitken 1900); Raigad district (Andheria 2000, Futehally 1983). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Shahada and Taloda talukas, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Malvan, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880). Breeding records from: January to April and August, September and the 'hot weather,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

709 Crested Treeswift
Hemiprocne coronata

Status: Fairly uncommon resident. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Sinhagad (pers. obs., RP in litt. 2002, Ingalhalikar & Dharap 1979); NDA, Pune (RP in litt. 2002, Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998); Khandala (Dubash 1966, Butler 1877a, Fairbank 1876). Further records from: Lower Satpuras, Kondabhari Ghat and Nandurbar (Mahabal 1993, Davidson 1882); Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Ellora Caves, Aurangabad district (Bradbeer 1987); Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Suryamal, Thane district (SM/NJ 19/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Ratnagiri district (Soman 1963); Near Bombay Ali & Abdulali (1945) had very few records at: Sagaradh, near Alibag, Vajrabai Hot Springs, Khardi, Mandwa on Wada Road, although Monga (2001) lists it as an occasional, as did Abdulali (1981a) from the area up to and including the Ghats; Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Mahapral, Mandangad, Durga Vadi, Ratnagiri district. Fanasgaon, Savantvadi Kasarde, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880); Wada, Thane district (1), Veral, Ratnagiri (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b). **Breeding:** Records from: Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987, Gole 1984; Ingalhalikar & Dharap 1979); Bombay up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); Wurgum, Shada, Dhule district (Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to April (Bradbeer 1987, Ingalhalikar & Dharap 1979, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882).

710/1 Malabar Trogon
Harpactes fasciatus

Status and distribution: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), probably resident. More common at Bombay. No definite breeding records. There are specimens in the Tweeddale and Hume Collections from Khandesh and Davidson procured a male, now in the British Museum, in Dangs, Khandesh on 25/4/1886 (Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37) but all these locations could be from the Dangs, Gujarat, which was part of old Khandesh. Abdulali (1986) pointed out that the Surat Dangs is the only example of the Indo-Malayan avifauna, north of Salsette, Bombay, which includes species such as Malabar Trogon. This species may be only regularly found north of Bombay at the Surat Dangs (Ali 1954). Records away from Bombay from: Khandala, Pune district, a pair on 21/12/69 (Stairmand 1970h); Western slopes of Bhimashankar, Pune district, vagrant (Gole 1998, Gole 2000); Suryamal, Thane district (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b); Savantvadi woods, Sindhudurg district (Fairbank 1876); South Konkan, specimen donated to BHNS by Vidal (1883), but unrecorded on his first list *Vidal 1888*. Bombay area records from: Bombay, undated (SM 29/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay about 1974/75, the male, during the breeding season, would respond to a three-whistle call (SH 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; SGNP, Bombay, undated (SM 15/12/00, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP. Bombay (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b); Tulsi Lake and Tungar Hill, Bassein, Thane district, only 3 records: on 24 November, 30 December (specimen date given as 31 December 1934), and 3 March (Ali & Abdulali 1938). In Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and Abdulali (1981a) as uncommon and Ali and Abdulali (1938) as rare. **Breeding:** Records from: Ram Ghat between Belgaum and Vengurla, ?Goa/Maharashtra, Bingham took a nest with eggs about the middle of May (Hume & Oates 1890). Breeding records from elsewhere: 'principally from February to May,' (Ali 1949).

719 Pied Kingfisher
Ceryle rudis

Status and distribution: Common resident. Uncommon near Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938). Breeding records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Akola (Hume & Oates 1890a); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); ?Bombay (Aitken 1900). Breeding records from: January to April (Aitken 1900, Hume & Oates 1890a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

724 Common Kingfisher
Alcedo atthis

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Rahuri, Ahmednagar (Hume & Oates 1890a); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bombay (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>; Ali & Abdulali 1938). Breeding records from: mid March to September (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Ali & Abdulali 1938, Hume & Oates 1890a, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

725 Blue-eared Kingfisher
Alcedo meninting

Status: Rare. Status unknown. **Distribution:** Records from: Hedvi Konkan, ?Maharashtra, 1 between 25–29/1/01 (NN 31/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Thalket Garden, Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 24/11/95 (Santharam 1996).

727 Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher
Ceyx erithacus

Status and distribution: Breeding migrant. Rarely recorded except at Bombay and Khandala (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), at the latter site it has not been recorded since before 1966 but probably still occurs. Probably under-recorded elsewhere. Records away from Khandala and Bombay from: Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 11/10/95 (Purandare 1999); Sinhagad, Pune district, undated, KP (Kalpavriksh 2001); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1 on 7/7/84 (Monga & Rane 1986); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 on 7/7/09 (Kinnear 1909); Suryamal, Thane district, breeding in 1936 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Near Ratnagiri, 2, undated but recent (VK 24/5/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). More general records are from the 'Konkan Ghát-Mátá (=Jungle hill top),' probably the Pune/Bombay area (Keswal 1886a); Konkan, included in Lloyd's list (Butler 1881); The 'Dukhan', which also included the Ghats of Pune/Satara (Sykes 1832). Records from the Khandala area: Cooney Mission, Khandala, 'on several previous occasions,' (Dubash 1966); Khandala, below the reversing station, 2–3 pairs and 1 shot in 1871 (Butler 1877a); About half way down the Ghat on road 'between Ambolee and Danowlee,' (interpreted as near Lanowli=Lonavla in *Kinnear 1909*, although Ambolee Ghat is west of Belgaum where Butler worked), 1 in July 1880 (Butler 1881); Khandala, below the reversing station, in about 1879, Dreckman (Kinnear 1909). Records from Bombay: SGNP, 1 on 21/7/02, 1 on 3/6/01, 2 on 2/6/01, 2 records from 2000 monsoon (NJ/SM/VM 22/7/02, 3/6/01, 2/6/01, 14/11/00, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Vashi, undated (ASH 30/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); UDCT office, 1 exhausted bird entered the building on 3/11/01 (AA 4/11/01 <birdsofbombay

@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 14/6/70 (Stairmand 1970d); SGNP, 1 in early July 1969, 'my first (sighting) occurred about 15 years ago (1) flew into my house at Marol village (on the Aarey colony Road),' (Creado 1969a); Bombay, specimens from 18/6/02, 3/10/10, 12/9/24 and 1 undated in BNHS collection and sight records from Godhbunder, Deonar-Chembur, Trombay Hills, Powai, all between June and October (Abdulali 1973, Abdulali & Ali 1938); Bombay 'Rare,' (Anon 1909). **Breeding:** Records: Powai, Bombay 1?+ found in a hole on 5/7/36. Suryamal, Thane district, 2 newly hatched chicks with 2 eggs in a hole at Suryamal, Thane district, during monsoon of 1936 (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

730 Stork-billed Kingfisher
Halcyon capensis

Status and distribution: Rare inland (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), resident. Coastal records only from south Konkan, where it is more common. Unrecorded at Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938) although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon resident in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats but this probably refers to the Khandala record. Inland records only from: Khandala, Pune district, 3+ between 27–28/6/70 (Stairmand 1970); Mulshi and Bhatgar, Pune district, 'a few times,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Dhule district, 'Rare, I have, however, seen specimens along most of the rivers running among the Satpura hills (and) on the Panjra at Pimpalnir,' (Davidson 1882); Koyna river near Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 'once,' (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881). Coastal records from: Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 1/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Ratnagiri district, 'seen occasionally' between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Rajapur, Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district. Malvan, Dhamapur, Sindhudurg district, although Vidal found it rare and no further north then Ratnagiri 'station,' (Vidal 1880); Konkan, 'Rather common, and it is to me surprising that Barnes seems to think it a rare bird,' (Keswal 1886a). **Breeding:** Records from: Nasik and Dhule district in April and May (Barnes 1889).

736 White-throated Kingfisher
Halcyon smyrnensis

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938; Ali & Whistler 1934); Pune (Betham 1901); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855); Satara/ Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2000). Breeding records from: March to July (Anon. 2000, SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Betham 1901, Davidson & Wenden 1878; Burgess 1855). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century Davidson (1882) found it scarce in Dhule district whereas today it is common (Vyawahare 1992).

739 Black-capped Kingfisher
Halcyon pileata

Status and distribution: Uncommon along the coast, rare inland. ?Local migrant. Records north of Bombay: Melghat, Amravati district, on 29/1/98 (Pittie 1998a, Kothari 1998, Kothari 1998a); Bordi, near Dahanu, northern Thane district, November 2000 (KG 5/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dativare, Thane district, 1 on 24/2/02 (PV 26/2/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994). Bombay records: on 8/9/02, 2 on 13/3/01, on 22/1/01, 1 on 16/12/00, 1 on 15/11/00, 1994–96, 3 sightings undated, 1 undated (NJ 9/9/02, MD 24/9/01, DG 23/9/01, KS 20/9/01, SM 13/3/01, AA 22/1/01, SM 18/12/00, SM 15/11/00, SM 15/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Elephanta, Bombay, 1 in January 1996 (Wanders 1996); Specimens in BNHS collection: Kolsette Bunder, Thana creek from 31/10/08, Godhbunder from 11/11/28. Specimen St Xavier's College: Godhbunder from 11/11/?. Sight records from: Chowpati on 7/10/26, Salsette Tulsi Lake in January, Andheri in January and February. All records are between October and February (Ali & Abdulali 1938); North side of Thane creek near the Colsette Bunder, 3 on October 31st (Savile 1909). Records south of Bombay: Kihim, Raigad district, 1 on 20/12/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 on 13/11/98 'where it has often been seen,' (Editors 1999); Kihim, a pair 'recently' and 1 in 1950s, written on 10/4/96, ZF (Anon. 1996); Kihim, between 20–30/12/88 (Futehally 1989); Kihim, 1 in mid 1996 (KS 20/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Rewadanda creek, Raigad district in January (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Jaitapur 'in the Rutnagri,' (=Ratnagiri district), Rewadanda and Alibag, Raigad district, one 'recently' in the cold season (Aitken 1897); Rewadanda, specimen taken 'a fortnight ago,' from minutes of 16/12/1896, given as 13 December by Ali & Abdulali 1938 (Anon 1898); Kalyan, Raigad district, live specimen contributed to the BNHS collection by J. Brand, given as 13 December by Ali & Abdulali 1938 (Anon. 1896); Between Goa and Alibag-Kihim, on a survey of 50 beaches and 10 creeks between December 1993 and February 1994, only 2 were recorded, 1 north of Ganpatipuli and 1 to the south (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b); Ratnagiri district, 'not very common,' between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 28/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, 1 female on 18/1/1880, 1 undated (Vidal 1880).

740 Collared Kingfisher
Todiramphus chloris vidali

Status: Rare ?resident. **Distribution:** Records from: Bombay, '3 sightings Gorai creek, Nirmal and Elephanta,' (Monga 2001); Donavali creek, Guhagar, Ratnagiri district in about 1999, twice V. Katdare (Pande *et al.* 2003, UR 20/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Ratnagiri district, 'seen only twice,' between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Ratnagiri, 1 specimen of G.W. Vidal from 1/2/1878, in BNHS collection

(Abdulali 1973); Kelshi, Ratnagiri district, a small colony. Near Ratnagiri station, a small colony. Vashishti river, Ratnagiri district, 1 specimen. One of these specimens is from 1/2/1878 and is in the BNHS collection (Vidal 1880, Vidal 1879, Abdulali 1973).

Bee-eater species
Merops species

Unidentified record from: Colaba Point, Bombay, 'Many Palaearctic migrants were seen (including) bee-eaters,' between 26–28/10/74 and 17–20/10/74 (Sinclair 1977).

744 Chestnut-headed Bee-eater
Merops leschenaulti

Status: Rare local migrant and breeding migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: Savantvadi, Thane district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1973a); Khandala, Pune district, possibles between 24–28/6/71 (Stairmand 1972); Khandala, Pune district, 1+ on 28/6/70 (Stairmand 1970); 'Vagrant in Sahyadri,' (Gole 1998); SGNP, Bombay, 'occasional,' (Abdulali 1981a, 1981b); Bombay, 2 on 30/8/78 (Kannan & Bertrand 1980); Bombay, possibles, undated (AA 17/3/01, APE 15/3/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 4–5 on 24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Savantvadi. Sindhudurg district, twice, undated (SM 17/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); South Konkan, specimen (Vidal 1883); Savantvadi hills, Sindhudurg district (Fairbank 1876); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, not uncommon in January, according to Bingham (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Record from: Trimbakeshwar, Nasik district, 'constantly entering and coming out of a hole in an earth-bank, catching butterflies and taking them to the nest hole,' on 9th to 16th May (Vaishampayan 1977).

747/8 Blue-cheeked/tailed Bee-eater
Merops persicus/philippinus

Records from: Kihim, Raigad district, overnight 19/5/43 – given as 24/5/43 in *Anon. 2000* (Editors 1992); Kihim, Raigad district, 'passage migrant (to the south?) in September–October only. Once (28 April) a bird was heard passing over Santa Cruz, probably on return passage,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Maharashtra coast/Gulf of Khambay, 2 on 29/10/83 (Simpson 1984); Arabian Sea about half way between Bombay and Aden, a large flock on 8 or 9/5/1852 (Burgess 1855). **Migration:** Flocks of unidentified *persicus/philippinus* have been seen in the Arabian Sea in early May and late October and Ticehurst 'who saw them in November in Sind (Pakistan), suggests that they migrate north by the "Arabian route" in April, returning in October,' (Baker 1922–30).

747 Blue-cheeked Bee-eater
Merops persicus

Status and distribution: Rare passage migrant. Common at Dhule district and fairly common at Bombay. Many early Bombay sight records are undetermined *persicus/ philippinus* (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Abdulali 1945b, Abdulali 1942b). Records away from Bombay: Ghoti, Nasik district (1), Dindori, Nasik district (1), Thane district (7), Kihim, Raigad district (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1973a); Gondur tank, Dhule district, common in early winter (Vyawahar 1992); Mukti and Gondur, Dhule, Dhule district, large flocks from early October until about early December (Davidson 1882); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, possibles seen at 'considerable height' on 19–20/10/00, 1 on 19/10/00 and 3+ on 20/ 10/00. Call 'Preoo' (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Pashan, Pune, 1 in early winter mid 1990s (DP pers. comm. 1996); Pandharpur, Sholapur district, an immature specimen collected in October, 'Not common,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dativare, Thane district, sometime between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994). **Migration:** Bombay area passage records: Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and Abdulali (1981a) as common; 'migrates at night in loose sprawling flocks Apr–May, Sept–Oct, the flocks often mixed with Blue-tailed,' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bombay 12–14 on 15/11/00, 2 other sightings undated (SM 15/12/00, 15/11/00, 30/ 7/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Wadala salt pans, 4 on 2/12/60 (Rao 1963). Further passage records: Kihim, a small flock on 20/5/43 and 11/544 on return passage (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Bhayandar, Thane district, 1 on 19/10/41. Dharamtar creek, Thane district, 1 on 17/11/40. Kihim, Raigad district, 1 on 17/10/26. Kandivli, 1 on 19/9/26 (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Abdulali 1942b); Bassein, Thane district, abundant and 1 male shot on 13/10/33 (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Abdulali 1945b, Abdulali 1942b).

748 Blue-tailed Bee-eater
Merops philippinus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon passage migrant and resident. Breeding recorded (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) in the Satpuras in May. A flock, probably this species, was also seen migrating to the southwest at Pimpalnir in May and at Nizampur, Dhule district, 1 was seen in May 1880 (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889). The presence of a flock at Buldana district, from April 10th until at least December (Wright 1942) is indicative of breeding. Interestingly however Vidal (1880) did not record this species in south Konkan in the winter only as a common summer visitor to Dhamapur and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg (Vidal 1880) although at Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, Bigham found it 'not uncommon in January' (Hume in Vidal 1880). This species is fairly common winter visitor to Goa and north Kanara, Karnataka, arriving in August–September (Lainer 2004, Davidson 1898a). Elsewhere noted only on passage at: Balapur, Akola district, a few in April and September (Wright 1942); Pashan,

Pune, 1 on 2/11/94 (pers. obs.); Dombivli, Thane district, many on 11/3/01 (AA 12/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district, a flock between 28/10–23/11/98 (Editors 1999); Charkop, Kandivli, 7+ on 8/12/01, SM (SM 8/12/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Andheri west, 2 about 6/11/01, SDa (SDa 6/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Godhbunder, 1 male and 1 female obtained in August 1949. Thane creek, 1 shot on 9/10/49 (Abdulali 1950); Bombay, on September 19, and large numbers up to October 5th (Martin 1944). Undated records from: Dhule district, uncommon (Mahabal 1993); Khandala, Pune district, 'once,' and Ahmednagar, 'once,' (Fairbank 1876); Katraj Ghat, Pune district, undated (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Khamgaon, Pune district, rare, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Pashan, Pune on a few occasions (RP in litt. 2002); Pune, uncommon (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01). Bombay records: Talzan, 2, undated (SM 4/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Talzan, undated (SM 15/12/00, 30/7/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gorai creek, 3 times undated (SM 15/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, occasional passage migrant in flocks (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a); Bombay, (Aitken 1900); Konkan, 'pretty common,' (Aitken 1900). Further records from: Thana creek, Bombay (1), Ratnagiri (=south Konkan) (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1973a); South Konkan 2 skins presented to BNHS by G.W. Vidal (Anon. 1886b). **Breeding:** Record from: Satpuras, (?Maharashtra), in May Davidson found eggs (Barnes 1889).

750 Green Bee-eater
Merops orientalis

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Local movements:** Majority leave Pune and Bombay areas in the hot season, in Bombay the majority are absent from the middle of April until late August (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Hume & Oates 1890a, Ali & Whistler 1934). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1971a); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); SGNP, Bombay (VV 27/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2000, Futehally 1968); Alibag, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Pune (Betham 1901); Tapti, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: Late March to May (Anon. 2000, Stairmand 1971a, Futehally 1968, Ali & Whistler 1934, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1855).

753 Blue-bearded Bee-eater
Nyctyornis athertoni

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998, *contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000), ?resident. Possibly only present in Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district. **Distribution:** Although referred to, as being present throughout the Western Ghats in Maharashtra (Ali and Ripley 1983) there was no evidence to support this and it was disputed by

Abdulali (1973a). There is only one record from Narendra Hill, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 2 seen and also heard on 23/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03).

754 European Roller
Coracias garrulus

Status: Uncommon passage migrant and ?winter migrant. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, 1 on 5/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, 2 on 25/3/34 and 2 in October–November 1935 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Purandar, up to 30 in January and February 1999, 2000 and 2001 (SP in litt. 2002, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Saswat, January–February 2002 (SP in litt. 2002); Law College Hill, Pune, 6 in October 1986 (RP in litt. 2002, KP Kalpavriksh, 2001); Pune, uncommon. (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); About 35 km to northeast of Pune on Pune Ahmednagar Road, 1 on 22/10/76 and about 55 km to northeast of Pune on same road, 1 on 22/10/76 (Khanna 1977). Further records from: Dhule, Dhule district common in winter (Vyawahare 1992); Dhulia (=Dhule), Dhule district, 'some numbers' from about the middle of August until October (Davidson 1886); Dhule, Dhule district, 1 in September 1880 (Davidson 1882); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 3 on 16/9/98 (Pittie 1998e); Sirur, 35 km west of Bir, 1 specimen (Field Museum 2004); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 in 1968 (Futehally 1995). Records from near Bombay: Between Mira Road and Bhayander, 1 in late December 1985. Manori, 1 in January 1992. Near Karjat, in the mid-1980s (SM 11/11/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, Monga 2001); Andheri, 1 on 13/10/02 (PN 1/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vashi, undated (ASH 30/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay City, specimen on December 1938 (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Abdulali 1973a); Between Thane and Taloja, 1+ on 21/12/69 (Stairmand 1970h); Bombay (Anon 1900). **Migration:** Records from. 140 km west of Thane coast at 19° 05'N, 72° 23'E, 1 on 26/9/83, 1 on 27/9/83 (Simpson 1984); 30 nautical miles (55 km) west of Dabolim Goa, 1 on 10/10/87 at 2424 metres hit by aircraft (Satheesan 1990).

756 Indian Roller
Coracias benghalensis

Status and distribution: Common local migrant and resident, less common at Bombay. **Local movements:** Leave the Deccan in the hot season and the plains of Dhule district from beginning of June until about mid-August (Davidson 1886, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889). **Breeding:** Records from: Berar (Ali & Whistler 1934); Satpuras, Akrani and Nandurbar, breeding abundantly (Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882); S. Konkan (Vidal 1880). Breeding records from: March to July (Ali & Whistler 1934, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

764/5 Common Hoopoe
Upupa epops

Status: Common throughout, resident and winter migrant. **Distribution:** At Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon, local migrant, although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as common in the area up to and including the Ghats and there were 8 records from Bombay, 1 from Uran, Raigad district and 2 from Dativare, Thane district on 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. Further Bombay records: Juhu, undated (Creado 1972a); Bombay, undated (Newsome 1963). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Burgess 1855); Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Pune (Betham 1900, Barnes 1889a, Burgess 1955); Khandala (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Breeding records from: March to May (Ali & Whistler 1934, Betham 1900, Barnes 1889a, Burgess 1955). **Migration:** Earliest date: 22/8/01, Colaba, Bombay (NJ 25/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Latest date: 21st March, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). On migration: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 14/10/89 (Lainer 2003); About 450 km west of Sindhudurg district at 066695093 Marsden's squares = 16°59'N 69°03'E, 1 on board on 30/09/73 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 25:39).

767 Indian Grey Hornbill
Ocyceros birostris

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Bombay (SM 10/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2001a, Anon 1996); Kannad, Aurangabad, showing breeding behaviour (Ali & Whistler 1934). Breeding records from: February to June (Anon. 2001a, Anon 1996, Davidson 1882, SM 10/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Population changes:** Previously uncommon at Bombay (Abdulali 1974a, Ali & Abdulali 1945) but now it is a not uncommon resident (Monga 2001) and up to 25 have been seen together (SM 29/12/00, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). The increase in numbers at Bombay since 1945 may not only be a local phenomenon, as it was not seen by Vidal (1880) or Laird in the Konkan nor by Fairbank (1876) and Butler (1881) in Western Maharashtra, and Barnes (1889) doubted its presence in the Deccan although he notes it as fairly common in Nasik and Dhule districts. Davidson however found it 'moderately numerous,' in Satara and also records it in Dhule district, where he found it scarce in the Satpuras but common in Dhule and Pimpalnir and fairly common in Nandurbar (Davidson 1882, Butler 1881, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from the coast and southern Ghats, (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at: Londa, Karnataka, 'One was collected and one other seen,' (Koelz 1942); North Kanara, Karnataka 'Found sparingly along the coast from Halyal to Bunwasi (east of Sirsi). Breeds in March and April,' (Davidson 1898a); Near the

coast near Anjuna, Goa, recently by David Stanton in 2004 (pers. comm.). Probably occurs also uncommonly in the southern Ghats and south Konkan in Maharashtra.

768 Malabar Grey Hornbill
Ocyceros griseus

Status: Uncommon resident and ?local migrant of the Western Ghats and Konkan. **Distribution:** Central Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district, 'commonly seen,' (Anon 1996); SGNP, Bombay, several on 17/3/02, BA (BA 22/3/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 7/2/71 (Ashford 1971); SGNP, 2 on 27/12/69 (Stairmand 1970f); Godhbunder, 1 on 17/4/34 (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Records from Pune district: Bhimashankar, thought to appear 'when the *Ficus callosa* is fruiting,' (Borges 1988); Bhimashankar, a pair on 25/1/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Khandala, listed (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khandala, reversing station, undated (Fairbank 1876); Khandala, undated (Butler 1881); Khandala, 5 on 22/1/78, 1 female shot from a nest on 5/5/43 and 1 female in 1950, a male shot near the nest on 14/4/41, from which chicks were taken where the female was (Navarro 1978, Abdulali 1952, Abdulali 1942c, Abdulali 1974, Ali & Abdulali 1945); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records: Karnala, Raigad district, undated (Monga 2001); Karnala, 1 on 17/2/70 (Stairmand 1970g); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Savantvadi, 1 specimen obtained by Fairbank, undated (Fairbank 1876a, Butler 1881, Vidal 1880); South Konkan, not recorded in his first list (Vidal 1880) but listed later in his additions (Vidal 1883). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala (Abdulali 1952, Abdulali 1942c). Breeding records from: April (Abdulali 1952, Abdulali 1942c). **Population changes:** Apparently declining, not recorded by Gole (1998) in his survey of the Sahyadri.

775 Malabar Pied Hornbill
Anthracoceros coronatus

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon ?resident of the Konkan. No records from the Ghats (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Recently one female (and once one other individual) has been regularly seen at SGNP, Bombay since 6/2/00 (Monga 2001, Monga 2000), from where there were 4 more records between 6–16/2/00 (Monga 2001) and 24 records in 2000–02 all between October and May on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, until 9/3/03 at least (Andheria *et al.* 2003). Furthest north record from: Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20 km north of Dahisar Naka, 1 on 22/5/03 (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). Further records from: Koyna W.S., Satara district, 2 on 15/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 2–3 on 1/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 1 pair heard on

24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Between Ganpatipuli and Goa border, Ratnagiri or Sindhudurg district, 1 between 27/12/1993–6/1/1994 (Gole 1994a); Ratnagiri district 'very common in flocks of 5–15,' between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Nevati, Ratnagiri district, sightings of up to 15, during Diwali 2002 (ABO 12/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Rajapur, Ratnagiri district, 2–3, undated but recent (VA 16/4/01, 17/4/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Ratnagiri district between Chiplun and Hatkhamba, 25–30 on 5/3/41 (Abdulali 1942); Hedvi, Konkan, ?Maharashtra, 2–3 between 25–29/1/01 (NN 31/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); 'Ratnagiri (station or region), on the coast south of Bombay,' (Fairbank 1876); Aroli, Devrukh, Ratnagiri district and Kasarde and Fanasgaon, Sindhudurg district, where at one of the localities a male and a female specimen were shot on 4/11/1879 (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Kansardey (see Kasarde, Vidal 1880) (1) and Fanasgaum, Sindhudurg district (1), collected on 21/3/1875 and 16/3/1878 by 'J.A.' (probably =Armstrong), Ratnagiri (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1974). **Breeding:** No breeding records although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon resident only at Ratnagiri and/or Mahabaleshwar.

776 Great Hornbill
Buceros bicornis

Status and distribution: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), ?resident of the Konkan and Ghats. Records from: Sinhagad, Pune district, once in 1965 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Koyna forest, Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); 'Hornbill' on Malabar Hill, Bombay, undated (Aitken 1900, Ali & Abdulali 1938); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 8/2/00 and 1 between 8–16/2/00 and 1 of what was probable this species found dead later (Monga 2001, SM 29/12/00, 11/2/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Below Mahabaleshwar, in the forests of the Kolaba (=Raigad) district, not very uncommon on 25/12/1885 (Sinclair in Abdulali 1972c); 'Konkan and western slopes near Mahabaleshwar,' (Fairbank 1876); Khed (17°45'N.), Dapuli (17°45'N.), Devrukh (17°5'N.) 'a great number (once),' Ratnagiri district and Manbet (16°35'N.), Sindhudurg district. A specimen was shot in south Konkan on 6/11/1879 (Vidal 1880); Paladhur (=Poladpur), Raigad district (1), Ratnagiri (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1974, Anon 1886b). **Breeding:** No breeding records although Vidal (1880) had 'been told that it breeds at Poladur, in the Kolaba (=Raigad) district, twenty miles north of Khed.'

780/1 Brown-headed Barbet
Megalaima zeylanica

Status and distribution: Uncommon in the Ghats, common in the Konkan. Resident. No Deccan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Records from the Ghats: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 2/10/02, and heard 1 on 8/10/01 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, Pune district, in May 1970 (Navarro

1971a); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968); Khandala, Pune district, on 18/5/66 (Dubash 1966); Bhimashankar, Pune district, undated (Gole 1998); Bhimashankar, on 6/2/72 (Futehally 1972); Pune, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Radhanagari or Dajipur or Mahabaleshwar between 9–14/11/96 (Thakkar & Patel 1998). Further records from: Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 27/2/48, specimen from 28/2/48 (Ali 1954); Bombay (2), Karnala, Raigad district (1), Khandala (3), Ratnagiri (4), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1975). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Panchgani, Satara district, 'Green Barbet', nest between 6–9 May 1984 (Mundkur 1984a). Breeding records from: March and April (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it appears to have been more common in the Ghats and Davidson (1882) found it fairly common in the Akrani, Satpuras and Kondabhari Ghat, Dhule district although it was not listed by Mahabal (1993) and Vyawahare (1992) so presumably it has become less common there.

785 White-cheeked Barbet
Megalaima viridis

Status and distribution: Fairly common in the Ghats and Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), not definitely recorded in the Konkan away from base of the Ghats. Also recorded in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), see also population changes. Presumably resident. Abdulali (1981a) lists it as resident in the Bombay area, including the Ghats and at Ujani, Pune district, 100 km to the east of the Ghats it was also listed as a common resident in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Recorded in 6 out 10 talukas in the Sholapur district including Akalkot in the far east of the district, which is 250 km east of the Ghats (Mahabal 1989) and from Malegaon, Nasik district, there is a specimen from 28/2/48, *given as 2/2/48 in specimen in Museum of Comparative Zoology* (MCZ database, Ali 1954). Records from the Konkan at: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 and many heard between 26–28/1/01 (AA 29/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, undated (AA 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968); SGNP, Bombay heard (needs confirmation) on 10/2/77 (Khan 1977); Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, at the foot of the Ghats, common (Vidal 1880; Anon 1886b); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Ratnagiri (1), Gowadsagar, Goa frontier, ?Maharashtra (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1975); Hedvi, Konkan, ?Maharashtra, between 25–29/1/01 (NN 31/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). **Population changes:** In Dhule district, although it was unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992), it was found to common by Mahabal (1993), but in the nineteenth century Davidson (1882) only saw it once or twice in the Satpuras so it appears to have increased in numbers.

790 Malabar Barbet
Megalaima malabarica

Status: Rare, possibly resident. Recently split from Crimson-fronted Barbet *Megalaima rubricapillus* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Distribution:** Only recorded at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district by Fairbank (1876) and Vidal (1883) although Lloyd included it on his Konkan list presumably from the same area (Butler (1881). It was at that time rare, as Vidal had not recorded it on his main list (Vidal 1880).

792 Coppersmith Barbet
Megalaima haemacephala

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2001a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: February to April and excavating in late August (Anon. 2001a, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880, Davidson 1882).

796 Eurasian Wryneck
Jynx torquilla

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Fairly common around Pune and no evidence of decline (pers. obs.) and also present (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) but possibly more scarce to the south with it reported at only one taluka in Sholapur district by Mahabal (1989). Records from Pune district at: Bopdeo Ghat, 1 on 6/2/05, 1 on 18/1/96, 1 on 27/1/96 (pers. obs.); Katraj Ghat, undated (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Mula-Mutha, Pune, fairly common (pers. obs.); Koregaon Park, Pune, seen or heard occasionally in the early summer late 1980s, (RM in litt. 2002); Law College Hill, Pune, 3 or 4 times in 1980s (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav, occasional, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Pune, undated (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Pandharpur taluka, Sholapur district, undated (Mahabal 1989); Dhule city, at Laling forest and in Satpura hills, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, common (Davidson 1882); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 on 20/12/98, BR/SG/SR/DU. 1 on 4/1/99, BR/SG/SR/NB (Pittie 1999c, Pittie 1999a); Aurangabad, common (Ali & Whistler 1934); Bombay, occasional (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it moderately common in the Deccan although Butler (1881) presumably overlooked the species when he wrote 'occurs sparingly, in the northern portion of the region about Poona and Nagar (Ahmednagar), but it is decidedly uncommon.' **Migration:** Earliest date: 31st August, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Latest date: 21st April, Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Butler (1881) found the spe-

cies rare further south at Belgaum. Apparently rare in Goa, with 10 records between 1986–2000 (Lainer 2004, Lainer 1999). Further southern records from: Baga, Goa, 'occasional singles recorded' (Hill 1997); Baga, 1 in 3/93 (Willoughby 1996); Calangute/ Baga, Goa, total of 3, reports of Paul Willoughby, J. Hewitt, Ian Green (Harris 1996); Baga, 1 on 10/1/96, PH (Holt 2000); Molem, Goa, 1 in February 2000 (Aelvoet 2000); Dandeli W.S., Karnataka, undated (Stanton 2002); North Kanara, 'Seen on very few occasions, at Siddapur, Karwar and along the coast,' (Davidson 1898).

799 Speckled Piculet
Picumnus innominatus

Status: Rare, ?resident. **Distribution:** One record: Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, undated (Gole 1998).

804 Rufous Woodpecker
Celeus brachyurus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Soman 1963). Uncommon above the Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Apparently fairly common around Pune before 1987 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) but unrecorded by other observers around Pune. Records above the Konkan only from: Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the west (BR in litt. 2004); Bhimashankar, Pune district, undated (Gole 1998); Pune, 'Often met,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, Pune district, 1 between 6/6/70–9/7/70 (Stairmand 1970); Khandala, a pair on 22/5/66 (Dubash 1966); Vasota, Satara district, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, SI/RP in 1980s–90s (Gole 1998); Khandala and Mahabaleshwar 'on western declivities,' (Fairbank 1876). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (SM 28/3/01, 13/ 2/01, 10/1/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Near Thane, Thane district (Wilson 1898). Breeding records from: late January to late June (SM, 28/3/01, 13/2/01, 10/1/01, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Wilson 1898).

816 Lesser Yellownape
Picus chlorolophus

Status and distribution: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), resident. Recorded only at five sites. Probably under-recorded and probably more common in Dhule district although no recent records. Records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, between 25–29/3/99 (Pittie 1999e); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, near Forest Dept. Lodge, Lingmala, a pair on 20–21/4/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Mahabaleshwar, flock of 7 between 6–9/5/84 (Mundkur 1984a); Mahabaleshwar, 'mainly in spring and summer,' (Gole 1998); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, 2 heard on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Dhule district, 'Scarce, throughout all the jungle districts,' (Davidson 1882); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 25/2/48 (Ali

1954). **Breeding:** Record from: 'Khandesh (Davidson) in April and May,' (Baker 1927). Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season, overall January to June, varying with locality – chiefly March, April and May on the mainland,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

821 Black-rumped Flameback
Dinopium benghalense

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident. Listed as uncommon in Bombay by Monga (2001) although there were 18 records in 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> and Ali & Abdulali (1938) found it quite common, also noted by Creado (1969) and Stairmand (1971d). **Breeding:** Records from: Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: February to June (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Has increased in numbers near Pune since 1987 when Bradbeer (1987) and Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it uncommon. In the nineteenth century it was thought to be confined to the Konkan, Western Ghats and Dhule district (Vidal 1880, Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881) and was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) in the Deccan although Barnes (1889) wrote 'In the Deccan it appears to retire to the hills to breed,' and today it is recorded as far from the Ghats as Paithan, Aurangabad (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

825 Common Flameback
Dinopium javanense

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One reference almost certainly refers to Sindhudurg district: Ratnagiri (old term, including Sindhudurg district), (or possibly Mahabaleshwar), uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a).

830 White-bellied Woodpecker
Dryocopus javensis

Status: Rare ?resident. **Distribution:** Although Ali and Ripley (1983) give the distribution as the 'Western Ghat complex from Kerala, northward to the Tapti river (c. 21°N) through W. Maharashtra (north to Khandesh),' although there are only the following traced records: Melghat Tiger Reserve (Akhtar 1994); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, in February 2001 (BK in litt. 14/10/03, BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Suryamal, Thane district, 1 on 1/6/41 (Abdulali 1941); Suryamal, Thane district, in June 1950 and March 1953, HA (Santharam 2003); South Konkan, undated, addition to his main list *Vidal 1880* (Vidal 1883); Occurs in the Surat Dangs, Gujarat (Santharam 2003, Ali 1954). There was only one record previous to 1941; despite the intense collecting efforts of Fairbank, Davidson, Wenden, Sykes, Butler, Vidal, Lloyd etc. and the survey work of Salim Ali in Malegaon, Nasik district and Bombay/Salsette, there were no further records of a very conspicuous

species. Vidal did not locate the species after three years of collecting in the south Konkan (Vidal 1880) and only subsequently obtained a specimen there (Vidal 1883). Therefore contrary to the implication in Santharam (2003) and *Grimmett et al. 1998* that this is a species that was more common which has now been extirpated, this is an extremely rare species, which is still present in Western Maharashtra.

847 Yellow-crowned Woodpecker
Dendrocopos mahrattensis

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pune (Betham 1900); Nasik (Barnes 1889); Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889). Breeding records from: February to April (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Betham 1900, Aitken 1900). **Population changes:** Declining at Bombay (Monga 2001). Populations may be locally distributed or fluctuate as Sykes (1832) 'met with three birds only in Dukhun during six years.'

852 Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker
Dendrocopos nanus

Status: Fairly uncommon resident. **Distribution and population changes:** Fairly common at Sinhagad, Pune district (pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987 etc.). Has apparently become more common at Bombay where Monga (2001) lists it as occasional although it was unrecorded until 31/12/39 (Abdulali & Ali 1940), but this species is apparently overlooked as Gole (1998) thought it scarce in the Sahyadri and at Pune it was also thought to be uncommon by many observers. Further records from: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Lonavla, Pune district (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); Khandala, Pune district (Butler 1881); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, Fairbank 1876); Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); 20 miles north of Bhiwandi, Thane district on Wada road (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 23/2/48 (Ali 1954); Murud Janjira, Raigad district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Karnala, Raigad district (Madge 1986); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880); Bavda, Kolhapur district (Vidal 1880); Taloda, Dhule district, rare (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Record from: Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001); Bombay up to and including the Ghats, listed as resident (Abdulali 1981a). Breeding records from: a male from 22nd April had finished breeding (Ali & Whistler 1934). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was thought to be rare, but again possibly overlooked (Butler 1881). The following statement by Barnes (1889) needs confirmation as Davidson (1882) recorded the species only once up until 1882, 'In West Khandesh,

where it is abundant, in one week in the beginning of March, Mr. Davidson, took twenty nests.'

856 Heart-spotted Woodpecker
Hemicircus canente

Status and distribution: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), resident, more common at Bombay (Monga 2001). Bombay records: Bombay, 'Resident. Small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Kanheri Caves, 1 on 26/5/70, 2 on 31/5/70 (Stairmand 1970d, Stairmand 1970e); SGNP, about 1974/75 a few in May–June (SH 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay and neighbouring area, uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a); Salsette, rare, on 31/3/36 and on 31/12/39 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); SGNP, rare, 1 female on 24/11/35 (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali 1975a). Further records from: Dhadgaon, Dhule district, once (Vyawahare 1992); Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi regions, ?Jalgaon district, undated (UR 23/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, pair in May 1871 (Butler 1877a); Sinhagad, Pune district, Vasota, Satara district, 1980s–90s (Gole 1998); Near Suryamal on Wada road, Thane district, a pair on 21/5/39 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Karnala, Pune district (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, a pair between 18–20/5/01 (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 1–2 heard on 24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03). **Breeding:** Records from: Near Suryamal on Wada road, Thane district, near a nest hole (Abdulali & Ali 1940); SGNP, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Breeding records from: November (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

858 White-naped Woodpecker
Chrysocolaptes festivus

Status and distribution: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), resident; more common at Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938) and fairly common in Dhule district (Davidson 1882) although no records since the nineteenth century (Davidson 1882). Only one record from the Deccan at Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, a pair on 23rd April (Ali & Whistler 1934). Records from Bombay: Bombay 'Resident. Uncommon,' (Monga 2001); SGNP, 1 on 25/2/01 (AA 26/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 undated (AA 22/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 7/1/01 (KSR 9/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 12/11/00 (AA 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, undated (SM 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP/Karnala, about 1974/75 a few May–June (SH 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 22/10/00 (SM 11/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 'not uncommon,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); SGNP, a pair regularly from September 1971 at a dead tad palm, and a pair on 4/6/72 (Serrao 1972); SGNP, 1 nest with 1 young about ¾ fledged on 24/2/83 (Abdulali 1985a). Further records from: Bhimashankar, Pune

district (Gole 2000); Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Suryamal, Thane district, 1 on 17/2/01 (NJ 19/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, a pair between 18–20/5/01 (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district and Vaghotan, Fanasgaon and Kasarde, Sindhudurg district. 'Rare. I have not seen the species north of Ratnagiri (town),' (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b, Abdulali 1975a); Satpuras, Western Nandurbar, Pimpalnir Ghats, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from. Bombay (Abdulali 1985a); Hills of Dhule district (Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: early November to January (Abdulali 1985a, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882). **Population ?changes:** No recent records from Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) or Mahabal (1993), possibly it was overlooked.

862 Greater Flameback
Chrysocolaptes lucidus

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), resident, apparently more common in the Western Ghats north to Koyna, Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03). **Distribution:** Records from: Malegaon, Nasik district, 3 specimens from 27/2/48, given as 2/2/48 for 2 specimens in Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ database, Ali 1954); 'Valley beyond Kas', Koyna W.S., Satara district, heard on 16/11/95 and at Met Indavli heard on 16/11/95 and a nest hole located at Koyna on 18/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, 3 seen and also heard on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 2 heard on 24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Malegaon, Surat Dangs (1) (see Ali 1954), near Kasa, Dahanu Taluka Thane district (1 from 18/2/51), Funnel Hill, Pen, Raigad district (1 from 25/4/64), Satara (1 from 13/12/14), Morda, Goa frontier (?Maharashtra) (1 from 7/10//13), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1975a, NCH in litt. 22/10/03). Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: SGNP, Bombay, 1 possible in March 1970 (Stairmand 1970i); Bombay, 'May occasionally visit us' (Aitken 1900); Vidal did not record the species in south Konkan but Armstrong took 2 specimens 'at or near Ratnagiri,' (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Ghats, probably Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878) and listed as resident in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats by Abdulali (1981a). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century there were several records and it was thought to be 'not uncommon,' along the Ghats (Butler 1881, Davidson & Wenden 1878) and Fairbank (1876) records it 'all along the Sahyadri.' It was rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1880) and unrecorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882) although Ali & Ripley (1983) give the distribution as the Western Ghats north to Khandesh, although the term 'Khandesh' in its broadest sense includes the Surat Dangs, Gujarat, where it has occurred (Ali 1954).

867 Indian Pitta
Pitta brachyura

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon breeding visitor and passage migrant. In Salsette, Bombay it is fairly common on passage in May and June and October, according to Monga (2001). Although Ali and Abdulali (1938) have noted it near Bombay between 15th May and 15th October (most have departed by mid-September) and there are three records of dead birds being found in July, August, thought to be victims of crows (Soman 1963a). Across the harbour in Raigad district it is fairly common during the monsoon. Earliest date 28th April (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Further records from the breeding season, July and August from: Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 6 weather casualties on 23 & 24/6/84, 5 exhausted on 7/7/84 (Monga & Rane 1986); Pune, 'in June every year,' (Gole 1984); Deccan Gymkhana, Pune, 7–8 in second week of June (Ingalhalikar 1977). Only a passage migrant (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at Sholapur in September and October and in April and May (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881). Further records: Dhule district, rare (Mahabal 1993); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20 km north of Dahisar Naka, 1 seen, 2+ heard on 22/5/03 (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, Pune district, regularly heard between 20/9/02–14/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Law College Hill, Pune, 1 on 24/5/82 (Mundkur 1983a); Mula-Mutha, Pune, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Kothrud, Pune district, dead specimen found on 27/5/02 (RP in litt. 2002); NDA, Pune, listed (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Khandala, Pune district, once, undated (Palkhiwalla 1972); Khandala, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1976); Valley west of Duke's Nose, Khandala, none in April, plenty before the end of May (Fairbank 1876); Pune 'occasionally,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Koregaon Park, Pune, in 19/9/80 (RM in litt. 2002); Ahmednagar city, 3 undated (Fairbank 1876); Kihim, Raigad district, 2 between 2/4/97–25/5/97 (Editors 1997); Kihim, 1 on 24/5/43 – given as 19/5/43 in *Anon. 2000* (Editors 1992); Near Ratnagiri, many undated but recent (VK 24/5/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Malvan, Fanasgaon, Dhamapur, Sindhudurg district and Durga Vadi and Devrukh, Ratnagiri district. More common near the Ghats and in Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880, Abdulali 1976). **Breeding:** Records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Khandala (Barnes 1889b); Powai, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay environs (Ali & Ripley 1983). Breeding records from: June, July (Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1886).

877 Indian Bushlark
Mirafra erythroptera

Status and distribution: Common resident above the Ghat. Unrecorded in the Konkan. Records from Sholapur district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at Madha, Pandharpur, Bashi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas (Mahabal 1989). **Breeding:** Records

from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Nasik (Barnes 1890b). Breeding records from: April (enlarging testes), June to November (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Davidson 1882, Barnes 1890b). **Population ?changes:** In the nineteenth century was common in Dhule district (Davidson 1882) but was perhaps under-recorded by Mahabal (1993) who found it uncommon.

878 Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark
Eremopterix grisea

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e; Pittie 1998b); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854e); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: all months (Pittie 1999e; Pittie 1998b, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854a). In the western subcontinent Barnes (1890b) found breeding in all months except July and August although Davidson (1882) has records from June to December in Dhule district.

882 Rufous-tailed Lark
Ammomanes phoenicurus

Status and distribution: Common resident. Uncommon in south Konkan, Vidal (1880) only saw it at Pévé and Dapuli, Ratnagiri district. **Breeding:** Records from: Rajgurunagar, Pune district (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998b); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Koyna W.S., Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1890b); Pune (Betham 1901, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Nasik (Barnes 1890b); Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1890b). Breeding records from: February to April (Pittie 1998b, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1890b, Betham 1890b, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

885–6 Greater Short-toed Lark
Calandrella brachydactyla

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor occurring in large flocks. Vidal (1880) had no records from south Konkan. Fairly uncommon in Pune district although possibly over-looked. Records from Pune at: Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 30–40 birds seen in October 2000 (VS in litt. 24/12/03 & 16/12/03); Wurwund, Pune district, on most visits (Bradbeer 1987); Kasurdi Pune district, uncommon, 1987–89

(Purandare 1989); Pashan, Pune, in 1980s (RP in litt. 2002, Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Pune outskirts, large flocks in December and February (Navarro 1974). Deccan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Rehukuri, Ahmednagar district, on 26/1/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Ahmednagar district, 'Abundant... large flocks,' (Fairbank 1876); Nanaj, Sholapur district, hundreds on 1/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Hippargaum, Sholapur district, large flock Jan/Feb 1998 (Adelson 1998); Deccan & South Mahratta Country, 'Common in the plains in most localities throughout the region wherever there is cultivation. I found it plentiful about Belgaum, and Mr. Fairbank records it as plentiful in the Nagar (Ahmednagar) districts,' (Butler 1881, Ali & Whistler 1933b); Rare in the Konkan, Vidal (1880) had no records from south Konkan. There is one record from the Konkan at Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, of 2 flocks of about 25 on 15/10/89 (Lainer 2003). **Sub-species:** *Calandrella brachydactyla longipennis* Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 29/11/99, the first record for Maharashtra, the more common race being *dukhunensis* (BR in litt. 12/10/03, Pande *et al.* 2003). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century Davidson and Wenden (1876) did not record it in the Sholapur/Satara districts although Bradbeer (1987) saw large flocks at Nanaj, Sholapur district and Adelson (1998) saw large flocks at Hippargaum, Sholapur district. **Migration:** Records from: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 flocks of about 25 on 15/10/89 (Lainer 2003); 140 km west of Thane coast at 19°05'N, 72°23'E, 1 on 26/9/83 (Simpson 1984). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: North Kanara, Karnataka 'I have seen two or three flocks at Honawar and Ankola and Nilkund,' (Davidson 1898); Not uncommon in Goa (pers. obs., Lainer 2004).

892 Bimaculated Lark
Melanocorypha bimaculata

Status: Rare status unclear. **Distribution:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 2 ringed on 2/12/99 (BR in litt. 12/10/03); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 on 8/4/00 and 2 in 9/4/00 (Andheria 2003a); Dhule district, untraced, isolated record. 'South to northern Maharashtra,' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

901/902 Malabar/Sykes's Lark
Galerida malabarica/deva

'Nest of Crested Lark with 3 eggs, and the bird sitting, found on as grassy hill-slope at Malavali, district Poona, on 28 October. This extends the recorded nesting season for this bird by some four months,' (Gay 1979a); Breeding record of Malabar claimed from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990) needs confirmation as it is 100 km east of the Ghats and may have been mistaken for Sykes's Lark which was unrecorded; Bombay, Aitken (1990) thought Malabar and Sykes's Lark were present but this has not yet been confirmed; Records claimed as Sykes's Lark but are probably Malabar Lark from: Uran Raigad district, 1 on 6/3/01 (AA 6/3/01 <birdsofbombay

@yahoogroups.com>); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994, Chandrasekaran 1995).

901 Malabar Lark
Galerida malabarica

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Ghats. Uncommon near Bombay (Monga 2001), although Ali and Abdulali (1938) found it a common resident at Salsette. Recent records from Bombay area at: Dombivli, Thane district, on 22/9/01 (SCHO 23/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Common at Pune, which is to the east of the Ghats (pers. obs.) and also on the eastern edge of the Ghats at Rajgurunagar, Pune district (VS in litt. 24/12/03 & 16/12/03). **Breeding:** Records from: Rajapur, Ratnagiri district (Abdulali 1976); Airoli/Uran, Bombay (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Erangol, Marve (Creado 1971); Salsette and Thal, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay (Aitken 1900); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Nasik (Barnes 1890b). Breeding records from: April, June and October to January (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880).

902 Sykes's Lark
Galerida deva

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident above the Ghats. Records from southern Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at: Phaltan, Satara district (PG in litt. 2002); Karmala, Madha, Pandharpur, Sangola, Mangalvedha, Mohol, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Sholapur (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1890b). Further records from: Valvan Lake, Lonavla, Pune district (pers. obs. 1995), Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district (pers. obs. 1994; RP in litt. 2003); Kasurdi, Pune district (Purandare 1989); Pune, Pune-Sholapur Highway (BA 16/12/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Veer, Pune district (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998, Buckton 1995); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); Nasik Road, Pune district (PG pers. comm. 2001); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh, 2001); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999a); Aurangabad, Sholapur (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Jalna (Jerdon 1862–64); Virdeil, Dhulia and Pimpalnir, Dhule district, 'moderately common,' (Davidson 1882); Dhule district, uncommon (Mahabal 1993); Deccan type specimen (Sykes 1832); Devlali (2 juv.), Dindori, Nasik (2), Nasik (3), Aurangabad (1), Khangaon, Pune (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1976). **Breeding:** Records from: Gangapur dam Nasik district (Pittie 1998d, Pittie 1998c); Nasik (Barnes 1890b); Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Sholapur (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1890b); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess

1854d); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: April to October (Pittie 1998d, Pittie 1998c, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1890b, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854d).

907 Oriental Skylark
Alauda gulgula

Status: Fairly uncommon resident. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.); Bopdeo Ghat, Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Wadgaon Pune district (Stairmand 1970); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Harishchandragad, Pune district (VV 4/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Hippargaum, Sholapur district (Adelson 1998); Karmala, Madha, Pandharpur, Sholapur talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Rajapur, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1976); Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Satara and Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South of Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district, uncommon (Vidal 1880, Vidal 1883). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pune, singing (Gole 1980). Breeding records from: March singing, April, May, June, September, October (Aitken 1900, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century was unrecorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882), whereas Vyawahare (1992) found it common.

910/911 Pale/Sand Martin
Riparia diluta/riparia

Records of 'Collared Sand Martin': Mahabaleshwar Satara district, Kasurdi and Sinhagad, Pune district, 2–3 times each locality (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Ujani, Pune district, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Dhule district, common (Vyawahare 1992).

910 Pale Martin
Riparia diluta

Status: ?Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Veer, Pune district, 1 probable on 25/2/96 (pers. obs.); Nandur-Madhmeshwar, Nasik district, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977, Abdulali 1976a).

911 Sand Martin
Riparia riparia

Status: ?Rare winter migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: About '15 m off Bassein' (1), Mahim, Bombay (1), Thane district (1), specimens of *Riparia riparia ijimae* in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977, Abdulali 1976a); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 8 on 22/1/99, photographs taken (BR in litt. 9/9/03, Pittie 1999c); Sewri, Bombay, 50+ on 20/12/02 & 22/12/02, with description (AV 22/12/02 birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Over 500 miles west of Bombay, 1 on 14/9/27 (Alexander 1929); Patas, Pune district, possibly this species, 'seen occasionally,' (PG pers. comm. 2002); Mula-Mutha, Pune, probably *riparia* rather than *diluta*, 5/4/86 (PB in litt. 2002, Bradbeer 1987); East of Bombay, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Jalna, specimen taken by Jerdon (Butler 1881).

912 Plain Martin
Riparia chinensis

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. No definite records from the Konkan. Recently split from *Riparia paludicola,* which usually includes Brown-throated Sand Martin from Africa and may necessitate the name change to Grey-throated (Sand) Martin (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Records from southwestern Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (RP in litt. 2002); Chandoli, Kolhapur district, Radhanagiri, Satara district (Gole 1998); 'Resident south to Maharashtra to Bombay, Nasik, Satara (c. 18°N.),' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts, 'Tolerably common,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Near Satara (Fairbank 1876); Sangola (near Pandharpur), Sholapur district and the Bhima river probably Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Further records from: Dhule district, common in winter (Vyawahare 1992); Taloda, Shada and Nandurbar, Dhule district, common in the cold weather (Davidson 1882); Shahpur, before Igatpuri, Bombay-Nasik highway, Thane district, undated (MSH 9/2/01 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kasurdi, Pune district, 2–3 times in 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Pashan, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 16/12/94, 1 on 25/12/94, and 1 possible on 28/3/95 (pers. obs.); Wurwund, Pune district, common on 10/1/87, 26/1/87, 8/2/87, 12/2/87, otherwise overlooked (Bradbeer 1987); Patas, Pune district, common in large flocks between 1951–55 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Sinhagad and Panshet, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Matheran, Raigad district (Gole 1998). **Breeding:** Records from: Aundh, Mula-Mutha, Pune (PG in litt. 2002); Sangola (near Pandharpur), Sholapur district and the Bhima river probably Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Tapti, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: November, December, March (Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Deccan including Belgaum, Karnataka,

'Resident. Common, as a rule, in suitable locations throughout the region,' (Butler 1881); North Kanara, Karnataka, 'Noticed near Honawar in January 1896, and also a pair east of Halyal in February 1896,' (Davidson 1898); Goa 'occasional singles recorded – e.g. one at Carambolim Lake on 31st January 1995, one at Chorao Island 15th January 1996,' (Hill 1997); Chorao, Goa, 1 on 15/1/96 PH, 1 in 2/98 MN (Holt 2000); Siolim, Goa, 1 on 9/2/97, PW (Holt 2000); Goa Velha, Goa, 1 on 18/2/97, PW (Holt 2000).

913 Eurasian Crag Martin
Hirundo rupestris

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from northeast Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Devbhane, Songir, Laling, etc., Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Bhameir and Lalling forts, Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Nasik district, listed as common in the east, west and north (BR in litt. 2004). Records from the Konkan at: Karnala and Panvel, Raigad district, on 16/2/36 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay, 'Small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 possible undated (Aitken 1900). Pune district records: Rajgurunagar (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Sinhagad (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Bopdeo Ghat, 2 on 6/2/05 (pers. obs.); Lonavla, flocks on 8–11/2/95 (pers. obs.); Lonavla, hundreds on 13–14/3/02 (KS 19/3/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, 2 between 6–9/4/02 (SDa 10/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, on 30/11/39 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Khandala (Fairbank 1876); Khandala, Karla and between Poona and Bombay fairly common at the end of October (Blanford 1869); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01 etc); Bhimashankar, flocks between 28/12/00–31/12/01 (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Further records from: Satara Fort, several on 17/1/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Fairbank 1876); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional (flocks), migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Lake Beale, Nasik district, common on 1/1/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Niphad, Nasik district, common on 17/3/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Karnala and Panvel, Raigad district, on 16/2/36 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay, 'Small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 possible undated (Aitken 1900); Ambolee, Khandala, Singhur and Satara fort, etc. (Butler 1881). **Population ?changes:** In the nineteenth century was unrecorded in the Deccan by Davidson & Wenden (1878) and in south Konkan (1880) but was presumably overlooked.

914 Dusky Crag Martin
Hirundo concolor

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1970); Kampoli-Bhor Ghat,

Pune district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Sholapur district, Egutpoora, Nasik district, Lonavla, Pune district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: February to November (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1970, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

916/7 Barn Swallow
Hirundo rustica

Status and distribution: Common throughout, winter visitor. **Migration:** Latest date: 5/5/94, Bombay (SM 14/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Earliest date: 30/9/72, Bombay (Palkhiwalla 1973).

921 Wire-tailed Swallow
Hirundo smithii

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1970, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bhiwandi, Thane district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); ?Bombay (Aitken 1900); Dharamtar, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Berar (Aitken 1875); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to July (Stairmand 1970, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Aitken 1875, Burgess 1855).

922 Streak-throated Swallow
Hirundo fluvicola

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Uncommon to rare in the Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Konkan records only from: South of Chiplun, Ratnagiri district (Abdulali 1942); Virar & Panvel, Bombay, uncommon (Monga 2001); Bombay (Aitken 1900); In south Konkan only 1 specimen at Dhamapur, Sindhudurg district on 12/2/1880 (Vidal 1880); Ambernath (1), Shil (1), Sanpada, Badlapur, Thane district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977). Records from Pune district at: Pune (pers. obs., Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01; Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Ali & Abdulali 1938, etc.); Kawadi and Wurwund (Bradbeer 1987); Kasurdi (Purandare 1989). Further records from: Visapur dam, Ahmednagar district (Pittie 1998a); Madhmeshwar, Nasik district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977); Sholapur and probably Satara districts, very common (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Sholapur (Barnes 1889); Satara (Barnes 1889, Butler 1881); Panjra river, Dhule district, from August to March, very local (Davidson 1882); Nasik, common but local (Barnes 1889). **Breeding:** Records from: Pavna River, Pune (Anon. 1980); Pune (Betham 1899); Panjra river, Dhule district, in immense colonies (Davidson 1882); Sholapur, Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden

1878); Akola (Aitken 1875). Breeding records from: September, October, January, February (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1889, Betham 1899, Davidson 1882). **Population ?changes:** Unrecorded in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) although probably overlooked as Davidson (1882) found it very local.

925/7 Red-rumped Swallow
Hirundo daurica

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and winter visitor. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Wadgaon, Pune district (Stairmand 1970); Karnala; Raigad district (Abdulali 1977); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay (Aitken 1900, Monga 2001); Berar (Aitken 1875); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: May, June, July, 'in the hot season' and 'in the rains,' (Abdulali 1977, Stairmand 1970, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Aitken 1900).

930 Northern House Martin
Delichon urbica

Status: Rare winter visitor. Possibly more common than supposed (Mahabal 1989). **Distribution:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 between 5–7/4/02 (SDa 10/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, Pune district, December 1993 (KK in litt. 30/12/02); Pashan, Pune, undated (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Kasurdi, Pune district, once in about 1998? (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Sinhagad, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Sinhagad, Pune district (Editors 1968); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 between 5–7/4/02 (PP/SDa <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Pune, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 on 11/12/93 (pers. obs.); Karmala, Madha, Malshiras, Pandharpur, Sangola, Mohol, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Singhur, ?Karnataka, possible (Butler 1881); Prakasha on the Tapti, Dhule district, 100+ in November 1880 and about 6 present for several days in April 1881 (Davidson 1882).

933 Southern Grey Shrike
Lanius meridionalis

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. Rare in the Konkan. Apparently rare in Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c, Pittie 1998d); Kannad, Aurangabad, Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Pune (Betham 1902a, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Nasik (Barnes 1889a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to July (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c, Pittie 1998d, Ali

& Whistler 1933a, Betham 1902a, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was unrecorded in south Konkan by Vidal (1880) although it was on Lloyd's Konkan list and was considered a stray in the Bombay Konkan by Abdulali (1981a).

940 Bay-backed Shrike
Lanius vittatus

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant. Uncommon in the Konkan. Konkan records: Between Pen and Alibag, Kihim Raigad district frequently in October and early November (SAL 8/10/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Gorai, on 16/12/00, and 2 undated (SM 18/12/00 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Seafront near Church Gate Street Station, Bombay, 'Occasional stragglers,' (Aitken 1900); Bombay and neighbouring area, uncommon, local migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Konkan, stragglers in October to March (Hume & Oates 1889); Palgad, Ratnagiri district, Bávda, Mánbet, Dajipur, Kolhapur district. Rare (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala, Pune district (Hume & Oates 1889); Pune (Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a); Satpuras and plains, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: March and May to July (Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882).

941 Rufous Shrike
Lanius phoenicuroides

Status: Rare ?passage migrant, see following species. **Distribution:** One record: Sirur, 35 km west of Bir, 1 specimen (Field Museum 2004).

943 Isabelline Shrike
Lanius isabellinus

Status: Uncommon winter visitor, certainly more common than the isolated record shown in *Grimmett et al. 1998*. Recent separation from Rufous Shrike *Lanius phoenicuroides,* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005, Harris & Franklin 2000). **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Saswat-Dive Ghat, 1 photographed on 29/1/05 (AP/RP pers. obs.); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, 1 seen once between 29/1/01–4/2/01 (VS in litt. 24/12/03 & 16/12/03); Pashan, Pune, twice (RP in litt. 2002); Kawadi, 1 on 14/12/86 and Wurwund 1 on 10/1/87 & 26/1/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Kasurdi, 2–3 times 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002; Purandare 1989); Patas, once (RP in litt. 2002); Patas (PG pers. comm. 2002); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 probable on 16/1/94 (pers. obs.); Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01). Further records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 'Uncommon. Regular sighted every winter from Oct to March,' (BR in litt. 12/10/03); Hippargaum, Sholapur district, Jan/Feb 1998 (Adelson 1998); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 28/1/38 (Serrao 1973); Kihim, Raigad district, 'little brown shrike' between 20–30/12/88 (Futehally 1989); Bombay,

in September 29 (Martin 1944); Rewas, Raigad district, male shot on 3/12/39 and another shot at Ghoti, Nasik district on 1/1/40 where common, Trombay Island, Bombay, 1 on 26/1/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Esplanade, Bombay, 1 shot on 14/12/99, Andheri, Bombay, 1 shot on 13/2/35, Bombay in 1899 the famine year (Ali & Abdulali 1937). **Sub-species:** *L. i. isabellinus*, Ghoti (2) Igatpuri (1), Nasik district, Thana (2), Bombay (3). Hybrid *L. i. isabellinus/phoenicuroides*, Nandur-Madhmeshwar, Nasik (1) from 5/12/42, specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** In Goa there have been 12 records, since the first sighting by Paul Holt in 19/12/96 (Lainer 2004).

946–8 Long-tailed Shrike
Lanius schach

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Local movements:** Around Bombay (Aitken 1900) and Lonavla, Pune district (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>) it is a winter visitor, the earliest date: 13th August, Kihim, Raigad district. Latest date: April nineteenth Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: April to July (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century Davidson (Davidson & Wenden 1878) found it rare in Sholapur district although Mahabal (1989) recorded in 8 out of 10 talukas. **Migration:** Record: 140 km west of Thane coast at 19°05'N, 72°23'E, 2 on 26/9/83 (Simpson 1984); About 170 km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E) Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 7/10/80, 2 on 11/10/80, 1 on 13/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

949 Brown Shrike
Lanius cristatus

Status: Uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from southern Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from; Ahmednagar district, rare (Fairbank 1876); Near Viral Raigad/Ratnagiri district, north of Chiplun on 5/3/41 (Abdulali 1942); In Ali and Ripley (1983) the map shows distribution south of line starting in Ratnagiri running north to just east of Surat and then northeast to U.P. The following statement mentioning Ahmednagar must be an error as a line cannot be drawn through these points and is also contrary to the map, 'Roughly south and east of a line from Ahmednagar through the Surat Dangs (Gujarat), Mhow (M.P.) Lucknow (U.P.) and Nepal.' Further records from Pune district at: Pashan, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav, uncommon, 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Aundh bridge, Pune, 1 on 15/1/97 (pers. obs.); Lonavla 1 probable on 9/2/95 (pers. obs.); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001).

Further records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 30/11/00 (BR in litt. 12/10/03); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 on 22/1/99 (Pittie 1999c); Gangapur dam, 2 on 14/11/98 (Pittie 1999a); Uran, Raigad district, 2 on 17/12/00 and twice near Bombay in previous 3 weeks (SM 18/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Godrej Vikhroli, Bombay, 15+ on 1/10/01 (SB 6/10/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Aarey Colony, Bombay, undated (SCH 2/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vikhroli, Bombay, 1 on 24/9/01 (VK 25/9/ 01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Aarey Colony, Bombay, recently (SM 29/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sea-front near Church Gate Street Station, Bombay 'Occasional stragglers,' (Aitken 1900); Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 29/1/01 (SM 29/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

953 Indian Golden Oriole
Oriolus kundoo

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant. Recently split from Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Local movements:** In Bombay mostly a winter visitor from September to April (Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Aitken 1900) and in Dhule district, most leave in June (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Mundkur 1983a, Gay 1979a, Monga & Rodriques 1983); Bombay (Monga & Rodriques 1983, SM 20/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ahmednagar (Burgess 1854b); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: April to July (Monga & Rodriques 1983, Mundkur 1983a, Gay 1979a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878), calling noted in October and early November (Gay 1979a). **Migration:** Record from: About 170 km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E) Bombay High Oilfield, 1 juvenile on 13/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

954 Black-naped Oriole
Oriolus chinensis

Status: Rare winter visitor, probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district, undated, observers, S. Pande, P. Mestri (Pande *et al.* 2003); Karnala, Raigad district, 4 female/immatures on 25/11/85 (Banerjee 1987); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 24/11/02 and at least once in every winter for last 5–6 years (NJ 24/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 31/3/01 (VM 31/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1–3 on 16/3/ 02 (VV 19/3/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 4/3/ 01 (KSR 5/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 4 records since ?1976 (Monga 2001); Bombay and neighbouring area, stray migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay city, 1 in February 1944, 1 in February 1946 (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Further record: Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Fairbank 1876); Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, this could be the specimen shot by Crawford also mentioned (Vidal 1880).

959 Black-hooded Oriole
Oriolus xanthornus

Status and distribution: Fairly common, resident and local migrant. Only one traced record from the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at Sirur, 35 km west of Bir (Field Museum 2004). **Breeding:** Records from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Nasik (Barnes 1889b). Breeding records from: May to July (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1886).

962/3 Black Drongo
Dicrurus macrocercus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Local movements:** An unusual record from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 on 14–15/10/89 (Lainer 2003). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Pune (Betham 1899); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: late April to August, singing from February (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Aitken 1900, Betham 1899, Vidal 1880, Burgess 1854a). **Migration:** Record from: About 170 km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 13/10/80, 1 present all day on 15/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

965 Ashy Drongo
Dicrurus leucophaeus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Small numbers apparently oversummer in Lonavla, Pune district (KS in litt. 14/9/03), which would explain the nineteenth century belief that it was resident. **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was obtained in Satpuras and in Pimpalnir, Dhule district by Davidson (1882) and was presumably overlooked by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) who did not record it. **Migration:** Early recorded dates: 28/8/03, Phansad W.S., Raigad district (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>), 14/10/73, Bombay (Serrao 1973c, Serrao 1974). Latest date: 15/4/95, Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1995).

967 White-bellied Drongo
Dicrurus caerulescens

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Lonavla (KS 14/10/02, 19/3/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>, pers. obs.); Sinhagad (pers. obs., Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Bradbeer 1987, Adelson 1998); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, etc.); Pune city (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998). Further records from: Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955); Dhule, Dhadgaon. Sakri, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Koyna W.S., Satara district, between 15–19/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district (Bradbeer 1987); Phansad W.S., Raigad district (BK 11/7/02, KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Tansa W.S., Thane district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20 km north of Dahisar Naka (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district (SDH 7/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Listed as uncommon in Bombay by Monga (2001) and Abdulali (1981a) and rare by Ali and Abdulali 1937) although there were 9 records in 2000–02 in <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> and further records from Bombay (De, G 1972, Ashford 1971, Stairmand 1971d, Acland 1942); Sholapur, once or twice (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, common (Vidal 1880); Between Ratnagiri and Savantvadi, 1 specimen got by Armstrong, not seen by Vidal outside Savantvadi (Vidal 1880); Kalyan, Thane district (1), Khandala, Pune district (1), Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (1) in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a). **Breeding:** Records from: Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district, on 16/7/1886 fledged young (*Barnes 1889a* gives dates presumably erroneously as April) (Davidson 1886); Nasik, March to May (Barnes 1889a).

971 Bronzed Drongo
Dicrurus aeneus

Status and distribution: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), ?winter visitor to the Ghats and Konkan, more common around Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1937). Possibly under-recorded particularly in the south at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district. No traced records north of Bhimashankar. Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Bombay, occasional (Monga 2001); Thane, Thane district, 1 on 7/4/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Tungar, near Bassein, Thane district, undated (Ali & Abdulali 1937); SGNP, Bombay, on 2/2/02 (SDH 3/2/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, undated (VK 23/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 2 undated (SM 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Near Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 28/1/01 (SCH 28/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 4/3/01 (SDH 7/

3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>) Funnel Hill, Panvel, Raigad district, 1 shot on 16/2/36, fairly common (Ali & Abdulali 1937); SGNP, Bombay, a pair on 31/12/39 (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 3–4 on 24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, very rare (Vidal 1880). Further records from: Sinhagad, Pune district, 1 on 26/2/94 (pers. obs.); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 1998); Khandala, Pune district, low valleys (Fairbank 1876); Bombay and neighbouring area, uncommon, local migrant? (Abdulali 1981a).

973 Spangled Drongo
Dicrurus hottentottus

Status and distribution: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), ?winter visitor to the Konkan and the ?Ghats. Recently has apparently become more common at Bombay (Monga 2001), where it was previously a 'stray,' up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a). Not uncommon at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district. Records from north of Savantvadi only from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district, undated (SBA 3/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 4/3/01 (SDH 7/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay undated (SM 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 7/1/73 (De, G. 1973); Mahabaleshwar southwards (Ali & Whistler 1942, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37, Oates & Blanford 1889–98). Savantvadi records from: Narendra Hill, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 1 on 23/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, not uncommon (Abdulali 1977a, Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b, Butler 1881). One general record: Sahyadri, in 80s–90s (Gole 1998).

977 Greater Racket-tailed Drongo
Dicrurus paradiseus

Status and distribution: Resident. Fairly common in Dhule district (Mahabal 1993), near Bombay (Monga 2001, Bradbeer 1987) and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880), very few other records from the Konkan. Rare above the Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), with records only from: Khandala, and rarely all along the base of the Ghats (Fairbank 1876); Sahyadri and bases as far north as Khandala (Butler 1881); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 24/2/48, specimen from 29/2/48 (Ali 1955). Konkan records away from Bombay: 'Extremely rare in the ghats,' (Gole 1998); Tansa W.S., Thane district, on 8 & 9/11/95, 'common,' (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 5/12/03); Suryamal, Thane district, on 17/2/01 (NJ 19/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Wada, Suryamal on Wada-Khodala road, 1 juvenile on 25/11/00 (HB 7/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad

W.S., Raigad district, February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., on 28/8/03 (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Murbad, Raigad district, 2/10/01 (VV <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Karnala, Raigad district, 1 on 4/3/01 (SD 7/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 10/12/00 (ASA 16/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Karnala, Raigad district (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Tulsi Flume, ?Bombay on 18/6/39. Dahisar several on 7/4/40 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Raigad district, several places (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, on 24/11/95, 'fairly common,' (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 5/12/03); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg, rather common. Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 specimen, no records further north (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Bombay (1), Vengurla (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a). A possible record from: Western Dangs, ?Gujarat, 'I have been told (it has) been seen in the W. Dangs,' see breeding (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (SM 5/7/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Savantvadi (Vidal 1880); Dangs, Western Nasik, possibly present day Gujarat, nests taken by Davidson (Barnes 1889a). Breeding records from: April to August (SM 5/7/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Vidal 1880). **Population changes:** It is apparently common in Dhule district (Mahabal 1993) although in the nineteenth century there were no definite records in *Davidson 1882*, although he later found nests (see Barnes 1889a above).

982 Ashy Woodswallow
Artamus fuscus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. All records from the Konkan, Ghats and Dhule district, except one reference to it being a rare visitant to the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) by Jerdon (Butler 1881). Recorded in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) as uncommon (Mahabal 1993). Unrecorded in Nasik district by BR (BR in litt. 2004). Records from: Sinhagad, Pune district (pers. obs.); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Near Dativare, Thane district (SM 12/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Alibag, Raigad district (Bradbeer 1987); Near Karjat, Raigad district (BA 13/6/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karanja-Uran, Raigad district (KS 20/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 'rare. Not observed elsewhere,' (Vidal, Anon. 1886b); Bombay (1), Vengurla, Sindhudurg district (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay area from March to June (VV 6/6/01, SM 12/3/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, Stairmand 1970i, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a). **Population changes:** Drastically declined recently around Bombay, only 10 records of max. 27 birds in 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, but was previously common (SDa 11/3/01, SM 14/11/00 <birdsofbombay

@yahoogroups.com>, Serrao 1973b, Creado 1972a, Creado 1969, Creado 1969a; Ali & Abdulali 1937) and at Kihim, Raigad district, 2 on 19/11/00 (Anon. 2000) although previously numerous (Editors 1997, Anon. 1996, Futehally 1983). In the nineteenth century, unrecorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882) where Mahabal (1993) found it uncommon.

987 Grey-headed Starling
Sturnia malabaricus

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident and local and winter migrant, more common in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Vidal 1880). Recent separation from *Sturnus blythii* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Record from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), from the Satpuras, small flocks in April (Davidson 1882). In Nasik district, listed as uncommon in the west (BR in litt. 2004). Records away from the Konkan: NDA, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Pune University, 1 on 13/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, small parties on 23–24/6/84 (Monga & Rane 1986); Bombay, market, bird dealers 'assert that they come from Khandalla,' (Barnes 1889a). **Breeding:** Record from: Khandala, Pune district on 18/6/39 (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

988 Malabar White-headed Starling
Sturnia blythii

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter migrant, more rare than *malabaricus* although fairly common at Bombay. Recent split from previously named Chestnut-tailed Starling *Sturnus malabaricus* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Records from Bombay: (VK 24/9/01, VK 28/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Serrao 1973b, Creado 1971, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1937a). Further records from: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 female on 12/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Ahmednagar, August (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bombay (1), Shil, Thane district (1), Ratnagiri (4), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1979).

994 Brahminy Starling
Sturnus pagodarum

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant, less common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). **Local movements:** Near Bombay it is winter visitor arriving about September/October and leaving March/April (Ali & Abdulali 1937a). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Ali & Whistler 1933a); Khandala,

Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Nasik Ghats (Barnes 1889a); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889a). Breeding records from: May, June, July (Mundkur 1984a, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

996 Rosy Starling
Sturnus roseus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout. Deccan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), from: Aurangabad, 'last 14 April,' (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Deccan & S. Mahratta Country, 'Common throughout,' (Butler 1881); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district, 'In 1848 first seen on the 28th of November, and the last on the 5th of April 1849. The first in (1849) was on the 16th of November. In 1850, I saw a large flock (with some juveniles) as early as the 24th of August,' (Burgess 1854d); Deccan, 'These birds darken the air by their numbers at the period of the ripening of the bread grains, Andropogon Sorghum, and Panicum spicatum in Dukhun, in December. Colonel Sykes has shot forty or fifty at a shot. They are as destructive as locusts and not much less numerous,' (Sykes 1832). **Migration:** Latest date: 14th April, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Earliest date: 20/8/39, Bhayandar, Bombay although most arrive in January (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

997 Common Starling
Sturnus vulgaris

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Rewas, Raigad district, 1 male, 3 females of *S. v. poltaratskyi* shot out of a flock of about 12 on 29/11/64 (Abdulali 1965a, Abdulali 1979). There is an untraced listing from Pune in *Ingalhallikar et al. 2000–01,* which is repeated in *Kalpavriksh 2001*, the authors could give no further details; confusion with name Common Myna is possible.

1002 Asian Pied Starling
Sturnus contra

Status: Rare resident. **Distribution:** Presumed wild populations found at: Dhule, Dhule district, once (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Ujani, Pune district, till 1992 (Kalpavriksh 2001). At Bombay a small number of presumed escapes have been resident since 1939 (Naik 1987b, Ali & Ripley 1983, George 1971, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Abdulali & Ali 1953). **Breeding:** Records from: June and July (George 1971, Abdulali & Ali 1953).

1006 Common Myna
Acridotheres tristis

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay, 'Breeding right now,' (SM 17/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Aitken 1900); Konkan, Raigad district (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854c); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886). Breeding records from: May to July and 'monsoon,' (Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854c).

1008 Bank Myna
Acridotheres ginginianus

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. **Distribution:** Records from: Lonavla railway station, Pune district (KS <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.); Kawadi, Pune district (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Sinhagad, Pune district (pers. obs.); Kawadi, Loni on Pune-Sholapur Road, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002, Gole 1984, Khanna 1976); Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Mahabal 1993); Bombay in 1900 and from 1953 to 1973 (Ambedkar 1976, Stairmand 1970h, Abdulali & Ali 1953, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Anon 1900, Barnes 1890a); Ghoti, Nasik, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1979); Nasik district (Barnes 1890a); Dhule district, winter visitor, not common (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ambedkar 1976, Abdulali & Ali 1953, Barnes 1890a); Navapur, Dhule district (Barnes 1890a). Breeding records from: March to August (Ambedkar 1976, Barnes 1890a).

1010 Jungle Myna
Acridotheres fuscus

Status: Fairly common resident. **Distribution:** Records from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), 'Resident, local movements and uncommon,' (Mahabal 1993) although unrecorded there by Vyawahare (1992) and Davidson (1882). Also records from Nasik district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), hills immediately south of Dhule district, 'common' (Davidson 1886) and common resident throughout (BR in litt. 2004). The range also extends eastwards (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) to at least Akalkot taluka, eastern Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). Coastal records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Uran, Raigad district, 7 on 9/2/03 (SCH 9/2/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, uncommon (Monga 2001); Bombay (additional notes), 'pair observed at Powai on 20/4/40. By June quite a colony appeared to have settled down. One pair was noted building,' (Abdulali & Ali 1940);

Bombay one record by H.A. at Mulund and another small flock of 5 birds observed by S.A. at Kandivlee', Kihim (common), Parsik near Thana (common), South Konkan (common). 'Many years ago Davidson (Barnes, H.E. 1890) noted it as occurring in Thana and Bombay. Nesting commonly at Kihim in May,' (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); *A. f. mahrattensis*. 'Chiefly on the western side of the Peninsula from Saurashtra (Gir) and northern Gujarat (Ahmedabad) southwards along the coastal and Sahyadri tract to Kerala,' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Deccan & S. Mahratta Country, 'Locally common including Ratnagiri,' (Butler 1881). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880). Breeding records from: May, June (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Vidal 1880a).

1016 Southern Hill Myna
Gracula indica

Status: Rare (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), ?resident. No breeding records. **Distribution:** Records from Bombay, possibly escapes: Pali hill, 1 on 174/24; Tulsi Lake, 2 on 29/3/31; Salsette, 1 shot in about 1924 (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Greater Bombay, once a party of five (Ali & Ripley 1983); South Konkan, Lloyd apparently found it in the Sahyadri (Butler 1881), Jerdon (1862–64) set the northern limit as 16°N or 17°N and Ali and Ripley (1983) extended this to about 17°N (=Ratnagiri town). The furthest north traced record is from Londa, 15°30'N (Koelz 1942), the record from the south-west of Belgaum (Butler 1881) was retracted by Laird=MacGregor=Laird-MacGregor (MacGregor 1887).

1031/2 Rufous Treepie
Dendrocitta vagabunda

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Akrani, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: April to July (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933, Vidal 1880, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1049 House Crow
Corvus splendens

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. **Local movements:** Unusual records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, singles in March and December (Lainer 2003). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Aurangabad city (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878), Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854c); South Konkan (Vidal 1880);

Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: mid-February to December (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854c). **Population changes:** Appears to be have become less common at least in Pune and possibly other cities (pers. obs.).

1057 Indian Jungle Crow
Corvus [macrorhynchos] culminatus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. Recent separation from other 'races' of previously named Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos,* necessitates the common name change. Precise taxonomy needs future study (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854c); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Deccan, probably Satara/ Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880, Barnes 1898a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: late November to June (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933, Vidal 1880, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854c). **Population changes:** Appears to have become more common in urban areas at least in Pune and possibly other cities (pers. obs.).

1063 Grey Hypocolius
Hypocolius ampelinus

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Valvan Lake, Lonavla, Pune district, in the mid 1990s for 2 successive years, sighting of 3 birds and 1 bird respectively, photographed (EB pers. comm. 1995, Kalpavriksh 2001); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 male shot on 14/11/30, specimen in BNHS collection (Ali 1931, Abdulali 1980).

1065 Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike
Hemipus picatus

Status: Uncommon localised resident. **Distribution:** Records from the Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district, on 28/8/03 (KS 1/ 9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., 2 males and 1 female, very vocal on 18–20/5/01 (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Rajapur, southern Ratnagiri district and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, a few shot by Crawford, None seen by Vidal who wrote of it as rare (Vidal 1880). Also recorded at Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at Anser dam (Vyawahare 1992) and the Akrani and Satpuras, small flocks in April (Davidson 1882) and the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876). Further records from: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 5/11/02 (KS in litt. 29/9/03); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 27/2/48 (Ali 1955); Deccan including

Ghats, the type specimen (Sykes 1832); 'Ahmednagar, but more common along the Sahyadris,' (Fairbank 1876). **Breeding:** Record from: Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a); West Nasik, under the crest of the Ghats, eggs taken on 25/5/1887 (Barnes 1889a). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century Butler (1881) mentions it as being not uncommon along the Ghats, perhaps based on the statement of Fairbank (1876) that it is 'more common along the Sahyadri (than Ahmednagar).'

1070 Common Woodshrike
Tephrodornis pondicerianus

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bhamarvadi and Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Bombay, Kihim, Raigad district and Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Pune (Betham 1900); Nasik district (Barnes 1889a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: February to May (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Betham 1900, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

1072 Large Cuckooshrike
Coracina macei

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident and local migrant, more common in the Konkan (Gole 1998), especially to the south (Vidal 1880). Records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); Near Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1998); Pune, 'Common. Numbers reduced significantly during winter,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, etc.); Dhule, Sakri, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Kannad, Aurangabad, April 1932 (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Newasa, =?Nevasa, Ahmednagar district, 1 female specimen from 8/2/1875 (Field Museum 2004); Murbad, in the Konkan, Raigad district, 2 vocal on 2/10/01 (VV 4/10/01 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, on 18–20/5/01 (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Ratnagiri district, many times between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay, resident, uncommon (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 2 on 1/12/02, 1 on 24/11/02, 1 on 31/3/02, on 26/3/01, heard on 7/3/01, on 3/3/01, on 2/12/02, 1 on 7/1/01 (SD 2/12/02, NJ 24/11/02, SDa 31/3/02; AA 26/3/01, SDa 11/3/01, VM+ 3/3/01, AA 10/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, common on 16/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); SGNP, Bombay, on 23/3/72? (De, G. 1972); SGNP, Bombay, February? (Waller 1972); SGNP, Bombay, 2 on 23/5/71 (Stairmand 1971d); Bombay, undated (Newsome 1963); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 in January and a pair in March (Acland 1942); Malabar Hill, Bombay, frequently seen (Aitken 1900); Bombay, Panvel, Kihim, Karnala, Tungar, 'decidedly uncommon,' (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kelshi, Guhagar, Khed, Rajapur,

Ratnagiri district, common (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Satara, straggler (Butler 1881); Deccan & Western Ghats, 'everywhere but not abundant,' (Fairbank 1876); Dhule, Dhule district, common, absent from July till October (Davidson 1882); Bombay (1), Ratnagiri (3), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1981). **Breeding:** Records from: South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Nasik district (Barnes 1889a); Khandesh (Barnes 1889a); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886). Breeding records from: February, March, May, ?July, August, September (Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1886, Vidal 1880).

1077 Black-winged Cuckooshrike
Coracina melaschistos

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Pune, 'Rare. Seen only half a dozen times in 9 years,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg, 'Rare. Only two specimens obtained,' presumably the same specimens presented to the BNHS (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon 'resident' in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats which is presumably an error. It is not included in his list for SGNP, Bombay (Abdulali 1981b).

1079 Black-headed Cuckooshrike
Coracina melanoptera

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant, less common in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880). **Local movements:** Unusual record from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 juvenile on 16/10/89 (Lainer 2003). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); SGNP, Bombay (SCH 12/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Near Bombay (Aitken 1900); Vasind, Bombay (Barnes 1889a); Dhule, Dhule district (Barnes 1889a); 'All along scrub jungle between Khandesh and Nasik Collectorates,' (Davidson 1886). Breeding records from: May to July (SCH 12/5/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889a). **Population changes:** At Bombay Ali & Abdulali (1937) found it not uncommon, although (Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon and there were just 7 records (January and May only) on 2000–02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>

1081 Orange Minivet
Pericrocotus flammeus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident of the Konkan and Ghats. Common in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880). Apparently absent from Dhule district where it was unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992), Mahabal (1993) and Davidson (1882 & 1886). Recent separation from Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus*, necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005).

Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Murbad, Raigad district (VV 4/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay (Bradbeer 1987); SGNP, 1 on 7/1/73 (De, G. 1973); SGNP, 1 specimen (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Tungar, Bassein, 1 specimen (Ali & Abdulali 1937); 20 miles north of Bhiwandi, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); South Konkan, common (Vidal 1880); Suryamal, Thane district (1), Savantvadi Sindhudurg district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1981). Further records from Pune district at: Lonavla, uncommon (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Near Ambonay (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar (Bradbeer 1987, Gole 1998); Sinhagad (Gole 2000); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune, fairly common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1970). Further records from: Matheran, Raigad district, common (Gole 1998); Koyna W.S., Satara district, between 15–19/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, rare (Gole 1998); Lingmala, Pratapgad Forest, Dhobi waterfall, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20 km north of Dahisar Naka (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 28/2/48 (Ali 1955); Tungarli dam base of Rajmachi Fort (APE 30/10/02 <maharashtrapakshimitra @yahoogroups.com>); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, occasional, resident (Abdulali 1981a); Western Ghats, probably Satara district, not uncommon (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khandala and all along the western slopes of the hills (Fairbank 1876); Bhimashankar, Pune district (1), Khandala, Pune district (2), Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1981). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a); 20 miles north of Bhiwandi, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1937). Breeding records from: June, July (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a).

1085 Long-tailed Minivet
Pericrocotus ethologus

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** The following Maharashtra record is given under Long-tailed Minivet *Pericrocotus ethologus* in recent literature (Ali & Ripley 1983, Abdulali 1981a); Davidson's record is originally given as *Pericrocotus brevirostris*, Vig, which Butler (1881) calls the Short-billed Minivet. '*Pericrocotus brevirostris* Vigors. D. saw a flock of six of this at Sangola (Sholapur district) but they are not common in those districts,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Ali (Ali & Ripley 1983) and Abdulali (1981) have re-identified the following specimens from Madhya Pradesh as Long-tailed Minivet: '*Pericrocotus brevirostris brevirostris* (Vigors). Short-billed Minivet. Specimens collected: Gwalior: Male on 17/3/38, 2 males and 1 female on 21/3/38 all at Surwaya. Elsewhere noted: Bhopal: Sanchi. Gwalior: Narwar Fort. Not common,' (Ali & Whistler 1939). There are also two more specimens of Long-tailed Minivet from Rangobeli, Melghat, Maharashtra (Abdulali 1981).

1089 Rosy Minivet
Pericrocotus roseus

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district, BN (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khandala, Pune district, 3 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1981); Bombay up to and including the Ghats (presumably =Khandala records) uncommon (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay, untraced isolated record, probably refers to the following record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); 'Bombay environs,' =?Khandala (Ali & Ripley 1983); Outram Ghat Road at Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, 2 on 23/4/32 (Ali & Whistler 1933a).

1089a Ashy Minivet
Pericrocotus divaricatus

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district, pair on 11/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Funnel Hill, Raigad district, 6 on 31/1/65 (1 pair calling), 1 was shot and presented to BNHS collection (Navarro 1965; Navarro 1965a, Abdulali 1981, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Ripley 1983; Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Goregaon, Bombay, 1 on 15/12/90, 1 on 14/11/93 (Paralkar 1995).

1091 Small Minivet
Pericrocotus cinnamomeus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); NDA, Pune (Mundkur 1983a); Pune (Hume & Oates 1889); Bhamarvadi and Aurangabad city (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Marve Island, Bombay (Stairmand 1969a); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854a); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: late April to mid November (Mundkur 1983a, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Hume & Oates 1889, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854a).

1096 White-bellied Minivet
Pericrocotus erythropygius

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. No records from the Konkan. Records from northwestern Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Ghats near Ajanta (given as near Jalna in Butler 1881), Aurangabad district, type specimen (Jerdon 1839–40); Dhule district 'Resident, and a pair seen breeding,' (Mahabal 1993); Satpuras, Nandurbar, Nizampur etc. Dhule district, 'the common Minivet of the district,' (Davidson 1882); Pimpalnir to Dhulia, Dhule district (Davidson 1886);

Nasik district, very common (Barnes 1889a); Dhule district, breeding (Mahabal 1993); Arvi, Dhule district, very common, breeding (Davidson 1882, Davidson 1886). Records from Pune district at: Katraj Ghat (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, PB in litt. 2003); Bopdeo Ghat (pers. obs.), Pashan, Pune (pers. obs.); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987, Buckton 1995); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Sahyadri up to 600m altitude (Gole 1998); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Purandare 1989, Kalpavriksh 2001, Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Khadakvasla (Gay 1977); Vadgaon Dhayri, Pune-Panshet road (PB in litt. 2003); NDA, Pune (Mundkur 1983a). Further record from: Ahmednagar, rare (Fairbank 1876). **Breeding:** Records from: Vadgaon Dhayri, Pune district, male carrying food, RP (PB in litt. 28/1/03); Pune, in courtship display (Mundkur 1983a); Dhule district (Mahabal 1993); Arvi, Dhule district (Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: June (display), July to September (PB in litt. 28/1/03, Mundkur 1983a, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Although Davidson (1882 & 1886) found it common in the hot and cold season in Dhule district and Barnes (1889a) found it very common in Dhule district and Nasik district it was not recorded by Vyawahare (1992) although it was found to be breeding by Mahabal (1993) it does not seem as common today in Dhule district and it is unrecorded by BR in Nasik district (BR in litt.).

1101 Common Iora
Aegithina tiphia

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Pittie 1998e); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1971a); Lonavla, Pune district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); NDA, Pune (Mundkur 1983a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Aitken 1900); Satara/ Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: March, April (Vidal 1880), May to early September (Mundkur 1983a, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Aitken 1900, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1102 Marshall's Iora
Aegithina nigrolutea

Status: ?Uncommon resident. Only recorded at Dhule district, no recent published records. **Distribution:** Records from: Dhule district, 'Permanent resident. Noticed by me in the Dhulia and Nizampur talukas only, and there apparently pretty much restricted to the dry scrub jungles. It breeds in June and July,' (Davidson 1882).

1104 Golden-fronted Leafbird
Chloropsis aurifrons

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and ?local migrant, probably under-recorded. Apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880) although is present at least as far south as Phansad, Raigad district (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). Unrecorded (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) in Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Vyawahare 1992, Mahabal 1993). Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Bombay, fairly common resident (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Kihim & Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Phansad, Raigad district (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Records from Pune district at: Sinhagad (pers. obs., Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Lonavla (pers. obs., KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from: Sahyadris from Khandala to Goa (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881); Bombay, fairly common (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Kihim & Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district, adult feeding fledged young in December (Stairmand 1970h); Bombay, listed as resident (Monga 2001).

1107 Jerdon's Leafbird
Chloropsis jerdoni

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Konkan, less common near Bombay (Monga 2001) and uncommon in the Ghats and Deccan and Dhule district. Recently split from Blue-winged Leafbird *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005, Wells *et al.* 2003, Collar 2003). Records away from the Konkan south of Bombay: Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20 km north of Dahisar Naka, on 22/5/03 (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, possible(s) on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Sahyadris from Khandala to Goa (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881); Igatpuri, Nasik district, 2 specimens in November (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Below Kondabhari Ghat in May and June, and a pair at Taloda in December 1880. Rare (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay (Aitken 1900); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886, Barnes 1889b); Nasik district (Barnes 1889b). Breeding records from: February, March, April, June, August (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1886).

1109 Asian Fairy Bluebird
Irena puella

Status and distribution: Rare ?resident of the Ghats. No breeding records. Records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, 'occasional visitor,' (Borges 1988); Bhimashankar, till 1990 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar,

Satara district (Abdulali 1981); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000 and/or, February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); 'Old records from Mahableshwar, Khandesh, Vidarbha-(Berar).' Vidarbha River is in Amravati district (Ali & Ripley 1983); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Fairbank 1876); Savantvadi, 1 specimen obtained by Crawford. Very rare (Vidal 1880).

1114 Grey-headed Bulbul
Pycnonotus priocephalus

Status: Rare ?resident. Probably under-recorded near the Goa border. **Distribution:** One record: Narendra Hill reserved forest, next to Savantvadi town, Sindhudurg district, 2 heard, and 1 seen on 23/11/95 (Santharam 1996).

1116 Flame-throated Bulbul
Pycnonotus gularis

Status: Rare ?resident. Probably under-recorded near the Goa border. Recently split from Black-crested Bulbul *Pycnonotus melanicterus* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Distribution:** One record: Thalket Garden, Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 2 on 24/11/95 (Santharam 1996).

1120/1 Red-whiskered Bulbul
Pycnonotus jocosus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, except rare in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al*. 1998). Resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Satara hills (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khandala, Pune district and Nasik district (Barnes 1889b). Breeding records from: March to October (Ali & Abdulali 1936). **Population changes:** Has apparently spread east from the Ghats into Pune city since 1987 (Mahabal 1987) and occurs at least as far east as Akalkot taluka in eastern Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). Not recorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882) although Mahabal (1993) found it rare.

1123 White-eared Bulbul
Pycnonotus leucotis

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident at Bombay since at least 1900, possibly from escapes (Abdulali 1982, Monga 2001, McCann 1937, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Abdulali 1934, Aitken 1900), rare elsewhere. Records outside Salsette/Bombay: Sinhagad, Pune district in 1970s (Gole 1998); Dharamtar creek, Raigad district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1982); Rewas, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Nala Sopara (Abdulali 1934).

1128 Red-vented Bulbul
Pycnonotus cafer

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Konkan (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay and surrounds (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Ahmednagar (Burgess 1854a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: April to October (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933, Vidal 1880, Burgess 1854a).

1138 White-browed Bulbul
Pycnonotus luteolus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) although Ali and Abdulali (1936) found it common and in the surrounding area Abdulali (1981a) found it 'occasional.' Uncommon (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) in south Konkan (Vidal 1880) and the Western Ghats (Gole 1998). No records from the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), Dhule district or Nasik district by BR (BR in litt.). Apparently very local. Records away from Bombay area in Pune district at: Katraj Ghat, uncommon (RP in litt. 2002); Sinhagad (Gole 1998, Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon, 2–3 times, 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Khandala (Kalpavriksh 2001, Gole 1998); Western slopes of Bhimashankar (Gole 1998); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further non-Bombay records at: Kihim, Alibag and Uran, Raigad district, common (Anon 1996; Ali & Abdulali 1936); Karnala, Raigad district (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 1/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Ratnagiri district, twice between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Vijaydurg, Malvan and Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, rare (Vidal 1880); Ghatprabha river, 20 miles north of Belgaum (?=Karnataka), Fairbank (Butler 1881); Bombay (5), Raita, Kalyan, Thane district (1), Malvan, Sindhudurg district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1982). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–33, Barnes 1889b, Hume & Oates 1889). Breeding records from: early March to early October (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–33, Barnes 1889b, Hume & Oates 1889).

1143 Yellow-browed Bulbul
Iole indica

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident of the Western Ghats north to Bhimashankar and at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district. More common in the Ghats south of Mahabaleshwar (Gole 1998). Records from Pune district at: Lonavla (KS <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala (Gole 1998, Dubash 1966, Betham 1903a); Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e, SS in litt. 2002, Gole 1998, Kalpavriksh 2001,

NJ 7/10/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Bradbeer 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Tamhini (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from: Koyna W.S., Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, pers. obs., Panday *et al.* 1968, Bradbeer 1987, Abdulali 1982, Fairbank 1876, Strickland 1844); Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998, VS in litt. 27/11/03); Bavda, Kolhapur district (Vidal 1880); Ratnagiri district (Abdulali 1982); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district (Betham 1903a). Breeding records from: March, April (Betham 1903a).

1149 Square-tailed Black Bulbul
Hypsipetes ganeesa

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Ghats (including Matheran) south of Bhimashankar, rare at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district *contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) according to Vidal (1880) although recorded there by Santharam (VS in litt. 27/11/03) between 22–24/11/95. No records north of Bhimashankar, Pune district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Recently split from Himalayan Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district (GG 10/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1945); Matheran (Barnes 1889b). Breeding records from: June and August (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Barnes 1889b) and fledged young in September (GG 10/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

1154 Puff-throated Babbler
Pellorneum ruficeps

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats and Konkan. Fairly common resident of the Bombay Konkan (Ali & Whistler 1933, Ali & Abdulali 1936). Less common and local in south Konkan according to Vidal (1880) who found it scarce and local away from the Ghats and had records from Kelshi, Mandangad, Ratnagiri district and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district and also recorded at Savantvadi by Santharam (VS in litt. 27/11/03) on a three day visit in November 1995. Rare in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), where Davidson (1882) found one specimen at Nandurbar although also recorded by Vyawahare (1992). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1971a); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Whistler 1933, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Matheran, Raigad district (Betham 1903a). Breeding records from: April, May and August to mid September (Navarro 1971a, Panday *et al.* 1968, Ali & Whistler 1933, Betham 1903a).

1173 Indian Scimitar Babbler
Pomatorhinus [schisticeps] horsfieldii

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats (including Malegaon, Nasik district). Less common in the Konkan, where it occurs at least at Bombay and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district. Rare in Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) where Davidson (1882) found it at Pimpalnir taluka. Konkan records only from: Bombay, resident (Monga 2001); Phansad W.S., Raigad district (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/03, Vidal 1880). Possibly conspecific with White-browed Scimitar Babbler *Pomatorhinus schisticeps* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Khandala, Pune district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Near Satara, Satara district (Barnes 1889b); Western Ghats, probably Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South of Satara (Betham 1900). Breeding records from: February, March, April, May and November (Mundkur 1984a, Panday *et al.* 1968, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Barnes 1889b, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1220–1 Tawny-bellied Babbler
Dumetia hyperythra

Status and distribution: Fairly common but local resident in suitable habitat throughout, including northern Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), Ghats (pers. obs.), Konkan, Dhule district and the Deccan at Aurangabad and Jalna district (Ali & Whistler 1933) and Nasik district, common in north and west (BR in litt. 2004). In the south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it scarce and at Savantvadi absent although Soman (1963) saw it occasionally in Ratnagiri district. Despite the claims of Wenden in (Butler 1881) the race *hyperythra* is only likely to occur in the Satpuras and Jalna district, within our region (Ali & Ripley 1983, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37). Occurs in undergrowth in wooded nullahs as well as bushes in nullahs on grassy hill-slopes (pers. obs.). **Breeding:** Records from: Dhule district (Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Nasik district (Barnes 1889b); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1972, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Butler 1881); Thane, Thane district (Butler 1881); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Barnes 1889b). Breeding records from: April to September (Stairmand 1972, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882, Butler 1881).

1224 Dark-fronted Babbler
Rhopocichla atriceps

Status: Rare ?resident. **Distribution:** One record from: Indavli area, Koyna W.S., Satara district, a small flock and another group of 3–4 on 18/11/95 (Santharam 1996, Gole 1998).

1231 Yellow-eyed Babbler
Chrysomma sinense

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Hume & Oates 1889); Igatpuri, Nasik district (Hume & Oates 1889); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: July to October (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Hume & Oates 1889, Davidson 1882).

1254 Common Babbler
Turdoides caudatus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident although locally common (e.g. Ujani, Saswat-Dive Ghat and Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district and Dhule district). Uncommon in the north Konkan and absent in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). Records from north Konkan at: Dativare, Thane district (SDH 10/11/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bombay (Monga 2001, SM 26/1/01 & 15/12/00, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Bradbeer 1987, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Bassein, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Nasik (1), Bombay (2), Dhond, Pune district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1983a). Records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.); Panshet (Gole 1988); Ujani (pers. obs., Bharucha & Gogte 1990; Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Katraj Ghat (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Pune (Kalpavriksh 2001, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Purandare 1989, Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from: Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Nanaj, Sholapur district (Bradbeer 1987); Aurangabad/ Ajanta/Ellora (SM 22/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: all seasons (Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1882) and March, April and September (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933).

1258 Large Grey Babbler
Turdoides malcolmi

Status and distribution: Common resident of the Deccan and Dhule district. Rare in the Konkan. Record from the Konkan at: Trombay Hill on 2/8/42 (Ali & Abdulali 1945). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990);

Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Dhule district (1882). Breeding season ill defined, records from: May to December (Ali & Whistler 1933, Davidson 1882).

1259 Rufous Babbler
Turdoides subrufus

Status and distribution: Uncommon ?resident of the Western Ghats south of Lonavla, Pune district. No breeding records. Records from: Lonavla, Pune district, flock heard on 5/9/04 (KS 9/9/04, KS 13/9/04, <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, 1 on 8/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Panshet, Pune district, undated (Gole 1988); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, undated (Gole 1998); Khandala, Pune district, this locality is doubted by Whistler and Kinnear (1930–37) who cite Talmet as the northernmost record (Baker 1922); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, small flock in March 1996 (pers. obs.); Talmet, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, one collected (Fairbank 1876); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, 2 flocks on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Konkan, 'doubtless recorded' in Lloyd's list but doubted by Butler (1881).

1262/3 Jungle Babbler
Turdoides striatus

Status and distribution: Common resident of the Ghats, Konkan and Dhule district. The only records from the Deccan were of *T. s. malabaricus* (presumably they meant *orientalis*) from around Aurangabad, Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933). Also recorded at Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay area (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889b, Hume & Oates 1889); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: 'in almost every month but principally April to November,' (Ali & Abdulali 1936).

1389 Brown-cheeked Fulvetta
Alcippe poioicephala

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats and bases and at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/03, Vidal 1880). Uncommon in other parts of the Konkan, absent in Dhule district away from the Western Ghats (Davidson 1882) although recorded at Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 24/2/48, specimen from 27/2/48 (Ali 1955). Konkan records from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district (February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 pair between 12–19/5/43 (Editors 1992, Anon. 2002); Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Tungareshwar, Thane district, many on 22/5/03 (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, undated (AA 15/

1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP. Bombay, undated, 31/3/01 and 11/3/01 (VM 17/2/02 & 31/3/01, SDa 12/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, uncommon (Monga 2001); Bombay, rather scarce (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Parol Para, Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Rajpura, Ratnagiri district, Malvan, Dhamapur, Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880), Bombay (1), Matheran, Raigad district (1), Nagothane, Raigad district (1), Dhanapur, Sindhudurg district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1984). **Breeding:** Records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district (NJ 7/10/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001); Khandesh (Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886). Breeding records from: mid July to October and January to May (NJ 7/10/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Ripley 1983, Panday *et al.* 1968, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Davidson 1886).

1407 Asian Brown Flycatcher
Muscicapa dauurica

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Recorded from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), not uncommon passage migrant in September (Davidson 1882). Further records from Pune district at: Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e); Sinhagad (pers. obs., RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Khandala (Dubash 1966); Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001, Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from: Lingmala, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987); Bhamarvadi 'most abundant' and Aurangabad 'not uncommon', Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933); Panhala, Kolhapur (PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, occasional (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a); Bombay, common on passage during October and again in March, a few are winter visitors (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kihim (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kihim, Raigad district (1), Khandala, Pune district (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1985); Pune (Sykes 1832); Deccan & Western Ghats, 'not abundant,' (Fairbank 1876); Ratnagiri, Khed, Ratnagiri district, Vaghotan, Dhamapur and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, rare in the north of south Konkan, more common in the south (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Sholapur and at Igatpuri, Nasik district, both in October (Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Migration:** Latest date: Khandala, Pune district, 2 on 12/5/66 (Dubash 1966). Migration record from: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 15/10/89 (Lainer 2003).

1408 Brown-breasted Flycatcher
Muscicapa muttui

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Indavli area, Koyna W.S., Satara district, 1 on 18/11/95 (Santharam 1996); Ratnagiri or Kolhapur district, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

1409 Rusty-tailed Flycatcher
Muscicapa ruficauda

Status: Rare visitor, including one record from July. **Distribution:** Only three definite records: Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 1–2 seen once between 29/1/01–4/2/01 (VS in litt. 24/12/03 & 16/12/03); Sholapur, 1 shot in July! (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ahmednagar, undated (Fairbank 1876); SGNP, Bombay, 2 possibles on 23/12/01 (KSR 24/12/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, 1 possible on 9/11/96 (Thakkar & Patel 1998).

1411 Red-breasted Flycatcher
Ficedula parva

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Uncommon to rare in the Konkan (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Vidal 1880, Aitken 1900). Recent separation from *Ficedula albicilla,* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Records from the Konkan at: Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Bombay. Ambernath, Kalyan, Thane district. Nagothana, Raigad district (Abdulali 1985); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); South Konkan (Vidal 1880). Specimens from. Satara (2), Nasik (2), Bombay (1), Ambernath, Kalyan, Raigad district (1), Nagothana, Raigad district (1), Khandala (1), Panchgani, Satara district (1), Mehda, Satara, (1), in BNHS Collection (Abdulali 1985). **Migration:** Record from: About 170 km west of Bombay, at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 11/10/80, 1 on 13/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

1412 Red-throated Flycatcher
Ficedula albicilla

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Recently split from *Ficedula parva* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Specimens from: Kalyan, Raigad district (1), in BNHS Collection (Abdulali 1985); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional, migrant (Abdulali 1981a); 'I have examined specimens from Satara (Fairbank's), Dahive, Khandesh (Davidson's) H.W.' (Ali & Whistler 1933).

1413 Kashmir Flycatcher
Ficedula subrubra

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Pune, once (Baker 1924, Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Dhule (Dhulia), Jalgaon district (should probably read Dhule district, AP), male from October 1885 in BMNH (BirdLife International 2001).

1419/20 Little Pied Flycatcher
Ficedula westermanni

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** One record: Near Pune 'recently (Satish Pande),' (Pande *et al.* 2003).

1421 Ultramarine Flycatcher
Ficedula superciliaris

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor, regular at Sinhagad, Pune, certainly more common than the isolated records shown in *Grimmett et al. 1998*. Records from: Sinhagad, Pune district, 1 on 7/2/05, 1 in Jan 1997, 1 on 26/2/95 and several other winter occasions (pers. obs.); Sinhagad, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, Pune district, once between 1987–89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Bhimashankar, Pune district, 1 between 28–31/12/01 (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Nasik district, rare resident (sic) in the west (BR in litt. 2004); Moti Bagh, near Wai, Satara district, 1 on 7/2/89 (Addition to Bradbeer 1987); Sahyadri, vagrant (Gole 1998); Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Mahabal & Lamba 1987 etc.); Bombay, occasional (Monga 2001); Northern Maharashtra (Ali & Ripley 1983); Ajunta (=Ajanta), 'Ajunta' Aurangabad district, type specimen from 'after May 1840,' (Jerdon 1839–40, Jerdon 1862–64, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Akrani, Dhule district, 1 specimen shot in March 1881 (Davidson 1882). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** The author observed and sketched a male at Baga hill, Goa on 8/12/95, and as he regularly recorded this species near Pune, failed to realise until later how rare it is in Goa; there is only one previous record between 27/11/72–12/12/72 (pers. obs., Gubh & Ali 1976).

1435 White-bellied Blue Flycatcher
Cyornis pallipes

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident of the Western Ghats north to Bhimashankar, Pune district. Records apart from Mahabaleshwar and Bhimashankar (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 pair on 11/10/02 (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Sinhagad, Pune district, 1 on 5/3/94, 1 on 10/11/94 (pers. obs., RP in litt. 2002); Sinhagad, uncommon (RP in litt.

2002); Panshet, Pune district, undated (Gole 1988); Pune, undated (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, on 28/8/03, KS (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, undated (Gole1998); Koyna W.S., Satara district, 1 on 16/11/95, 1 pair on 17/11/95, 1 pair on 18/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, moderately common (Gole1998). Regular records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole1998, NJ 2/1/02 & 12/11/02, RI 11/11/02, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali 1951); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, Adelson 1998, Bradbeer 1987, Panday *et al.* 1968); Bhimashankar (1), Mahabaleshwar (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1985). **Breeding:** Records from: Mahabaleshwar (Ali & Ripley 1983). Overall breeding season: February to September (Ali & Ripley 1983).

1440 Blue-throated Flycatcher
Cyornis rubeculoides

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg district (Abdulali 1981a); 'Major Lloyd also includes it as a Konkan species, I also heard of a specimen being seen at Savantvadi (Sindhudurg district),' (Butler 1881).

1442 Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
Cyornis tickelliae

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Local movements:** Majority leave Bombay area from June to September (Abdulali 1980b, Ali & Abdulali 1937), strangely unrecorded there by Aitken (1900) and appears to be only a winter visitor to parts of the Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Baker 1932–35, Betham 1902a, Betham 1902, Betham 1899); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Chembur, Trombay, Greater Bombay (Abdulali 1980b); Nasik (Barnes 1889a); Khandesh (Barnes 1889a). Breeding records from: May to August (Abdulali 1980b, Baker 1932–35, Betham 1902a, Betham 1902, Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1886).

1445 Verditer Flycatcher
Eumyias thalassina

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Ghats and Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Less common in Dhule district and the Deccan (*contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000), where it has been recorded at: Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district, see migration; Rajgurunagar, Pune district (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Pune (pers. obs.); Ahmednagar, 1 specimen in Museum of Comparative Zoology from Fairbank shot on 16/11/1877 (MCZ database); Ahmednagar and Sholapur (Butler 1881). At Dhule district it has increased from when Davidson (1882) found it to be a rare straggler, to when Vyawahare (1992) saw it occasionally

at Nandurbar. **Population changes:** In Dhule district, Vyawahare (1992) saw it occasionally at Nandurbar, although Davidson found it a rare straggler with only one record in March and obtained only one specimen (Davidson 1882). **Migration:** Earliest date. Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district, mid October (VV 17/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Latest date; Shada, Dhule district, in March (Davidson 1882). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: North Kanara, Karnataka, 'a dozen times, all between November and March,' (Davidson 1898); Deccan including Belgaum, Karnataka, 'Generally distributed throughout, but most common along the Ghats and better wooded districts. Not uncommon in Belgaum,' (Butler 1881).

1448 Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher
Culicicapa ceylonensis

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Ghats (pers. obs.), Konkan and Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) and recorded at Nasik district and the Deccan. Owing to its disputed status all records are given in full. Records from: Sinhagad, Pune district, 1 on 7/2/05, 1 in January 1997, 1 on 10/11/94, and numerous other visits, common (pers. obs.); Valvan-Lonavla, Pune district, 1+ between 8–11/2/95 (Prasad 1995); Pune, 'Uncommon winter visitor' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune 'common, winter migrant' (Ingalhallikar *et a*l. 2000–01); Bhimashankar, Pune district, 'common' (Gole 1998); Bhimashankar, between 25–29/3/99, NJ (Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, remarkably the only record within Pune district by PB was one pair on 25/1/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar, in winter 2000/01 (Pande & Pawashe 2001); Panshet, Pune district, undated (Gole 1988); Purandar, Pune district, 2 in early December 2000, 2 on 17/2/01 (Pande & Pawashe 2001); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 'common' (Gole 1998, Gole 1988); Mahabaleshwar, undated (Gole 1988); Kalambushi, Ratnagiri district, in winter of 1999/00 & 2000/01, RMO (Pande & Pawashe 2001); Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, in January 2000, VJ (Pande & Pawashe 2001); Bombay, 'Occasional' (Monga 2001); Bombay and neighbouring area, 'occasional, migrant?' (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay area, a few miles south of Kasa in Mahim, north of Wada, Thane district, 1 shot by HA on 26/12/41 (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 shot on same day in following year on 26/12/42, 1 noted on same day on following year 26/12/43 by SA! (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Mulund Salsette, Bombay, 1 on 23/12/43, SA (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Nasik district, uncommon in the east and west (BR in litt. 2004); Deccan, 'Very common in Satara, and undoubtedly breeds there (sic),' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district, 'common' (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882). Also records from the Deccan at: Nasrapur, Pune district, in December 1971 (Gay 1972); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Ahmednagar, undated (Fairbank 1876). **Population changes:** Has expanded its wintering range southwards in the Konkan since the late nineteenth century when it was unrecorded by (Vidal 1880). Recorded at Kalambushi and Chiplun Ratnagiri district

in 2000–01 (Pande & Pawashe 2001). **Migration:** Earliest date: 23/12/43, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1945). Latest date: between 25–29/3/99, Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Uncommon in Goa. There are the following records from Goa and the surrounding area: Supa North Kanara, Karnataka, 'One specimen at Supa on 23/2/1896,' (Davidson 1898); Bondla W.S., Goa, 1 between 29/11/95–9/12/95 (Santharam 2003a); Bondla, in November 1995, PW (Hill 1997); Bondla, 1 on 29/12/98, GF (Lainer 2004); Aguada, Goa, in March 1994, Forster (Hill 1997); Aguada, undated (pers. obs.); Cotigao, Goa, 1 between 26/2/95–10/3/95 AH (Lainer 2004).

1451 White-browed Fantail
Rhipidura aureola

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon and local resident, more common in Dhule district. Uncommon (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) in north Konkan (Abdulali 1981a) and un-recorded in south Konkan (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880). Records from Pune district at: Sinhagad (pers. obs.); Lonavla (pers. obs., SDa 10/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Gole 1980); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998). Further records from: Matheran, Raigad district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Alibag, Raigad district (VA 16/4/01 & 17/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kalyan, Panvel, Thane district (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay (SBA 11/3/02, AA 17/12/00, ASH/SB 8/12/00, ASH 7/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vashi, Bombay (CS 6/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts, 'tolerably common,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pune area, 'very common,' (Betham 1899); Satara, 'common,' (Butler 1881); Dhule district, 'common,' (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886). **Breeding:** Records from: Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Cumballa Hill, Bombay (Tyabji 1964); Pune area (Betham 1899). Breeding records from: April to July (Tyabji 1964, Ali & Whistler 1933, Betham 1899, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** Has declined since the nineteenth century except in Dhule district.

1458 White-spotted Fantail
Rhipidura albogularis

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. Less common than White-browed in Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882) although in Malegaon, Nasik and in Gujarat, Ali (1955) recorded only this species. Recently split from White-throated Fantail *Rhipidura albicollis* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from:

Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889a); Pune (Betham 1899); Igatpuri, Nasik district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886). Breeding records from: March to September (Mundkur 1984a, Ali & Whistler 1933, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1461 Asian Paradise-flycatcher
Terpsiphone paradisi paradisi

Status and distribution, local movements and sub-species: Fairly common throughout, resident and winter migrant. The northern population of *T. p. paradisi* is thought to be nomadic and southern population resident (Ali and Ripley 1983) but no indications of the demarcation line is given. In Bombay latest date 3/5/34 (Abdulali & Ali 1940), returns in mid October (Ali & Abdulali 1937). **Breeding:** Record from Khandala, Pune district in March (Abdulali & Ali 1940). **Population ?changes:** Ali and Ripley (1983) wrote 'rare and very sporadic in the Deccan,' although Butler (1881) found it 'not uncommon' throughout the Deccan and South Mahratta Country.

1465 Black-naped Monarch
Hypothymis azurea

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Few records from the Deccan (Butler 1881). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay, Kihim (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a). Breeding records from: May to July (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a).

1496 Bright-headed Cisticola
Cisticola exilis

Status: Rare. **Distribution:** Two or three records: Near Pune, 'Recently recorded.' Photograph by Saleel Tambe, no locality given, (Pande *et al.* 2003); Radhanagari Sanctuary, Kolhapur district, 'Seen in *Strobilanthus* (at) around 800m,' (Gole 1998); Ahmednagar, undated (Ali & Ripley 1983).

1498 Zitting Cisticola
Cisticola juncidis

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Apparently less common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). According to Gole (1998) it is rare in the Ghats south of Mahabaleshwar although Butler (1881) found it common throughout our area and Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common in all grasslands. Unrecorded by Ali in one week around Aurangabad in April (Ali & Whistler 1933a) and by

Mahabal (1989) in Sholapur district. **Breeding:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 adult with 4 young September 1998, BR (Pittie 1998e, Pittie 1998d); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Kondabhari Ghat, Dhule district (Davidson 1886). Breeding records from: June to October (Pittie 1998e, Pittie 1998d, Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1503 Grey-breasted Prinia
Prinia hodgsonii

Status and distribution: Common in the Ghats and Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Resident and local migrant, apparently absent from the Deccan interior (Butler 1881, Fairbank 1876, Davidson and Wenden 1878). **Local movements:** Present near Bombay generally only from July to about December (Ali & Abdulali 1937a). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Dhule district (Barnes 1890, Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: July to October (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Barnes 1890).

1506 Rufous-fronted Prinia
Prinia buchanani

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident, north of Pune and Bombay. Fairly common in suitable habitat near Pune, the southern edge of the known range. Records from: Pune University Campus, radio telescope near Narayangaon, Junnar taluka, Pune district, about 15 on 28/12/03 (RA 27/1/04 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); On Manchar-Bhimashankar road 20 km before Bhimashankar, Junnar taluka, Pune district, about 15 on 3/12/04 (RA 27/1/04 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Saswat-Dive Ghat, 2+ seen and heard singing on 29/1/05 and 6+ seen and heard and recorded singing on 5/2/05. This species is fairly common and probably breeding at this site (AP/RP pers. obs.); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 2 in August 2003 (RP in litt. 17/9/03); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 possible on 27/11/93, 1 possible on 30/11/93 (pers. obs.); Khamgaon, Pune district, 1987–89, 'frequency ?' (Purandar 1989); Pune 'Occasional, resident,' (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Torangan, Nasik district near Trimbak (Trimbakeshwar), about 15 on 25/1/04 (RA, 27/1/04, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Ellora Caves, Aurangabad district, 2 on 21/2/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Wadala near Belapur, Ahmednagar district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986); Chembur, Bombay, 1 on 7/6/32 (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, very common (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Dhule district from June to October (Barnes 1890, Davidson 1882). **Population ?changes:** Has apparently drastically declined in Dhule district where it was recently un-recorded but possibly overlooked by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) although in the late nineteenth century it was common.

1511 Plain Prinia
Prinia inornata

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant. Davidson (1882) did not find it common in Dhule district and unrecorded by Ali around Aurangabad in April (Ali & Whistler 1933a). **Breeding:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e, Pittie 1998d); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Kihim, Raigad district (Hume & Oates 1889); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: August to October (Pittie 1998e, Pittie 1998d, Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1517 Ashy Prinia
Prinia socialis

Status and distribution: Common resident. Unrecorded by Ali around Aurangabad in April (Ali & Whistler 1933a) and apparently rare in Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Pittie 1998e, Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: July to October (Pittie 1998e, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1521 Jungle Prinia
Prinia sylvatica

Status and distribution: Fairly common in the Pune district (Mahabal& Lamba 1987, Bradbeer 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01) but perhaps locally distributed as unrecorded by Ali around Aurangabad in April (Ali & Whistler 1933a) and not common around Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1945). In Bombay, unlisted in *Monga 2001* but listed by Abdulali (1981a) as an occasional local migrant in the area up to and including the Ghats. In the distribution map in *Grimmett et al. 1998* it is shown as resident throughout except the south Konkan although Vidal (1880) records it (=Drymoeca rufescens, Hume) 'here and there.' Records from: Nasik, Panchgani and Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Sagardadh, Raigad district and Suryamal, Thane district, Shil near Kalyan, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Dhule district, common (Mahabal 1993, Barnes 1890). **Breeding:** Records from: Panchgani (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Bombay area including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); Laling, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: June to September (Ali & Whistler 1933a, Barnes 1890, Davidson 1882)

1535 Common Tailorbird
Orthotomus sutorius

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Mundkur 1983a); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1971a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan (Davidson & Wenden

1878). Breeding records from: May to October (Mundkur 1983a, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1545 Grasshopper Warbler
Locustella naevia

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor, more common near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1945) and the area up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a). Possibly under-recorded due to its skulking habits. Records from Bombay area: 'Small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional, migrant, (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay (Additions), 'first noticed in tall grass on border of a swamp near Mumbra (11/1/43). We have subsequently met it on several occasions across the Harbour at Powai and also at Lake Beale (Ghoti) Nasik district. Bird shot on 15th November was in general moult. It is apparently a fairly common winter visitor,' (Ali & Abdulali 1945). Further records from: Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district, 1 on 6/2/05 (pers. obs.); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Ghoti, Nasik district (1), Kalyan (1), Thana, Thane district (2), Panvel, Raigad district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986); Alibag-Roha, Raigad district, 2 on 10/11/02 (SDa 13/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Population ?changes:** Unrecorded and possibly overlooked in nineteenth century in our area.

1546 Broad-tailed Grassbird
Schoenicola platyura

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare possibly breeding. Perhaps more common than previously supposed, on the unexplored grassy hills of the Ghats. **Distribution:** Records from: Ramshej Ghat, Nasik district, 'is again displaying this time at a place 3 kms away from last year,' (BR in litt. 19/8/04); Ramshej Ghat, 'Displaying at about 1000m elevation,' in 'half of August 2003. Uncommon,' video footage taken (BR in litt. 12/10/03, JBNHS in prep., BR in litt. 9/9/03, ZI in litt. 30/8/03); Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district, 1 on 6/2/05, about 3–4 km west of the temple at the top of the ghat on grassy hillside with scattered bushes (pers. obs.); INS Shivaji, Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 10/11/02, 'hillsides interspersed with low bushes. The coarse grasses have grown to 2–3 feet high,' (KS 11/11/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Pune (Pande *et al.* 2003); Amba valley, Pune district, 2 on about October–November 2001. 'They were in a thicket with clumps of Carissa and plenty of undergrowth. There were a couple of large Mango trees and the thicket was bounded by agricultural land on one side and open scrub interspersed with open grassy meadows with 3 foot high grass on the other sides,' (VB in litt. 3/4/03); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 2 between 29/1/01–4/2/01 (VS in litt. 24/12/03, VS in litt. 16/12/03); Dhule district, untraced isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, BirdLife International 2001). **Breeding:** Breeding in Karnataka from March to May and from July to September (Ali & Ripley 1983, Baker 1924, Butler 1881).

1547 Bristled Grassbird
Chaetornis striatus

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare resident. **Distribution and breeding:** Recorded and breeding at Sinhagad, Pune (Gole 1998, Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987). The statement by Mahabal & Lamba (1987), that it is 'occasionally met with in wet grassy patches, near lawns and river banks,' needs confirmation all other sighting near Pune have been on the top of Sinhagad at about 1300m (Gole 1998) from December 1992–April 1996 (Gole 1996 in BirdLife International 2001), Maharashtra unspecified locality, undated (Abdulali 1981). Breeding over all its range between March and September (BirdLife International 2001).

1548 Striated Grassbird
Megalurus palustris

Status and distribution: Apparently not uncommon in the far north of the region. Records from: Dhule district at: Nandur Madhmeshwar near Niphad and around Niphad, where NJ found it regular (26/1/01, 28/1/01, <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Tapti and Mahanadi rivers (Ali & Ripley 1983); Nakana tank area (Vyawahare 1992). Untraced isolated record from about Aurangabad (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). **Breeding:** Records from: the western subcontinent from March to September, with at least two broods (Barnes 1889b).

1549 Thick-billed Warbler
Acrocephalus aedon

Status: ?Rare. **Distribution:** The only references found were: Southwestern Maharashtra, uncommon (Ali & Ripley 1983); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 30/11/00, uncommon (BR in litt. 12/10/03); Pasarani Ghat, Panchgani, Satara district, 1 on 30/1/98, DA/RP (Adelson & Purandare 2004, DA/RP in litt. 1/1/04, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Purandar, Pune district a doubtful record in early December 2000, and on 17/2/01 (Pande & Pawashe 2001).

1550 'Indian' Reed Warbler
Acrocephalus [stentoreus] brunnascens

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout, with at least some breeding occurring. A possible split from Clamorous Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Dhule district records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Mukhti tank, Dhule and Tapti below Prakasha, see population changes (Davidson (1882); Tapti river, Dhule district (Ali & Ripley 1983). **Breeding:** Records from: Tapti river, Dhule district, possibly referring to Davidson (1882), see population changes (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bombay area, probable breeding (Ali & Ripley 1983, Monga 2001), although no nests yet found (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

Breeding season, overall May to August (Ali & Ripley 1983). At Dombivli Thane district, on 11/3/01, 'A bird kept singing incessantly from its perch in a mangrove tree for over half an hour,' (AA 12/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Population changes:** In the late nineteenth century apparently rare in the Deccan where Butler (1881) knew only of Fairbank's (1876) record at Ahmednagar and Vidal's (1880) record at Khed, Ratnagiri district, although in Dhule district Davidson (1882) found it at 'Mukhti tank, Dhulia in September and October. Abundant on Tapti below Prakasha in December and April (singing) and I cannot help thinking they were going to breed.' **Migration:** Earliest record: 9/11/86, Pune district. Latest date: 24/3/86, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

1556 Blyth's Reed Warbler
Acrocephalus dumetorum

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout. At Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), Vyawahare (1992) records it and Davidson (1882) found it tolerably common and it is a common winter visitor throughout Nasik district (BR in litt. 2004). **Migration:** Latest date: 25/5/43, Kihim Raigad district (Anon. 2000, Editors 1992). Earliest date: 13/9/86, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

1557 Paddyfield Warbler
Acrocephalus agricola

Status and distribution: Uncommon (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), winter visitor. Possibly under-recorded. More common near Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a). Records from Pune district at: Bhimashankar (Gole 2000); Pashan, Pune, singles on 17/12/87, 18/1/90 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Pashan, singles on 2/11/94, 4/12/94 (pers. obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 21/11/94 (pers. obs.); Ujani, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Ujani, 1 on 5/2/94 (pers. obs.); Loni and Manjri, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from: Sakri area, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Godhbunder creek, Bombay and Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Mira/Bhayander, Bombay, 'occasionally sighted,' (Monga 2001); Nasik district, listed uncommon throughout (BR in litt. 2004); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 29/11/00, 'common,' (BR in litt. 12/10/03); Madhmeshwar (1), Ghoti, Nasik district (2), Belapur, Road (2), Wada (1), Thane district (2), Murbad, Kalyan (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986). **Population ?changes:** No nineteenth century records, probably overlooked. **Migration:** Records from: 140 km west of Thane coast Offshore drilling rig Bonito 1, Bombay High Oilfield at 19°05'N 72°23'E, 1 possible on 26/9/83 (Simpson 1984); About 170 km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 probable on 08/10/80, 1 probable on 11/10/80, 1 probable on 14/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

1562 Booted Warbler
Hippolais caligata

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Apparently rare in south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), where Vidal (1880) shot a single specimen (*H. c. caligata*) at Khed, Ratnagiri district although it was obviously highly under-recorded in the nineteenth century (Butler 1881). **Migration:** Earliest record: 16th October, Bombay. Latest date: 4th April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a). Records from: About 170 km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 9/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85); About 450 km west Raigad coast, at 066880545 Marsden's squares = 18°04'N 68°55'E, 1 on board on 25/11/83 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 33:33).

1563 Sykes's Warbler
Hippolais rama

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Appears to be equally as common in the Deccan and Dhule district as Booted Warbler (Davidson 1882, Butler 1881, Davidson & Wenden 1878). No records from the Konkan or Ghats near Bombay (Abdulali 1981a). Recently split from Booted Warbler *Hippolais caligata* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005, Knox *et al.* 2002, Collar 2003).

1565 Eastern Orphean Warbler
Sylvia crassirostris jerdoni

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon (*contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000), winter visitor. Rare in north Konkan (Ali & Abdulali 1937a). No records from south Konkan (Vidal 1880 etc.). Recently split from Western Orphean Warbler *Sylvia hortensis* (Shirihai *et al.* 2001). Records from Pune district at: Katraj Ghat (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (RP in litt. 2002); Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Kasurdi (Addition to Bradbeer 1987); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, etc.) Further records from: Pandharpur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Dhule district, common (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, generally distributed but not common (Davidson 1882); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay, 'I believe may occasionally be seen,' (Aitken 1900); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Jalna (Jerdon 1862–64); Ahmednagar, 1 male specimen in Museum of Comparative Zoology shot on 19/3/1869 (MCZ database); Ahmednagar, 8 specimens in the British Museum (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Nasik district, uncommon in east and west (BR in litt.); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 1/12/03 (BR in litt. 12/10/03); Madhmeshwar, Nasik district (1), Bombay (1), Pune (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986, Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Deccan, common (Fairbank 1876); Deccan,

not uncommon (Butler 1881); Sholapur (Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Migration:** Latest date: May, Sholapur (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Earliest date: 3/12/94, Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.). **Record from just south of western Maharashtra:** Record from: near Belgaum, Karnataka, 'I obtained it... somewhat partial to babool jungles,' (Butler 1881).

1566 Greater Whitethroat
Sylvia communis

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** One record from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 on 22/1/99 (BR in litt. 9/9/03, Pittie 1999c). This record is not entirely surprising as Ali (1955) recorded the species as an 'abundant passage migrant over Kutch and Saurashtra. First observed August 31, literally swarming between September 8 and 18.' Perhaps the following two species may also occur: Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* and Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes* (see Deletions).

1567 Lesser Whitethroat
Sylvia curruca

Distribution: Common winter visitor, possibly less common in north Konkan (Abdulali 1981a) and apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Butler 1881). All Hume's Lesser/Lesser Whitethroats observed in February 2005 near Pune, appeared to be Lesser Whitethroats (pers. obs.). **Migration:** Earliest date: 7th October, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1570 Hume's Lesser Whitethroat
Sylvia althaea

Status and distribution: ?Common winter visitor. Recent records confused by lack of separation from *curruca*, and earlier records by the reliability of the identification of *affinis* (Ali & Ripley 1983). The following works recorded both *curruca* and *althaea* and therefore should be reliable: Western Maharashtra (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); Pune area, common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Deccan, common (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, not as common as *curruca* (Davidson 1882). There are no specimens from Maharashtra in BNHS collection, although there are only 4 specimens of *curruca* (Abdulali 1986).

1575 'Siberian' Chiffchaff
Phylloscopus [collybita] tristis

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor, less common in the Konkan. Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Bombay, small numbers (Monga 2001) although it was apparently overlooked by Ali & Abdulali (1937a). Unrecorded

in south Konkan by Vidal (1880) although it is on Lloyd's list of the Konkan (Butler 1881) A probable split from Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Migration:** Earliest date: *P. c. tristis* 1 on 4/9/66, Pune (Navarro & Unnithan 1990). Latest date: 21/4/86, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987).

1578 Tytler's Leaf Warbler
Phylloscopus tytleri

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon winter visitor to the Western Ghats, although fairly common at Bhimashankar, Pune district (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>) and Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Price 1999; NJ 13/2/01 & 28/1/01, VTI 13/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Kazmierczak & Singh 1998; Dymond 2003; pers. obs.). Records from Bhimashankar: Between 3–7/11/02 (NJ 11/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Between 25–29/3/99 (Pittie 1999e); undated (Gole 2000); Common between 28–31/12/01 (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). Records from Mahabaleshwar: By far the most common *phylloscopus* with 140+ between 13–16/1/01 (Dymond 2003); Common in November 1998, the most common *phylloscopus* (KKA in litt. 1999); The most common *phylloscopus*, 0.9 birds heard per minute in January and February (Price 1999); Common on all winter visits (e.g. 14–18/12/93 and early March 1996), originally misidentified as Tickell's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus affinis* (pers. obs.); Locality deduced, specimen in Royal Ontario Museum, collected by Winsor, 'quite possibly at Mahableshwar,' (Rasmussen 1998a). Further records from: Karnala, Raigad district, only two recorded, in January and February (Price. 1999); Around Bombay, NJ twice and TP (Rasmussen 1998a); Lonavla, Pune district, 2 probables on 10/2/95 (pers. obs.); Amboli, Sindhudurg district, 'good numbers,' (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 shot by Woodman on 7/1/05, specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986a, Rasmussen 1998a); Khandala, Pune district, 1 shot by Fairbank on 4/3/1876, originally identified as *viridanus* (Rasmussen 1998a, Ali & Ripley 1983, Fairbank 1876); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 1 shot by Fairbank in April 1875, originally identified as *viridanus* (Rasmussen 1998a, Fairbank 1876); Malegaon, Surat Dangs, Dhule district, 2 shot on 27/2/48, 1 shot on 28/2/48 by Salim Ali & Horace G. Alexander. 'Not uncommon where the specimens were collected.' There is one specimen from 27/2/48 and 1 from 28/2/48 in Museum of Comparative Zoology both collected by Salim Ali (MCZ database, Ali 1955, Abdulali 1986a, Alexander 1969); Dhule, 1 shot by Davidson on 14/3/1870, originally identified as *viridanus* (Rasmussen 1998a).

1579 Tickell's Leaf Warbler
Phylloscopus affinis

Status: Uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, 1 in January/February 2001 (VS in litt. 24/12/03, VS in litt. 16/12/03); Lonavla, 1 on 9/10/02 (KS 4/10/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, 1 possible on 9/2/95 (pers. obs.); Karti, east of Lonavla (Fairbank 1876); Bhimashankar, 1 between 28–31/12/01 and between 25–29/3/99 (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 2000); Sinhagad, 1 on 5/12/99 (SS in litt. 2002); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, undated (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Purandar, Pune district, doubtful records in early December 2000 and on 17/2/01, Sulphur-bellied was unrecorded and Thick-billed warbler were claimed on the same days and Sykes's Nightjar on the second date (Pande & Pawashe 2001). Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, abundant in March 1999 (NJ 13/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Mahabaleshwar, undated (Gole 2000); Mahabaleshwar, 1 in early March 1996 (pers. obs.); Panhala, Kolhapur, 1 probable on 23/12/02 (PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Doubtful records at Madha, Malshiras, Pandharpur, Barshi, Sholapur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (no other *phylloscopus* species listed) (Mahabal 1989); Pandavleni Hill, Nasik district, 6 on 14/11/98 (Pittie 1999a); Gulf of Khambay/Thane coast, 1 probable on 29/10/83 (Simpson 1984); Trombay Hill, Chembur, Bombay, specimen shot on 7/3/26 in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1581 Sulphur-bellied Warbler
Phylloscopus griseolus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor, less common in the north Konkan. Apparently absent from south Konkan. No records from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Southern and central Maharashtra records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Sinhagad, Pune district, fairly common (pers. obs, Bradbeer 1987, SS in litt. 2002); Lonavla, Pune district, fairly common (pers. obs.); Kurkulla, between head of Bhore Ghat (Lonavla), Pune district, and Pune, 1 shot in February (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khandala, Pune district, specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986a); Khandala (Fairbank 1876); Mula-Mutha, Pune, at least twice (pers. obs.); Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district, fairly common (pers. obs.); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, fairly common (pers. obs.); Katraj Ghat, Pune district, (Buckton 1995); Ambonay, Pune district, common (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, common (Bradbeer 1987); Pune area (Adelson 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, common (pers. obs.; Bradbeer 1987, Dymond 2003); Mahabaleshwar (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Satara Fort, common (Bradbeer 1987); Nanaj, Sholapur district (Bradbeer 1987); Rehukuri,

Ahmednagar district (Bradbeer 1987); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Ahmednagar, possibly referring to previous record (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Chandgad, Kolhapur district, common (Bradbeer 1987); Panhala, Kolhapur, 'exceedingly common,' (PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 29/1/01 & 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, small numbers (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 16/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Goregaon, Bombay, only Salsette record, 1 shot on 9/3/34 (Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Abdulali 1986a). Northern Maharashtra records from: Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 28/2/48 in Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ database, Ali 1955); Ellora Caves, Aurangabad district (Bradbeer 1987); South-east Berar (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Jalna, Jerdon in (Butler 1881). **Migration:** Earliest date: 26/10/86, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Latest date: 19/3/34, Goregaon, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: North Kanara, Karnataka, 'Single specimen obtained at Bhuktul in January 1890,' (Davidson 1898); Baga, Goa, 2 in 3/93 PW, 'others have seen the species at Bondla. Grubh and Ali (1976) collected this species at Molem,' (Willoughby 1996); Molem, Goa, in 11/92 (Harris 1996); Bondla, Goa, no details (Harris 1996).

1586 Dusky Warbler
Phylloscopus fuscatus

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Only three records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, number unspecified but more recorded than Western-crowned Warbler between 13–16/1/01 (Dymond 2003); Palm Beach Avenue, Bombay, 1 unconfirmed sighting on 20/1/02 (BA 22/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Pune, Pune district, 1 possibly two on 18/3/46 (Alexander 1948).

1590 Hume's Warbler
Phylloscopus humei

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Probably under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Sinhagad, Pune district, 2 on 7/2/05 (pers. obs.); Bhimashankar, Pune district, NJ (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 1 possible seen on 21/10/00 (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, number unspecified but more recorded than Sulphur-bellied Warbler between 13–16/1/01 (Dymond 2003); Mahabaleshwar, 0.05 birds heard per minute in January and February (Price 1999); Karnala, Raigad district, 0.1 bird heard per minute in January and February (Price 1999); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 24/11/02 (NJ 24/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Suryamal, Thane district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986a); Malegaon, Nasik district, 2 specimens from 27/2/48, 1 specimen from 28/2/48 'Common in the Surat Dangs in February 1948.' 1 specimen from 27/2/48 and 1 from 28/2/48 listed as *inornatus* in Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ database, Ali 1955); Nandur, ?Beed dis-

trict and Ahmednagar, 5 specimens in the Natural History Museum, U.K. collected by Fairbank in 1874–76, who originally identified them as *inornatus* and found it common (Mark Adams in litt. 26/2/03, Pamela Rasmussen in litt. 29/10/02, Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, common (Davidson 1882). The following records are unspecified Yellow-browed/Hume's Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus/humei* but are probably *P. humei*: Sinhagad, Pune district, 1 on 5/12/99 (SS in lit. 2002); Sinhagad, 1 on 26/10/86, 1 on 8/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Tamhini, Pune district, 1 on 21/11/99 (SS in litt. 2002); Bhimashankar, Pune district, 1 between 25–29/3/99, NJ (Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 2000); Bhimashankar, 1 between 28–31/12/01, NJ (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, 1 on 24/1/87, 1 on 25/1/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 10/2/05 (pers. obs.); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 on 16/12/93 (pers. obs.). **Migration:** Earliest date: 26/10/86, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Latest date: between 25–29/3/99, Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** *P. humei* at: Belgaum Karnataka, 1 specimen undated. 'Probably, will be found hereafter to occur more or less abundantly throughout the region in suitable localities (*western Maharashtra and northern Karnataka*), as hitherto few collectors seem to have taken the trouble to collect specimens,' (Butler 1881); Baga, Goa, singles in 3/93 (Willoughby 1996); Baga, 2 heard on 12/1/96, PH (Holt 2000); Agassaim, Goa, singles in 11/94. 'Small numbers, probably overlooked,' (Willoughby 1996); Aguada, Goa, 1 on 15/1/96, PH (Holt 2000); Bondla, Goa, 1 on 15/12/99 (Dennis & Dennis 1999).

1592 Yellow-browed Warbler
Phylloscopus inornatus

Status: Rare winter visitor, one definite record. **Distribution:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 possible ringed on 26/11/00 & 1 possible ringed on 1/12/?00, no confirmation received on clarification of subspecies (BR in litt. 12/10/03); Dhule district, 1 male shot on 30/12/61, specimen in the collection of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay (Navarro & Unnithan 1990).

1601 Large-billed Leaf Warbler
Phylloscopus magnirostris

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Bhimashankar, 1 on 26/9/99 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Bhimashankar, 1 heard singing between 20–22/9/02 (NJ 7/10/02 birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998); Below Nagphani, 1 probable, undated (SS in litt. 2002); Lonavla, 1 on 9/2/95 (pers. obs.). Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); Karnala, Raigad district, 1 possible on 1/2/84 (Madge 1986); In Maharashtra recorded at Mahabaleshwar and/or Ratnagiri district only (Abdulali 1981a). **Population ?changes:** No nineteenth century records.

1602/3 Greenish Warbler
Phylloscopus trochiloides

Status: Fairly common winter visitor. **Distribution:** The only traced record from outside the Konkan and Western Ghats was of *P. .t. lugubris* (=?) at Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876). **Sub-species:** Records of specimens of *P. t. viridanus* from Ambernath, Thane district on 1/7/62 (Navarro & Unnithan 1990) and at Malegaon, Nasik district, on 28/2/48 (Ali 1955). Abdulali (1981a) lists *P. t. ludlowi* as being uncommon in the Deccan and *P. t. viridanus* as being occasional in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats. **Migration:** Earliest date: 6/9/86, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer). Latest date: 21/4/68, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968).

1605 Green Warbler
Phylloscopus nitidus

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor, possibly under-recorded. Recently split from *Phylloscopus trochiloides* (Helbig *et al.* 1995). **Distribution:** The only traced record from outside the Konkan and Western Ghats was at Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876). Further records from: Pune, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Buckton 1995); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay (Price 1999); Suryamal, Thane district (1), Kihim, Raigad district (1), Rajapur, Ratnagiri district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986a); Kihim, specimens in St. Xavier's College (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Ratnagiri town, several specimens shot in October (Vidal 1880); Dhule district, 'not common, only one specimen obtained at Dhulia in beginning of November,' (Davidson 1882).

1606 Western Crowned Warbler
Phylloscopus occipitalis

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor to the Western Ghats, Dhule district and Konkan. Un-recorded near Bombay until 1984 (Jamdar 1987). There is also one Deccan record from Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876). Dhule records from (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998): Nandurbar, Akkalkuva, Dhadgaon area (Vyawahare 1992); Dhulia, 1 specimen in early November (Davidson 1882). Konkan records from (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998): SGNP, Bombay, not uncommon (Monga 2001, Jamdar 1987, NJ 28/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 1/2/84 GM, small flock on 2/2/85 NJ, specimen dated 21/6/65 (Navarro & Unnithan 1990, Madge 1986, Jamdar 1987), Ratnagiri district, 'common in mangroves' (Soman 1963); Ratnagiri town and Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, not common (Vidal 1880); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03). Further records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e; Bradbeer 1987, Gole 2000); Lonavla, Pune district (pers. obs.); Sinhagad, Pune district (pers.

obs., Bradbeer 1987); Pune area (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Koyna W.S., Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 2000, Abdulali 1981a, Bradbeer 1987); Sahyadri (Gole 1998); In Maharashtra, Mahabaleshwar and/or Ratnagiri district only (Abdulali 1981a); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876). **Migration:** Earliest date: 26/10/86, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Latest date: between 25–29/3/99, Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e) and there is a specimen from Karnala, Raigad district, dated 21/6/65 (Navarro & Unnithan 1990).

1645 Bluethroat
Luscinia svecica

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout. **Migration:** Earliest date: 9/11/86, Kawadi, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987); Latest date: 5th March, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937). **Population ?changes:** Apparently rare in south Konkan in the nineteenth century, when Vidal (1880) saw it only once, at Palgad, northern Ratnagiri district, although Soman (1963) found it common in the mangroves of Ratnagiri district.

1643 Siberian Rubythroat
Luscinia calliope

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** One record: specimen on board ship, a little south of Bombay, in November, Jerdon in (Butler 1881, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Abdulali 1981a).

1650 Indian Blue Robin
Luscinia brunnea

Status: Uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Bhimashankar, 1 between 25–29/3/99 (Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, in December 1992 & December/January 1995 (KK in litt. 2002); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998, Kalpavriksh 2001); Panshet, undated (Gole 1988). Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, end of March (KS 10/3/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Near Lingmala Forest Dept. Lodge, Mahabaleshwar, 1 male on 21/4/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Mahabaleshwar (Fairbank 1876); In Maharashtra present only at Mahabaleshwar (by inference) (Abdulali 1981a); Mahabaleshwar (2), Sholapur (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1987); Pali Hill, Bombay, in the middle of February for at least 3 years from 1994 to 1996 (SAL 10/3/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Gotne, Ratnagiri district, 1 shot by Crawford (Vidal 1880). **Population changes:** Has decreased in numbers. In the nineteenth century Davidson & Wenden (1878) found it moderately common in the Sholapur/Satara districts.

1661 Oriental Magpie Robin
Copsychus saularis

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Local movements:** In Dhule district Davidson (1882) found no nests. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Barnes 1890, Betham 1899); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1971a); Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1890); Satara (Barnes 1890, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1968); South Konkan (Vidal 1880). Breeding records from: March to June (January to April, singing) (pers. obs., Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Navarro 1971a, Futehally 1968, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900, Betham 1899, Barnes 1890, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century Fairbank (1876) found it rare in the Deccan, where Butler (1881) also found it less common (than at Belgaum) and seasonal.

1665 White-rumped Shama
Copsychus malabaricus

Status and distribution: Uncommon local resident of the Western Ghats and Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), although locally not uncommon. Konkan records from: SGNP, Bombay, 12 records between 18th February–3rd June and one record on 28th October from 2000–2002 (VA, SD, KG, SDa, SM, APE, KSR, VM, AG <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 'by no means common,' (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kihim, Raigad district, one heard on 11/5/96 and almost every visit (Anon 1996); Kankeshwar, Raigad district, in March 2000 (Gole & Gole 2000); Kankeshwar (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, undated (SBA 3/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Thana-Godhbunder Road, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Hills near Thana, Thane district (1), Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1987); Rajapur, Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, rare (Vidal 1880); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, 1 heard on 24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03). Ghat records from: Pune district at: Ambonay, 1 on 9/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla, occasional heard between 16–23/9/02 (KS 23/9/02 <orientalbirding @yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, heard between 5–7/4/02 (SDa 10/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, in May 1970 (Navarro 1971a); Khandala, often heard on 13/5/66, 14/5/66 (Dubash 1966); Valley between the reversing station and the Duke's Nose, Khandala (Fairbank 1876); Bhimashankar, heard between 3–7/11/02 (NJ 11/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, 1 on 24/5/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998); Sinhagad, very uncommon (RP in litt. 2002, Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Sinhagad, a pair on 22/4/82 (Mundkur 1983a); Pune, undated (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh, 2001). Further records from: Mirgaon, Koyna W.S., Satara district, 1

heard on 16/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, summer only (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, resident (Gole 1998); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20 km north of Dahisar Naka, 1 on 22/5/03 (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 between 26–28/1/01 & undated (AA 29/1/01 & 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, undated (Monga 2001, Gole 1998); Matheran, male heard on 26/4/95 (Futehally 1995); Matheran, quite common, undated (Panday *et al.* 1968); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968); Karnala, Raigad district (Monga 2001); Karnala Funnel Hill, Raigad district, plenty in June 1964 (Navarro 1965a); Karnala, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Koyna River, Satara district (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1987); Western Ghats north to Khandala (Butler 1881); Western Ghats, rare (Sykes 1832). **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001); Thana-Godhbunder Road, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Khandala, Pune district (Abdulali & Ali 1940). Breeding records from: April to June and September (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937).

1672 Black Redstart
Phoenicurus ochruros

Status and distribution: Common throughout, winter visitor. **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century Vidal (1880) found it 'decidedly rare' in south Konkan, with records from Palgad and Chiplun, Ratnagiri district although Soman (1963) had one sighting in a 12 days visit to Ratnagiri district. **Migration:** Earliest date: mid-September, Dhule district (Davidson 1882) and September, Bombay (Stairmand 1970c). Latest date: 26/3/34, Panchgani Satara district (Ali & Abdulali 1937).

1692 Brown Rock-chat
Cercomela fusca

Status and distribution: ?Rare ?resident. Only reliably recorded from the extreme north of Western Maharashtra. Records from Dhule district: Resident in distribution map (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Abdulali (1981a) lists it as a common resident in Maharashtra, excluding the Bombay Konkan, which probably refers to Dhule district. Saswat, Pune district, the photograph by Satish Pande, if from this area would verify the statement 'Recorded as a vagrant, at Saswad near Pune (authors),' (Pande *et al.* 2003). **Population changes:** Davidson (1882) did not record this species in Dhule or Nasik district (Barnes 1890), so presumably there has been a more recent extension to the region.

1695/7 Common (Siberian) Stonechat
Saxicola [torquata] indica/maura

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout. **Breeding:** Activity was noted at Pen, Raigad district, with a male singing on 17/2/70 (Stairmand 1970g) and Navarro is reported to have taken eggs at Khandala, although this was unconfirmed (Ali & Abdulali 1937). **Sub-species:** Recently the subspecies *maura*, which is apparently uncommon in the Deccan (Abdulali 1981a), has been considered as a full species and may be fully accepted in the future (Urquhart 2002, Collar 2003). The subspecies *indica* is also present and more common (Abdulali 1981a). **Migration:** Earliest date: 19/10/32, near Kihim, Raigad district (Abdulali & Ali. 1940). Latest date: 30/3/86, Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987). Migrants record from: Off Thane coast/ Gulf of Khambay, 8 between 15–29 September (Simpson 1984).

1700/1 Pied Bushchat
Saxicola caprata

Status and distribution: Common resident and winter migrant. Unrecorded in Salsette/ Bombay by Ali & Abdulali (1937), who saw it only once at Kihim, Raigad district and otherwise knew only of the record by Aitken (Aitken 1900, Hume & Oates 1890) across the harbour in Raigad district, although Monga (2001) lists it as occasional in Bombay. Apparently only a winter visitor to Dhule district (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1972, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1890); Panchgani, Satara district and probably Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Karad, Satara district (Betham 1899); Pune (Betham 1900); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Breeding records from: April to July (Mundkur 1984a, Stairmand 1972, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1890, Betham 1899, Vidal 1880). In north Kanara, breeding records from February to May (Davidson 1898).

Wheatear species
Oenanthe species

Records from: About 800 km west of Vengurla at 15°35'N 66°27'E, 1 on 5/9/79 (Casement 1983); The following records was not mentioned in *Ali & Abdulali 1937* probably due to the doubt of its true identity but it probably refers to Desert Wheatear as Aitken mentions seeing that species in drought years (Anon. 1900). Bombay, 'The other is a sandy-coloured bird, with black-and-white tail, which Jerdon called the Wheat-ear (*Saxicola œnanthe*). It is not the true Wheat-ear (=Northern Wheatear), however, but a spurious imitation, and is stigmatized in "The Fauna of British India" as the "Isabelline Chat." On cold weather mornings you will sometimes find it perched on railings about the Esplanade,' (Aitken 1900).

1706 Isabelline Wheatear
Oenanthe isabellina

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Pune area, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khutbav, Pune district, 1 on 5/11/67 (Abdulali & Pimento 1968); Shirpur area, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, 'rare. Noticed however on several occasions,' (Davidson 1882); Dhond, Pune district, specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1988); Ahmednagar 'Rare,' (Fairbank 1876).

1707 Red-tailed Wheatear
Oenanthe chrysopygia

Status: Rare migrant. Recently split from previously named Rufous-tailed Wheatear *Oenanthe xanthoprymna* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Distribution:** One record: About 170 km west of Bombay, at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 2 females on 7/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

1710 Desert Wheatear
Oenanthe deserti

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor, certainly more common than the isolated records shown in *Grimmett et al. 1998*. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Saswat-Dive Ghat, 1 photographed on 29/1/05 and probably the same individual photographed on 5/2/05 (AP/RP pers. obs.); Pashan, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Mula-Mutha, Pune, in rocky areas with surface quarrying, 20/11/93, 28/11/94 at least (pers. obs., Kalpavriksh 2001); Pune, between 1–7/3/79 (Gole 1980); Pune, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khamgaon, undated (Purandare 1989); Varvand, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Patas, 1 on 20/2/82 (Mundkur 1984); Reservoirs around Pune (Gole 1984). Further records from: Nanaj, Sholapur district, 4 on 1/11/86 (Bradbeer 1987); Karmala, Malshiras, Sangola, Sholapur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Ahmednagar, rare (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, once or twice (Davidson 1882); Nasik district, rare in east, west and north (BR in litt. 2004); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 on 8/11/54 (Futehally 1995, Editors 1992); Vashi, Bombay, 1 on 20/1/02 (BA 22/1/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Elephanta, Bombay, regular since 1982 (KSR 26/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Manori Beach to Gorai Beach, undated (KSR 26/11/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bombay Airport, 1 on 24/11/01 (SDa 24/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sewri, Bombay, 1 on 21/10/01 (BA 21/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Erangal, Bombay, 2 in December 1985 (SM 24/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, a few on 28/1/73 (Amladi 1973a); Erangel, Bombay, 1 on 21/2/70, and 2 'previously,' (Stairmand 1970g, Stairmand 1970c); Bombay (5), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1988); Bombay, sea wall, 2–3 on November 14th (Martin 1944); Worli Hill, Bombay, 1 undated (Acland 1942); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and

June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Arnala Island, Bombay, a few on 8/1/71 (Navarro 1971); Bombay specimens: 27/2/24 from Pali Hill Bandra, male 12/11/12 and male 14/2/13 from Santa Cruz, 3/1/33 and 10/11/33 from Andheri. 'Sparse but regular visitor to our area. 12 November and 27 February are our earliest and latest dates,' (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Bombay, in 1990 (Anon. 1900); The following record probably refer to this species. Colaba Point, Bombay, 'Many Palaearctic migrants ...mostly wheatears, (etc),' on several days observing between 26–28/10/74 and 17–20/10/74 (Sinclair 1977); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); 'South to central Maharashtra (Poona. Ahmednagar),' (Ali & Ripley 1983). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was rare, Butler (1881) knew of only Fairbank's (1876) record.

1712 Variable Wheatear
Oenanthe picata

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor, more common in Dhule district. Records from: Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 1 male on 12/01/03 (RP in litt. 13/1/03); Alandi Grasslands, Nasik district, 1 on 14/3/03 (BR in litt. 12/10/03); Gondur tank, Dhule district, 'only males observed at area,' (Vyawahare 1992); Tapti river and in Nizampur and Virdeil, Dhule district, 'rare and only noticed singly on perhaps a dozen occasions,' (Davidson 1882); Ahmednagar, 'Probably the black and white stonechat I have twice observed but failed to secure,' (Fairbank 1876).

1719 Indian Robin
Saxicoloides fulicata

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900); Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali. & Whistler 1933); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e); Pune (Betham 1899, Betham 1900); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854c); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: March to August (Pittie 1999e, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Ali. & Whistler 1933, Aitken 1900, Betham 1899, Betham 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1723 Blue-capped Rock Thrush
Monticola cinclorhynchus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor, not only in the Ghats (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998, *contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000). Apparently absent only from Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Vyawahare 1992, Mahabal 1993), although at Malegaon, Nasik district, there is specimen from 28/2/48 (Ali 1955) and is

listed at Nasik district as rare in the west (BR in litt. 2004). Recorded also in the Deccan, where it 'occurs also sparingly in the plains. It is recorded from Nagar (Ahmednagar)... so that it is generally distributed throughout the region (western Maharashtra),' (Butler 1881). Less common in the north Konkan (Abdulali 1981a), although in south Konkan at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, it was very common (Vidal 1880) and from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, there is one specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1988). **Population changes:** Near Bombay it was thought to be rare by Ali & Abdulali (1937) who knew of only two records in 25/3/29 and 23rd February but more recently Monga (2001) records 'small numbers, often overlooked,' Bradbeer (1987) records it from SGNP on 16/3/87 with very few visits, and also recorded by De, G. (1973). **Migration:** Latest date: April, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Fairbank 1876); Earliest date: October, Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876).

1726 Blue Rock Thrush
Monticola solitarius

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, winter visitor. **Migration:** Latest date: The end of April, Khandala, Pune district (Fairbank 1876). Earliest date: 29/9/01, Pune (NJ 29/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Also present on Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, on all of the islets in February, March and October (Lainer 2003). On migration at: Thane coast/Gulf of Khambay, 1 female on board drill-ship on 23rd September (Simpson 1984).

1728 Malabar Whistling Thrush
Myophonus horsfieldii

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Western Ghats, Konkan and Dhule district. Locally fairly common and dependent on very wet habitat for breeding (Navarro 1976). Rare in the Deccan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), recorded only at Ahmednagar, undated (Kurhade 1996). Coastal records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998, *contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000) from: SGNP, Bombay, numerous records, breeding (Monga 2001, SM 11/11/01, VM 26/1/01, SM 3/6/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Serrao 1973b, Ali & Abdulali 1937, McCann 1931); Hills across the creek, north of Salsette (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Ratnagiri district (Soman 1963); Vengurla, Vaghotan, Fanasgaon, Savantvadi, Kasarde, Sindhudurg district. Devrukh, Ratnagiri district. Bavda, Kolhapur district (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b); Narendra Hill and Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Bombay (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1988). Further records from Pune district at: Lonavla (KS in litt. 14/9/03; KS 1/9/03, APE 23/9/02, KS 23/9/02, AL 4/6/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Khandala (Navarro 1974, Dubash 1966, Ali & Abdulali 1937, McCann 1931, Blanford 1869, see breeding); Sinhagad (RP in litt. 2003, Bradbeer 1987, Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Purandar (Butler 1878);

Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e, Gole 1998, Bradbeer 1987, Borges 1988); Harishchandragad (VV 4/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Panshet (Gole 1988, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune area (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from: Ahmednagar (Kurhade 1996); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); North of Nasik, 40 miles to the south of Kondabhari Ghat (Davidson 1886); Tungareshwar to Parole trek, Sahyadri (LM 31/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Tungarli dam, base of Rajmachi Fort (APE 30/10/02 <maharashtrapakshimitra @yahoogroups.com>); Nechal and Near Kas, Koyna W.S., Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Adelson 1998, Gole 1998, Ambedkar 1991, McCann 1931, Fairbank 1876); Mahabaleshwar, 'fairly common' in early June 1968 (Futehally 1968); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a, Ali & Abdulali 1937); Ratangad near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district (VV 17/10/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Wada, Suryamal, Thane district (HB 7/12/00 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/0 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968); Karnala, Raigad district (Monga 2001, Kazmierczak & Singh 1998, Navarro 1965a); Khandala (3), Western Ghats (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1988). **Local movements:** At Mahabaleshwar 59 were mist-netted between 12 April and 18 June 1972, one of which was found at North Coorg, Karnataka on 18 /1/76, approximately 650 km south of the ringing place (Ambedkar 1991). **Breeding:** Records from: Purhandar, Pune district (Barnes 1889b); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1981, Navarro 1976, Navarro 1974, Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1971a, Stairmand 1970, Betham 1903b, Betham 1901, Barnes 1889b); Bhore Ghat, near Lonavla (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Panchgani, Satara district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Wada, Suryamal, Thane district, 1 juvenile on 25/11/00 (HB 7/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Karnala, Raigad district (SDa 22/8/01, LP 17/7/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Breeding records from: June to September (LP 17/7/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1970, Ali & Abdulali 1937, McCann 1931, Betham 1903b, Betham 1901, Barnes 1889b, Davidson & Wenden 1878). Records also: of singing in late April (Stairmand 1971a) and a juvenile on 25/11/00 (HB 7/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

1732 Siberian Thrush
Zoothera sibirica

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** One record: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 specimen from 7/4/69 in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1991). Interestingly Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon at Mahabaleshwar!

1733–4 Orange-headed Thrush
Zoothera citrina

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident, local migrant and rare winter migrant. Rare in Dhule district, where Davidson (1882) had only two records in July and August at Dhule, before discovering small numbers of breeding visitors at Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir (Davidson 1886). At Bombay it is also a breeding visitor (Abdulali & Ali 1940). No traced records from the Deccan. Records from Pune district at: Sinhagad, fairly common (pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Koregaon Park, Pune, uncommon (pers. obs.); Bhimashankar (NJ 7/10/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla (APE 23/9/02, AL 4/6/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, Pune district, seen singing between 24–28/6/71 (Stairmand 1972); Khandala, Pune district, singing and seen on 2/5/71 (Stairmand 1971b); Khandala (Betham 1901, Blanford 1869, see breeding); Ambonay (Bradbeer 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune area (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Mulshi hills (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from: Koyna W.S., Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987, Adelson 1998, Gole 1998); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Tungareshwar, Thane district (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Tungarli dam, base of Rajmachi Fort (APE 30/10/02 <maharashtrapakshimitra@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay (Stairmand 1969, Stairmand 1970d, Stairmand 1970e, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Monga 2001); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/01, NN 11/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Gole 1998); Karnala, Raigad district (Madge 1986); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district (Bradbeer 1987); Ratnagiri district, common (Soman 1963); Kihim, Raigad district (Editors 1997, Anon. 1996, Andheria 2000, Futehally 1983); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); South Konkan, common (Anon. 1886b Vidal 1880); Kalyan, Thane district (1), Khandala (1), Mahabaleshwar (2), Koyna, Satara district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1991). **Sub-species:** *Z. c. citrina* is rare winter visitor obtained Ratnagiri or Sindhudurg district by Crawford (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b, Abdulali & Unnithan 1991). It is also included in Lloyd's list of the Konkan, which Butler (1881) doubted. Mahabal and Lamba (1987) also record both *cyanotus* and *citrina* and the latter 'occasionally' in winter at Sinhagad and Mulshi hills, Pune district, but their paper is not 100% reliable. Needs confirmation. **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, singing (Navarro 1971a, Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1971b, Stairmand 1971a, Dubash 1966), confirmed breeding (Navarro 1974, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Betham 1901, Barnes 1889b); Kihim, Raigad district, singing in May 1968 (Futehally 1968); Bombay singing (Stairmand 1971d); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Mahabaleshwar, singing in early June (Futehally 1968); Dhule, Dhule district, specimen in August 'had been sitting on eggs,' (Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat,

north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Dhule district (Barnes 1889b). Breeding records: Singing from March onwards (Gole 1998). Breeding records from: June to August (Ali. & Whistler 1933, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889b).

1748 Tickell's Thrush
Turdus unicolor

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 possible between 29–31/8/03 (KS in litt. 14/9/03, KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, loose flock of 4–5 on 1/10/02 and 2/10/02 (KS 14/ 10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Marunji, Pune, in March 2001 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Khandala, Pune district, in November (Blanford 1869, Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881, Baker 1924). The records of this species appearing regularly at Khandala, Pune district in mid-May and breeding (Navarro 1974) is obviously an error due to a confusion with female Eurasian Blackbird.

1753 Indian Blackbird
Turdus simillimus nigropileus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon breeding visitor to the Western Ghats and Konkan. Rare in Dhule district where Davidson (1882 & 1886) had only one record. Breeds at above 900m and disperses in the winter (Ali & Ripley 1983). Recently split from Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). In recent literature, Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000) have given the Maharashtra population as a breeding migrant presumably based on the following statement on *nigropileus* by Ali and Ripley (1983), 'Birds from the northernmost part of the range...are migratory, ranging in winter....through the Western Ghats etc.' The northernmost part of the range is not clearly defined but is more probably southern Rajasthan, Eastern Gujarat, the Vindhya Range and the Satpuras. Ali himself (Ali & Abdulali 1937) states that it is a 'regular non-breeding (i.e. October to March),' visitor to Salsette, Bombay, which is supported by Monga (2001) and Abdulali (1981a, 1981b). In the nineteenth century Butler (1881) records it as a permanent resident in the Western Ghats and adjacent forests 'being most abundant in the rains,' and Vidal (1880) found it common in south Konkan which is not within the known breeding range and were presumably winter visitors and is supported by Soman (1963), see below. This species is definitely present in winter in moderate numbers in the Western Ghats, Konkan as the following records illustrate. Winter records from: Malegaon, Nasik district, 2 specimens from 25/2/48, 1 specimen from 28/2/48 (Ali 1955); Bhimashankar, Pune district, between 28–31/12/01 and between 25–29/3/99 (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Pittie 1999e); Sinhagad, Pune district, on 10/11/94, 7/2/05 and on several other occasions in the winter (pers. obs.); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district between 14–18/12/93 (pers. obs.); Koyna W.S.,

Satara district, between 15–19/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Bombay, regular non-breeding (i.e. October to March) visitor (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Bombay, winter migrant and local migrant (Monga 2001); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000 and/or 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 1/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Ratnagiri district 'common' between 7–9/1/63 (Soman 1963); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Panhala Kolhapur, 'numerous' on 23/12/02 (PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Further records from: Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Lonavla, Pune district, 'particularly numerous' between 29–31/8/03 (KS 1/9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla (SDa 10/4/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, Pune district, arrive mid-April and leave early August to mid September (Navarro 1981, Navarro 1974); Khandala (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1971a, Dubash 1966); Pune area (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Mahabaleshwar (Gole 1998, Bradbeer 1987, Panday *et al.* 1968, Fairbank 1876); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Karnala, Raigad district (Monga 2001, Navarro 1965a); Kihim, Uran, Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kelshi, Peve, Ratnagiri, Mandangad, Dapuli, Khed, Devrukh, Ratnagiri district. Malvan, Fanasgoan, Savantvadi, Phonda, Sindhudurg district. Bavda, Kolhapur district. 'Common everywhere, both on the coast and inland,' (Vidal 1880); Panchgani (7), Koyna Valley (1), Mahabaleshwar (3), Satara district. Pune (1), Khandala (1), Pune district. Bombay (1). Uran (1), Karnala Hill (1), Matheran (1), Raigad district. Lanja, Ratnagiri district (2), Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg (1), Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1991). **Sub-species:** Specimen of *T. m. spencei* from Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg district in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1991). **Breeding:** Records from: Mahabaleshwar (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, many singing in early June (Futehally 1968); Khandala (Navarro 1981, Navarro 1971a, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Betham 1901, Barnes 1889b); Panchgani, Satara district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Saptashring Range, Nasik (Davidson 1886, Barnes 1889b). Breeding records from: June to August (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889b).

1763 Dark-throated Thrush
Turdus ruficollis

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** One record: Jalgaon. (approximately), untraced isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

1794 Great Tit
Parus major

Status and distribution: Common resident. Less common in the north Konkan [Aitken (1990) did not think it came below the Ghats] and apparently absent (*contra*

Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963), although Lloyd had it on his Konkan list (Butler (1881). Recorded in Sholapur district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) in seven out of ten talukas, in a limited survey (Mahabal 1989). Unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) in the Sholapur/Satara districts but as Butler (1881) mentions this is strange and is probably an error. North Konkan records from: Murbad, undated (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 18/2/01 (APE 20/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); 20 miles north of Bhiwandi along the Wada Road, Thane district, several on 13/2/38 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Tansa, Thane district, late July 2002 (Sachin 1/8/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vasind, Tansa Lake, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1936). **Breeding:** Records from: Lonavla (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Pune (Mundkur 1983a, Betham 1990); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Breeding records from: June to August (Mundkur 1983a).

1810 Indian Yellow Tit
Parus aplonotus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats (including Malegaon, Nasik district) and Dhule district. Fairly common resident in south Konkan (Soman 1963, Vidal 1880, Butler 1881, VA 16/4/01 & 17/4/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). Apparently absent (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from the Konkan north of Ratnagiri district although Aitken (1900) in *Birds of Bombay* wrote 'not very rare on the coast, but I have not seen it in Bombay.' Recently split from Black-lored Tit *Parus xanthogenys* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Igatpuri, Nasik district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Malpur, Pimpalnir (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889a); Pune (Betham 1901). Breeding records from: late May to September (Betham 1901, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1830/1 Indian Nuthatch
Sitta castanea

Status and distribution: Fairly common in the Satpuras, Dhule district from April to May (Davidson 1882, Vyawahare 1992). According to Ali and Ripley (1983) it should also be present in Aurangabad and Jalgaon districts. Recent separation from Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch *Sitta cinnamoventris,* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Rare elsewhere, with records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, once in 1968 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Panshet, Pune district, undated (Gole 1988); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968). **Breeding:** Records: 'Abundant in the Akrani (Dhule district) in April, and was no doubt breeding,' (Davidson 1882).

1838 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch
Sitta frontalis

Status and distribution: Rare ?resident of the Western Ghats and Satpuras, Dhule district. No breeding records. Records from: Bhimashankar and Sinhagad hills, Pune district, rare (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Sahyadri, 'no recent records,' (Gole 1998); Suryamal, Thane district, twice, undated (Monga 2001); Satpuras, Dhule district, 'uncommon,' and unrecorded in *Davidson 1992* and *Vyawahare 1992* (Mahabal 1993); Bombay and neighbouring area, up to and including the Ghats, uncommon, resident? (Abdulali 1981a); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 'A single specimen,' (Vidal 1880).

1841 Spotted Creeper
Salpornis spilonotus

Status and distribution and Breeding: ?Uncommon resident of Dhule and Aurangabad district. According to Whistler and Kinnear (1930–37) and Ali & Ripley (1983) and Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000) it is present south to Ahmednagar but there may only have been two records at Ahmednagar at Bhamarvadi, male and female shot off the nest on 22/4/32, the only pair encountered (Ali & Whistler 1933) and what may be the same records of one specimen from Kannad, Aurangabad in BNHS collection, as Kannad is only 12 km southeast of Bhamarvadi (Abdulali & Unnithan 1992). Further records from: Dhadgaon area, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule, Dhule district, a pair shot in October 1880 (Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat, Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); All along the lower and higher Satpuras, Dhule district and the plain jungle below, 'not at all uncommon, so much so that I frequently saw three or four pairs in an ordinary morning stroll. I found no nests,' (Davidson 1882).

1852 Olive-backed Pipit
Anthus hodgsoni

Status, distribution and sub-species: Fairly common winter visitor to the Western Ghats, less common in the Konan, with records only from Bombay. No traced records from the Deccan far from the Ghats or from Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Konkan records (*contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000) from: Bombay, on passage in 'good numbers' SM 28/3/01 and undated probably 17/2/02 (SM 28/3/01-VM 17/2/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Monga 2001). Records from Pune district at: Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.), Sinhagad (pers. obs.); Sahyadri (Gole 1998); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from: Koyna W.S., Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Mahabaleshwar, 2 specimens of *A. h. hogsoni* in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995); Panhala, Kolhapur (PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay

@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); Deccan, Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Butler doubts the validity of the previous record on the basis that they did not list Tree Pipit and claims that he has not seen Olive-backed in Belgaum, but the same argument could be used against Butler's own omission of Olive-backed since Koelz (1942) found both equally common at Londa. **Migration:** Latest date: 25/4/71, Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1971a). Earliest date: 19/7/70, Wadgaon, Pune district (Stairmand 1970).

1854/5 Tree Pipit
Anthus trivialis

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout. Records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar (VS in litt. 14/12/03 & 16/12/03); Mula-Mutha, Pune (pers. obs.); Sinhagad (Bradbeer 1987); Hills south of Satara (Bradbeer 1987); Pune (Gole 1980, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Panshet (Gole 1988); Panchgani, Satara district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Ahmednagar (Kurhade 1996); Dhule, Shahada, Shirpur, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, common (Davidson 1882); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 29/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay-Goa road, Raigad district (Abdulali 1942); Bombay (SDa 1/4/01, SM 28/3/01, VV 27/12/00, KSR 20/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938); South Konkan, common (Vidal 1880). **Subspecies:** Specimens of *A. t. trivialis* from: Ghoti, Nasik district (1), Raita, Thane district (1), Bhiwandi, Thane district (1); Thane district (1), Bombay (2), Mehda, Satara district (1), Rajapur, Ratnagiri district (1) and specimens of *A. t. haringtoni* from: Bhiwandi, Thane district (2), Wada, Thane district (1), Thane, Thane district (1), Bombay (1), Kihim, Raigad district (1), Walwan=Valvan, Lonavla, Pune district (1), Satara (1), in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995). **Migration:** Latest date: 21/4/86, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987) and late March 1970, Bombay (Stairmand 1970i). Earliest date: 12th September, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). On return migration: 140 km west of Raigad coast, Bombay High Oilfield at 18°17'N 72°23'E, 1 on 13/9/83 (Simpson 1984).

1857 Richard's Pipit
Anthus richardi

Status: Winter visitor, very few records although probably greatly under-recorded. **Distribution:** Records from: Rajgurunagar, Pune district, a few between 18–22/10/00 and fairly common with 4–5 birds present on more than one occasion in January/February 2001 (VS in litt. 24/12/03, VS in litt. 16/12/03); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 'a few' on 12/01/03. 'Not an uncommon visitor to this area,' (RP in litt. 13/1/03); Pashan, Pune in April 1995 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Bombay Vashi, 1 on 20/1/02

(BA 22/1/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 27/1/02 (BA 5/2/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Near Mumbra, Bombay, several on 11/1/42 and Chembur-Katcherpatti, Bombay, 1 on 25/1/42. 'It appears to be another regular winter visitor, so far overlooked,' (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Abdulali 1981a, Unnithan 1995); Bhiwandi, Thane district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995).

1859 Paddyfield Pipit
Anthus rufulus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (VA 13/4/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998c). Breeding records from: March to June (VA 13/4/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Pittie 1998c).

1861 Tawny Pipit
Anthus campestris

Status: Fairly uncommon (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), winter visitor. Fairly common around Pune, on grassy hills, the most common pipit (pers. obs.). Owing to its disputed status, all records are given in full. **Distribution:** Records from Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district, 2 on 6/2/05 (pers. obs.); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, common on 5/2/05, 6+ (photographed) on 29/1/05, 1 on 14/11/94 (pers. obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, singles on 11/11/94, 20/11/94, 8/12/94, 27/12/94, at least (pers. obs.); Rajgurunagar, Sahyadri School, Pune district, 2 between 29/1/01–4/2/01 (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Ujani, Pune district (Kalpavriksh 2001); Kasurdi, Pune district, 1 on 5/2/89; Veer, Pune district 1 on 7/2/89 (Addition to Bradbeer 1987); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 6 on 13/3/99, BR/SG/SR/DU/NB (Pittie 1999e); Ratnagiri district, 'common on rocky open tops of hills' between 7–19 January, when no other pipits were listed (Soman 1963); Bombay 'uncommon, overlooked' (Monga 2001); Bombay and neighbouring area, 'occasional, migrant' (Abdulali 1981a); Bassein, Thane district (1), Bombay (5), Satara (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Buldana, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Deccan, common (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, 'Jerdon remarks, "most abundant in the Deccan,"' (Butler 1881), Dhule Dhule district, a few in October (Davidson 1882). There is a published record of a 'solitary nest found (of) tawny pipit' at Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990) and in the checklist of this article it is also listed as a common resident in 1986 and 1989; this was the only pipit species recorded and is most probably a misidentification of Long-billed Pipit *Anthus similis* or possibly Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus*. **Migration:** Earliest date: female specimens, 27/9/34, Andheri, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Latest date: 6 on 13/3/99, Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** At Belgaum, the area to the east of Goa, Butler (1881) failed to record this species and noted correctly that

it was not included in Vidal's (1880) south Konkan list, nor in Davidson and Wenden's (1878) paper on the Deccan. However the species was recorded at north Kanara, near Belgaum, Karnataka 'on bare hills of Kumta and Honawar talukas' by Davidson (1898) and also at Londa near Belgaum, Koelz (1942) saw 'only on the pasture plain at Jagalbed, where a flock of perhaps 20 arrived on 9/3/38.' This is also quoted by Ali & Ripley (1983) who give the distribution as the 'Greater part of Indian Peninsula south to Londa near Belgaum.' The lack of observations by Vidal (1880) in the south Konkan is contrary to the records of this species at Ratnagiri district by Soman (1963) and perhaps this and the other differences in opinion on its distribution in the Deccan are due to the sporadic appearance or local distribution of this species. It is also possible that Wenden and Davidson (1878) simply accidentally omitted this species from their list as Butler (1881) suspected they did for two other species White-eyed Buzzard *Butastur teesa* and Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus;* Eurasian Crag Martin *Hirundo rupestris* was also omitted from their list but was recorded as 'not uncommon' by Butler at Satara the area covered by Davidson and Wenden. This species is recorded very regularly in Goa (pers. obs.) and this is correctly illustrated in the distribution maps of *Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000*. In Goa Lainer (2004) records this species as scarce and cites various sources. Further records from Goa include: Goa 'Fairly common at times,' (Harris 1996); Goa, 'the most reliable site is Dona Paula Ridge, with occasional records from Baga,' (Hill 1997); Chapora, 2 on 9/12/94 (Martin & Martin 1995); Dona Paula, 3 in 11/94. 'May also occur in other suitable habitats throughout Goa,' (Willoughby 1996); Dona Paula, 3+ on 6/2/96, PH (Holt. 2000); Dona Paula, 3+ on 4/12/97, 5 on 15/12/96, 2 on 7/11/97, 9 on 28/11/97, 2 on 9/2/98, PH (Holt 2000); Aguada, 1 on 8/11/97, PH (Holt 2000); Baga, 1 on 15/11/97, 1 on 5/12/97, PH (Holt 2000); Baga, not uncommon, ones and twos on several dates (pers. obs.); Carambolim, Baga, Molem in February 2000 (Aelvoet 2000); Arambol plateau, Goa, 1 on 22/1/01 (pers. obs.).

1863 Blyth's Pipit
Anthus godlewskii

Status: Very few records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) but probably a fairly uncommon winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 1 on 14/11/94 (pers. obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 8/1/94 (pers. obs.); Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district, 1 on 20/1/96 (pers. obs., Kalpavriksh 2001); Dativare, Thane district, 1 on 7/11/01 (SDH 10/11/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional, migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Juhu, Bombay, female specimen shot on 31/10/33 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay/Salsette, 'I do find a few other specimens (apart from the Fairbank record) listed as *godlewskii* from the Bombay/Salsette area and was assuming they were correct,' (Pamela Rasmussen in litt. 29/10/02); Ahmednagar, specimen (1888.7.12.686) labeled 'Sheh Dougar[?], Ahmedmugger' shot in October 1874 in The Natural History Museum. 'Less com-

mon than (Paddyfield and Tawny),' (Fairbank 1876, Mark Adams in litt. 26/2/03); Southeast Berar, female specimen shot by Blanford in February 1870, in The Natural History Museum (Ali & Whistler 1933b).

1866/8 Long-billed Pipit
Anthus similis

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident to north of Pune/Bombay. Rare in the Konkan. Possibly locally distributed. Winter migrant in Dhule district. Records from Pune district at: Pashan, Pune (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Saswat-Dive Ghat (pers. obs.), Veer (pers. obs.); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001, Gole 1980, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Further records from: Ambernath, Thane district (1), Bawamalang, Thane district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995); Imampur/Mainpur Ghat near Ahmednagar, 1 obtained and several seen in same area (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881, Ali & Ripley 1983). **Sub-species:** *A. s. decaptus* records from: Khandesh (Ali & Ripley 1983); Presumably the following are also of the migratory race: Shirpur, Dhule, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, 'scarce, but generally distributed,' (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Jalna, birds displaying (Jerdon 1839–40, Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37, Ali & Ripley 1983, Butler 1881); Two Sister's (2,300 ft) near Pune, Gosse obtained a female with 3 eggs on 11th August (Whistler & Kinnear 1930–37, Ali & Ripley 1983); Satara, breeding population (Pande *et al.* 2003); Pune, breeding population (Pande *et al.* 2003); Ujani, Pune district, a nest was reported of Tawny Pipit, which was listed as resident in 1986 and 1989! Very possibly this was Long-billed Pipit *A. similis* (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). **Migration:** Records from: 140 km west of Thane coast, Bombay High Oilfield at 19°05'N 72°23'E, 1 on 26/9/83 (Simpson 1984).

1874 Forest Wagtail
Dendronanthus indicus

Status and distribution: Uncommon ?resident, possibly under-recorded. Possibly more common around Bombay, where Monga (2001) lists it as occasional as does Abdulali (1981a) in the larger area up to and including the Ghats. Further Konkan records (*contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000) from: Andheri, Bombay, 1 on 22/10/72 and a few years ago (Serrao 1972); Vashi, Bombay, undated (ASH 30/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, undated (SM 15/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 5 on 7/1/73 (De, G. 1973); Deonar, Chembur, Bombay, specimen on 30/3/24 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Kihim, 'only at the end of March and in the first week of April,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000 and/or 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Narendra Hill and Thalket, Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, heard between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/

12/03); Rajapur, Ratnagiri district and Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 of which is a specimen from 21/2/1880 (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b). Further records from Pune district: Veer (Kalpavriksh 2001); Pune, a few records (Kalpavriksh 2001); Pune, in November 1998 (Gole 1998); Khandala Pond, Pune district, 1 on 21/1/78, 'Not the first time I have seen this wagtail at Khandala,' (Navarro 1978); Further records from: Mirgaon, Koyna W.S., Satara district, 1–2 heard on 16/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district, 1–2 heard on 21/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03); Matheran, Raigad district, in 1970s, rare in the Sahyadri (Gole 1998); 'From Mahableshwar south through Goa,' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Mahabaleshwar and Goa frontier (?Maharashtra), rare (Fairbank 1876).

1875/8 Yellow Wagtail
Motacilla flava

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout. **Sub-species:** The following races have been recorded (principal reference given): *M. f. thunbergii* specimens (Unnithan 1995); *M. f. melanogrisea* = *M. f. feldeggi* specimens (Unnithan 1995); *M. f. beema* specimens (Unnithan 1995); *M. f. lute* (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); *M. f. taivana*, Uran, Raigad district, on 8/4/01 (AA 8/4/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>). **Migration:** Latest date: 4/5/34, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Earliest date: September 12th, Bombay (Martin 1944). Migration records from: 100 miles west of Bombay, a probable 'Ashy-headed, *cinereocapilla*,' 1 on board ship on 5/12/81 (Casement 1983); 600 km west of Goa, 1 *cinereocapilla* on board for three days from 19/10/62 at 15°18'N 68°54'E, sailing west (RNBWS database, Tuck 1964); About 850 km west of Sindhudurg coast at 066654356 Marsden's squares = 16°45'N 65°36'E, 2 *thunbergi* on 18/11/72 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 23:64); 140 km off Thane coast/Raigad coast/Gulf of Khambay singles almost daily between period 13–30th September (Simpson 1984); About 900 km west of Ratnagiri at 066750560 Marsden's squares = 17°06N' 65°50'E, 1 on 11/10/72 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 23:63).

1881/2 Citrine Wagtail
Motacilla citreola

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout. Records from the Satara/Sholapur district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), common throughout (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881). **Sub-species:** The following races have been recorded: *M. c. citreola* (Unnithan 1995); *M. c. werœ* (Unnithan 1995); *Budytes calcaratus* Hodgs. = *M. c. calcarata* (Fairbank 1876) although Butler (1881) doubted the identification. The Fairbank collection is in the Natural History Museum, UK, and need verifying. **Migration:** Latest date: 14/4/86, Kawadi, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

1884 Grey Wagtail
Motacilla cinerea

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout. **Migration:** Latest date: late April, Pune. Earliest date: 6/9/87, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Migration records from: 200 km west of Raigad coast, 1 seen on 2/10/62 at 18°06'N 71°07'E and off Goa coast, 2 on 15/10/62 at 15°36'N 73°30'E (Tuck 1964); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 on 15/10/89 (Lainer 2003).

1885/6 White Wagtail
Motacilla alba

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout. **Sub-species:** The races *M. a. dukhunensis* and *M. a. personata* have been recorded, the latter is uncommon (Unnithan 1995, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938). **Migration:** Latest date: 8th April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Earliest date: 2nd October, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Migration records from: About 500 km west of Goa at 066583556 Marsden's squares = 15°35'N 68°56'E, 2 on 29/10/68 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 21:41); About 700 km west of Sindhudurg coast at 06667 Marsden's squares = about 16°N 67°E, 1 on board on 29/10/68 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 21:41); Over 500 miles west of Bombay one on 14/9/27 (Alexander 1929).

1891 White-browed Wagtail
Motacilla maderaspatensis

Status and distribution: Common resident. Unrecorded recently in Bombay and apparently uncommon in north Konkan (Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938). North Konkan records from: Wada, Thane district, 1 on 25/11/00 (HB 7/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vaitarna and near Shahpur, Thane district (Monga 2001); Bombay (Aitken 1900); Tansa, Thane district and Roha, Mahad, Panvel, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Betham 1900, Betham 1902, Barnes 1890); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1970); Khandala (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: all months except November and most of December (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Stairmand 1970, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Betham 1900, Betham 1902, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1890, Davidson 1882). Barnes (1890) recorded a pair in Pune, which had at least five clutches of eggs in one year, between February and September.

1892 Thick-billed Flowerpecker
Dicaeum agile

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. Possibly absent from the Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878) and in south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it rare and had records from Devrukh, Ratnagiri district and Dhamapur and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district only. He probably under-recorded the species (as he has appears to have done with a few of the flowerpecker and sunbird species) as Soman (1963) found it common in Ratnagiri district, in a 12-day period in January. **Breeding:** Records from: Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Nasik district (Barnes 1898a). Breeding records from: late February to May (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1898a).

1899 Pale-billed Flowerpecker
Dicaeum erythrorynchos

Status and distribution: Common resident, although rare in Dhule district (Davidson 1882). In Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) recorded at: Dhadgaon and Toranmal (Vyawahare 1992) and Nizampur and Pimpalnir (Davidson 1882). In south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it rare although Soman (1963) found it very common in Ratnagiri district and Santharam (VS in litt. 27/11/03) records it on a 3 day visit to Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district in November 1995 so presumably overlooked by Vidal. **Breeding:** Records from: Bhiwandi, Thane district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay (Aitken 1900, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Khandala, Pune district (Barnes 1889a); Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: February to April and August (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882).

1902 Nilgiri Flowerpecker
Dicaeum concolor

Status and distribution: Uncommon ?resident of the Konkan and Western Ghats north to Bombay and Bhimashankar, Pune district. More common to the south. No breeding records. Recent separation from Plain Flowerpecker *D. minullum,* necessitates the common name change (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Konkan records (*contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000) from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district, common between 18–20/5/01 (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, common (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1996); Konkan, entered on Lloyd's list, although doubted by Butler (Butler 1881). Ghats records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district, between 25–29/3/99 (Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998, Kalpavriksh 2001); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 10/2/95 (pers. obs.); Khandala, Pune district (Baker 1922–35); Pune, undated

(Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 between 14–18/12/93 (pers. obs.); Mahabaleshwar, observed by BNHS ringing camps (Abdulali & Unnithan 1996); Mahabaleshwar, undated (Baker 1922–35); Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district or Dajipur or Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, between 9–14/11/96 (Thakkar & Patel 1998); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a).

1907 Purple-rumped Sunbird
Nectarinia zeylonica

Status and distribution: Common resident. Records from north-western Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at Dhule district, scarce straggler with 1 immature obtained at Dhule in May (Davidson 1882). In the nineteenth century at Nasik district no records from east of Nasik (Barnes 1889a) and rare in Gujarat including the Surat Dangs and Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955) although listed as common throughout Nasik district by BR (BR in litt. 2004). Salim Ali (Ali & Whistler 1933b) points out that Davidson (Barnes 1889a) also did not record it in Sholapur east of Pandharpur although recently, Mahabal (1989) found it present in all of the eastern talukas in his survey of Sholapur district. Not observed by Ali near Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b). **Breeding:** Records from Pune district at: Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Betham 1899, Hume & Oates 1889); Konkan, probably around Bombay (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Barnes 1889a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880). Breeding records from: every month between January and October (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882, Hume & Oates 1889).

1909 Crimson-backed Sunbird
Nectarinia minima

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats. No confirmed records north of Suryamal, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Ali & Ripley 1983) although at Nasik district, listed as rare in the west and north (BR in litt. 2004). Konkan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000, February 2001 (BK 11/7/02, <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>KS); Phansad W.S., on 28/8/03 (KS 1/9/03, <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Phansad W.S., a few 18–20/5/01 (SM 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, rare (Creado 1971); SGNP, Bombay, on 3/3/01 (VM 3/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bawa Malang, Vajrabai, Thane district, undated (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district, between 22–24/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, common (Vidal 1880). Deccan record (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district, undated (VV 17/10/01 <birdsofbombay

@yahoogroups.com>). Records from Pune district at: Harishchandragad, Bhimashankar, Sinhagad, Lonavla, Khandala, Panshet. Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Satara district; Chandoli, Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district; Matheran, Karnala, Raigad district; Suryamal, Thane district; Koyna W.S., Satara district. **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Matheran, Raigad district (Barnes 1889a); Karnala, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1945). Breeding records from: February to April (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Barnes 1889a), although it should also breed in December and January (Ali & Ripley 1983).

1911 Loten's Sunbird
Nectarinia lotenia

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident in the Western Ghats. More common in the Konkan, particularly at SGNP, Bombay (23 records on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>, in 2000–02), north to Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994). No confirmed Western Ghats records north of Khandala/Lonavla, Pune district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) although at Nasik district, listed as rare in the west (BR in litt. 2004). Records from the Western Ghats at: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 female on 20/9/02 (KS 23/9/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, 1 female on 8/2/95 (pers. obs.); Pune, occasionally seen (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, Pune district, 1 on 2/5/71 & 1 on 25/4/71 (Stairmand 1971b, Stairmand 1971a). Records from the Konkan away from Bombay at: Matheran, Raigad district, undated (AA 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Dativare Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay, fairly common (Abdulali 1981a, Monga 2001, Khan 1977, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Butler 1881, Unnithan 1995); Bassein, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Karnala Fort & Alibag, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Ratnagiri district, 'often seen' between 7–19 January (Soman 1963); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, undated (KS 1/ 9/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Uran, Karanja Island, Raigad district, 'not uncommon' (Aitken 1887a). **Breeding:** Records from: Karnala, Raigad district (NJ 10/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 4 records (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Uran, Karanja Island, Raigad district (Aitken 1887a). Breeding records from: February, March, June, July, October, November (NJ 10/11/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1887a). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was considered rare but presumably it was overlooked. In south Konkan Vidal (1880) thought it rare and recorded it only at Kelshi and Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district, however more recently Soman (1963) found it fairly common there. In the Ghats it was unrecorded by Fairbank (1876) and Butler (1881) considered it not common even including the southern portion of the region.

1917 Purple Sunbird
Nectarinia asiatica

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Bhamarvadi and Aurangabad, Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Akola, Akola district (Hume & Oates 1890); Bombay (BA 22/3/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: January to June (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Hume & Oates 1890).

1929 Vigors's Sunbird
Aethopyga vigorsii

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant of the Konkan and Western Ghats. Fairly common at Bombay and common at Khandala, Pune district in May. Recently split from Crimson Sunbird *Aethopyga siparaja* (Cheke & Mann 2001, Collar 2003). Coastal records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: south Konkan, 'Scarcely distributed from the Ghats to the coast,' (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b); SGNP, Bombay, fairly common, 16 records on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> in 2000–02; Bombay, listed as resident (Monga 2001); Kanheri Caves, Bombay, 'several, probably bred successfully during April/May... (including) immature males' (Stairmand 1970e); Bombay, not uncommon (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000, February 2001 (BK 11/7/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Further records from Pune district at: Lonavla, uncommon (KS 14/10/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, common in May (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1971b, Stairmand 1970, Dubash 1966, Barnes 1889a, Butler 1881, Fairbank 1876, MCZ database); Panshet (Gole 1988); Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e, Gole 1998). Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, Fairbank 1876); Panchgani, Satara district (RP in litt. 2002, Mundkur 1984a); Phansad W.S., Raigad district (); Hedvi ?Konkan (NN 31/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Tansa W.S., Thane district, between 7–10/11/95 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Tungareshwar, Thane district (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Tansa, Thane district ('Sachin' 1/8/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Suryamal, Thane district (NJ 19/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bordi near Dahanu, Thane district (KG 5/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Tansa, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Malegaon, Nasik district, 'Common in the Surat Dangs,' (Ali 1955, MCZ database); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district (SB 30/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Karnala Fort, Panvel, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938);); Matheran (1), Khandala (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995). **Breeding:** Records from: Chiplun, Ratnagiri district (Katdare *et al.* 2003); Bhor

Ghat Tunnel, near Khandala (Hume & Oates 1890); Khandala (Barnes 1889a); Suryamal, Bhiwandi-Igatpuri Ghat, Thane district (AA 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Mahabaleshwar (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001). Breeding records from: August, September (Katdare *et al.* 2003, Hume & Oates 1890, Barnes 1889a).

1931 Little Spiderhunter
Arachnothera longirostra

Status: Rare, ?resident. Possibly under-recorded on the Goa border. **Distribution:** One record but may be regular at this locality: Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 1+ on 24/11/95 (Santharam 1996).

1933 Oriental White-eye
Zosterops palpebrosus

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant, appears to be much less common in parts of the Konkan. At Salsette/Bombay Aitken (1900) had no records and Ali and Abdulali (1938) found it 'not common,' although both found it common on the mainland. Also in south Konkan, Vidal (1880) found it 'decidedly scarce' but saw it occasionally at Khed, Ratnagiri district and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district and Soman (1963) had no records in 12 days in Ratnagiri district. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Doyle 1933, Betham 1901, Barnes 1890a, Hume & Oates 1889); Bombay and surrounds (Abdulali 1980b, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886). Breeding records from: April to September (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Mundkur 1984a, Abdulali 1980b, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Doyle 1933, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1890a, Hume & Oates 1889, Davidson 1886).

1938 House Sparrow
Passer domesticus

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout but appears to have declined drastically in numbers in certain urban localities (Ingalhalikar, *et al.* 2000–01, pers. obs.). Apparently less common in the south Konkan (Vidal 1880). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (pers. obs.); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Breeding records from: throughout the year (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1949 Chestnut-shouldered Petronia
Petronia xanthocollis

Status: Fairly common/fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. **Distribution:** Records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Sinhagad (pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987, Adelson 1998, Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from: Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955); Javli, near Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987); Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari W.S., Kolhapur district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Tansa W.S., Thane district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Tungareshwar, Thane district (SM 23/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1989, Futehally 1983); Bombay, common except during rains (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Ratnagiri, Palgad, Rajapur, Khed, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Savantvadi W.S., Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Kihim, Alibag, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Rita (3), Bhiwandi (4) Thane district, Pune (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2000). **Breeding:** Records from: Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1972); Kihim, Raigad district (Editors 1997); Bombay, breeding commonly (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Bradbeer 1987, Aitken 1900); Kannad and Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pune (Betham 1899, Betham 1900); Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: March to June (Editors 1997, Bradbeer 1987, Stairmand 1972, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century appears to have been more rare at least in certain localities. In the Sholapur/Satara districts, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare (although breeding) and Sykes (1832) found it very rare in the Deccan.

1957 Baya Weaver
Ploceus philippinus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant. **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987 etc.); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: July to mid October (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1961 Black-breasted Weaver
Ploceus benghalensis

Status: Rare resident. **Distribution:** Records from: Bhandep (=Bhandup), Bombay, Wenden found 8–10 nests on 28th August in about 1880. There is also a breeding male specimen in the Natural History Museum, UK, shot by Hume at Bhandup, presumably at the same time (Hume & Oates 1890, Unnithan 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali 1981, Keswal 1886a); About Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, untraced isolated breeding record (Kazmierczak, & van Perlo 2000, SM in litt. 2001, SM 15/9/02, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Vasai, Bombay, 1 flock undated (Monga 2001); Uran, Raigad district, 1+ on about 20/9/02 and at unspecified location about 52 years previously (AS 9/10/02, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 5 + males in breeding plumage and several females, one carrying nesting material and at least 11 nests on 15/9/02 (SM 15/9/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bombay Market (4), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2001).

1962 Streaked Weaver
Ploceus manyar

Status: Rare resident. **Distribution:** Near Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, a colony of immatures practicing nest building, seen for a few years, observer Jayant Kanade (Pande *et al.* 2003); About Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, untraced isolated breeding record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); 'Distribution of *P. m. flaviceps*. South India as far north as Bombay, the Deccan and South Orissa,' (Baker 1926); Bombay Market (2), specimens in BNHS collection, probably captive birds (Unnithan 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Konkan, 'Is more frequent at its northern end, where it opens into the plains of Gujerat,' (Keswal 1886a).

1964 Red Avadavat
Amandava amandava

Status: Fairly common, resident, locally distributed. Uncommon but present also in the Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). **Distribution and population changes:** Fairly uncommon in north Konkan, apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880), rare or absent (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from Sholapur/Satara districts (Mahabal 1989, Davidson & Wenden 1878) and Jerdon found it rare in the Deccan (Butler 1881). At Salsette/Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (Ali & Abdulali 1938 and Abdulali & Ali 1940) found it rare and had only three or four records of possible escapes, although Aitken (1900) found there were always some on the island (presumed escapes). Recently Monga (2001) records small numbers and there were 11 records from Salsette/Bombay on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, in 2000–02. Further Konkan records from: Dombivli Thane district, on 11/3/01 & on 22/9/01 (AA 12/3/01, SCHO 23/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Uran, Raigad

district, on 3/2/02, 27/1/02, several on 23/12/01, on 10/12/00 (BA 5/2/02, BA 5/2/02, SM 23/12/01, NKO 10/12/00 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). **Breeding:** Records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e); Nasik district (Barnes 1889a); Dhule, Panjra in Pimpalnir and Mukhti and Gundur, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kandivli and Gorai, Bombay (Monga 2001); Tardeo, Bombay (Aitken 1900); Pune (Betham 1901, Betham 1900, Betham 1899). Breeding records from: May to October and January, February (Pittie 1998e, Betham 1901, Betham 1900, Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882).

1965 Green Avadavat
Amandava formosa

Status and distribution: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). No recent records away from Dhule district and Melghat, where it is a fairly uncommon resident. No breeding records. Records from: Melghat Sanctuary, Kolkaz, Amravati district, specimen in USNM from February 1976 (Sawarkar 1987, BirdLife International 2001); Melghat Sanctuary at Semadoh, on the road to Chikhaldara, undated, and at Chikhalda, groups of 7 and 10 in March 1995 (BirdLife International 2001); Melghat, 'common,' (Sawarkar 1987); 'Khanapur Sarai,' Pimpalner (shown in *BirdLife International 2001* gazetteer as Pimpalnir, Beed district, but is more probably the Pimpalnir, 40 km north of Pandharpur, Sholapur district), 3 specimens in Natural History Museum, UK (BirdLife International 2001); Dhadgaon, Toranmal, Dhule area, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Konkan, present on Lloyd's list of species (Butler 1881, Ali & Whistler 1933b); Tansa Lake, Thane district, 4 in September 1943 (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Abdulali 1981a); Kolkas, Melghat, Amravati district (1), Bombay Market (1) cage bird, specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2001); Near Mahabaleshwar, 'Rare,' (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, 'rare in Dukhun,' (Sykes 1832); Along the Tapti in the extreme west of Taloda, considerable flocks in late April and west of Nandurbar, a small flock in May (Davidson 1882); 'Tapti valley,' a specimen in Natural History Museum, UK from May 1874 (BirdLife International 2001).

1966 Indian Silverbill
Euodice malabarica

Status and distribution: Common resident, less common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963). Recent taxonomic name change from *Lonchura malabarica* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Breeding:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e); Bombay and Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Pune (Betham 1901); Deccan, Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: all months except December, January and February (Pittie 1998e, Ali & Abdulali 1938) and 'at all seasons,' (Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889a).

1968 White-rumped Munia
Lonchura striata

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident of the Western Ghats and Dhule district. Common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963), although uncommon today at Kihim and Alibag, Raigad district, where it was previously common (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Recorded at Dhule district (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) by Vyawahare (1992) although presumably rare, as it was unrecorded by Davidson (1882). No traced Deccan records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Records (apart south Konkan) from: Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, Pune district, not uncommon (Barnes 1889a); Khandala to Goa along the Western Ghats (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881); Dhule district, presumably rare, unrecorded in *Davidson 1882* (Vyawahare 1992); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, a pair between 23–24/6/84 (Monga & Rane 1986); Bombay, uncommon (Monga 2001); Bombay, 1 undated, and undated 10 years previously (APE 23/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, on 3/1/01 (VM 3/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, undated (Newsome 1963); Bombay, not common (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Dharamtar creek, Raigad district, 1 on 20/11/66 (Futehally 1966); Bombay (4), Panvel, Thane district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2001); **Breeding:** Records from: Bombay (Monga 2001); Kihim and Alibag (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Near Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Betham 1902a); Khed, Ratnagiri district (Betham 1902a); Khandala (Barnes 1889a). Breeding records from: March to December (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Betham 1902a). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century appears to have been fairly common in the Ghats where Butler (1881) found it common along the Sahyadri range south of Khandala and Barnes (1889a) found it not uncommon at Khandala.

1971 Black-throated Munia
Lonchura kelaarti

Status: Rare ?resident. **Distribution:** The only traced reference is the listing in *Abdulali 1981a* from either Mahabaleshwar or Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg district, 'uncommon, resident.' Presumably this record is from Sindhudurg district; Bombay market (no locality), one specimen in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2001).

1974 Scaly-breasted Munia
Lonchura punctulata

Status and distribution: Common resident. Apparently rare around Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876). **Breeding:** Records from: Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Betham 1902a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b); Dhule district (Mahabal 1993); Arvi, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: June to December (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Betham 1902a).

1978 Tri-coloured Munia
Lonchura malacca

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Considered absent from the north-western districts of Jalgaon, Dhule, Nasik and Thane (Ali & Ripley 1983) although there were at that time records from Thane and Nasik district (see below). Rare in south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) where Vidal (1880) had only one record at Ratnagiri station and absent from Bombay until about 1966, now listed as occasional (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1966). Further Konkan records: Thana creek, on the Agra road, near Bombay, Thane district, 4 and a pair, possibly breeding on 4/8/65 (Abdulali 1966); Thane district, specimen # 19733 in BNHS collection had trimmed wing feathers and was 'undoubtedly' an escape (Abdulali 1966). Recent separation from Chestnut Munia *Lonchura atricapilla,* necessitates the common name change (Restall 1996). Recorded in northwest Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) at Beale Lake, Nasik district, a party, undated (Abdulali 1966). Also recently listed as an uncommon resident in east and west Nasik district (BR in litt. 2004). **Sub-species:** Although *L. m. rubroniger* was reported from south Konkan and at least 3 skins were supposedly presented to BNHS by Vidal and Armstrong (Anon. 1886b, Vidal 1880, Butler 1881), the only specimen examined by Abdulali (1966) was listed as a *atricapilla-malacca* hybrid and due to the missing primaries in one wing was though to be a captive. All 7 specimens from the Konkan in BNHS are of the resident race *L. m. malacca* (Unnithan 2001), and it seems that the specimens were either originally mis-identified or were escapes. **Breeding:** Record from: Bombay (SM 17/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay and surrounds, listed as resident (Abdulali 1981a); Khandala, Pune district, eggs taken on 28/10/38, BN (Abdulali 1966). In North Kanara the breeding season is July, August (Davidson 1898). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century it was recorded only in south Konkan and there too, sparingly, so there seems to have been a definite expansion northwards of this species (Monga 2001, Butler 1881, Vidal 1880, etc.).

2011/3 Common Rosefinch
Carpodacus erythrinus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Rare in south Konkan where Vidal (1880) found it a pair once at Chiplun, Ratnagiri district. **Population ?changes:** It is not included in the Deccan list of Wenden and Davidson (1878), which is presumably an error as Fairbank (1876) records it from that area. **Migration:** Latest date: 20/4/86, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987). Earliest date: 26/10/86, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Migration record from: About 170 km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 juvenile on 11/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85).

2043 Black-headed Bunting
Emberiza melanocephala

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor, although sometimes in large flocks. Rare in south Konkan (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998), where Vidal (1880) recorded it only at Khed, Ratnagiri district (Anon. 1886b). Sholapur records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Nanaj, large flock in Jan/Feb 1998 (Adelson 1998); Hippargaum Lake, a flock on 7/12/02 (NJ <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Deccan, Sholapur/Satara districts, common (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Records from Pune district at: Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Kalpavriksh 2001, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, pers. obs.); Katraj Ghat (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Kawadi (Bradbeer 1987). Further records from: Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi regions (UR 23/2/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Near Ghoti, Nasik district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Raha & Gudsoorkar 2002, Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999a); Kalamba, Kolhapur (PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Ahmednagar district (Fairbank 1876); Bhima river, Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854d); Deccan (Sykes 1832); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Bombay (Monga 2001, Singh 1981, Serrao 1973a, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Aitken 1900); Bombay surrounds (Singh 1981, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938). **Migration:** Latest date: 16/4/73, SGNP, Bombay (Serrao 1973). Earliest date: 9/11/86, Kawadi Pune district (Bradbeer 1987) and a male shot on 9/11/12, Santa Cruz, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

2044 Red-headed Bunting
Emberiza bruniceps

Status: Uncommon winter visitor, although sometimes in large flocks. **Distribution:** Records from: Ujani, Pune district, common in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kasurdi, Pune district, between 1987–89 (Purandare 1989); Pune in mid 1990s (Kalpavriksh 2001); Mula-Mutha, Pune, on 20/11/93 at least (pers. obs.); Pune, 'Not very common,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Nanaj, Sholapur district, large flock in Jan/Feb 1998 (Adelson 1998); Dhule district, common (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district 'I believe I have seen this species in cold weather, but I have never got any specimens,' (Davidson 1882); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, mixed flock of 40 Red/Black-headed on 13/3/99, 12 on 20/11/98, and mixed flock 400 Red/Black-headed on 20/12/98 and regularly from October to March (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999a, Raha & Gudsoorkar 2002); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Colaba Golf Course, Bombay, 8 on 2/3/80, 14 on 4/3/80, 7 on 11/4/80, 4 on 6/5/80, and in March 1981 on two occasions – in groups of three and four (Singh 1981); Bombay? 'On 30th March 1973 we obtained a pair of Redheaded Buntings,' (Sequeira 1973); Between Kalyan & Murbad, Thane district,

undated (Monga 2001); Bombay and surrounds, occasional (flocks) (Abdulali 1981a); Ahmednagar district 'An individual is now and then found,.. particularly in the eastern part,' (Fairbank 1876); Akulkote (=Akalkot), Sholapur district, in February (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

2049 Ortolan Bunting
Emberiza hortulana

Status: Rare winter visitor. **Distribution:** Records from: Nasik, 'Recently recorded,' probably refers to following record (Pande *et al.* 2003); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 photographed on 19/11/97 and present until 12/2/98 and further undated records (BR in litt. 12/10/03, Raha & Gudsoorkar 2002); Pashan, Pune (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01) photograph of this record were taken which Salim Ali has apparently confirmed as this species (PG pers. comm. 2002) The observers of this record in the reference are given as PG/PB, but Paul Bradbeer has not seen this species near Pune (PB in litt. 2003); Garade dam, Saswat, Pune district, present in 1st week of February 2001 and 3rd week of January 2002 (ST in litt. 2002), photograph published (Pande *et al.* 2003). The following records are all unconfirmed: Awasari Ghat, Pune district, no further details (Kalpavriksh 2001); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, one possible, on 18/12/94 (pers. obs.); Bhuleshwar, near Yavat, Pune district, a possible, no dates given (RP in litt. 2002).

2050 Grey-necked Bunting
Emberiza buchanani

Status and distribution: Fairly common, locally distributed winter visitor. Rare in the Konkan. Records from the Konkan and south Maharashtra (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Bombay Airport, 2 on 23/11/01 (SDa 24/11/01 <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com>); Bombay surround up to and including the Ghats, listed as, 'uncommon (flocks),' (Abdulali 1981a); Panharpur, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). Records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar, Saswat-Dive Ghat, Bopdeo Ghat, Kasurdi, Katraj Ghat, Panshet, Lonavla, Wurwund, Bhuleshwar near Yavat. Further records from: Nandur-Madmeshwar area and Gangapur dam, Nasik district; Amravati; Rehukuri Ahmednagar district; Ellora Caves, Kannad and Aurangabad, Aurangabad district. It is not included in the Deccan list of Wenden and Davidson (1878) from Satara/Sholapur which is possibly an error as Fairbank (1876) records it from the Deccan as 'Everywhere and abundant on some Ghats.' At Belgaum, Karnataka, Butler (1881) found it 'on one or two occasions about Belgaum, where it occurs only I believe as a straggler in the migratory seasons.' **Population ?changes:** In Dhule district, there has been a quite dramatic decrease in numbers, it was unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) although Davidson (1882) found it very common. **Migration:** Latest date: 18/4/32, Kannad, Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933b). Earliest date: 23/10/98, Gangapur dam, Nasik district

(Pittie 1999). **Records from just south of western Maharashtra:** Records from: Chapora Fort, Goa, 3 on 9/12/94 (Martin & Martin 1995); Goa, 'very scarce. Two at Riverside cultivated fields (?Baga) on 27th 1995 increased to six by 3rd February. One was at Candolim on 24th December 1996. In 1997 up top three birds were present between 26th November and 6th December at Baga,' (Hill 1997); Candolim, Goa, 1 on 14/12/96, PH/PHY/RM+ (Holt 2000); Baga, Goa, 2 present from 20–28/11/97 (Holt 2000); Baga, Goa, 1 in 2/99 (pers. obs.).

2057 House (Striolated) Bunting
Emberiza striolata

Status: Fairly uncommon (local) ?winter visitor, more common at Pune than the isolated record in *Grimmett et al. 1998* suggests. Recently split from the African group of races *sahari,* which habituate around buildings and may necessitate in the common name reverting to Striolated Bunting (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). **Distribution:** Records from: Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 1 on 14/11/94 AP, 1 on 18/12/94 AP, 1 on 5/2/05 AP/RP (pers. obs.); Saswat-Dive Ghat (Kalpavriksh 2001, RP in litt. 2002); Katraj Ghat, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Pune area, occasional (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01); Pune area, uncommon (Kalpavriksh 2001); Sahyadri (Gole 1998); South to central Maharashtra (Davlatabad-Aurangabad) (Ali & Ripley 1983); Aurangabad, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). **Breeding:** Reported in the western Ghats, probably Pune/Satara area although locality deduced, observers Amit Pawshe/Satish Pande, needs confirmation (Pande *et al.* 2003).

2060 Crested Bunting
Melophus lathami

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Rare in the Konkan away from the hill bases (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Vidal 1880). Southern Maharashtra records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998) from: Madha, Pandharpur, Sangola, Sholapur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); South-western Maharashtra at Satara (Ali & Ripley 1983); Panchgani, Satara district (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Satara Fort (Betham 1902). Further records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar (VS in litt. 16/12/03); Bhimashankar (NJ 7/10/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sinhagad (pers. obs., Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987, Bradbeer 1987); Bopdeo Ghat (pers. obs.); Kasurdi (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune area (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01, Kazmierczak & Singh 1998, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Barnes 1890b); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987); Katraj Ghat (Bradbeer 1987). Further records from: Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga 2001); Pandavleni Hill, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Nasik Ghat (Monga 2001); Kalyan, Raigad district, specimen in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Vasind, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Sides and spurs of

Western Ghats (Fairbank 1876); Base of the hills, west of Pune (Butler 1881); High mountains of the Deccan, rare (Sykes 1832); Kannad (one pair) & Bhamarvadi (abundant), Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Khandesh (Barnes 1890b); Hilly area of Toranmal, Sakri, Dhadgaon, etc. Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, common (Davidson 1882). **Breeding:** Records from: Panchgani, Satara district (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Satara Fort (Betham 1902a); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, resident (Abdulali 1981a); Kannad & Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Laling, Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Breeding records from: April to early September (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Betham 1902a, Barnes 1890b, Davidson 1882). **Population changes:** In the nineteenth century uncommon (except in Dhule district). Butler (1881) recorded it from the base of hills to the west of Pune but knew of only the records of Fairbank's (1876) and Sykes's (1832) who also found it rare.

Deletions and records, which need further verification

Matsudaira's Storm-petrel
Oceanodroma matsudairae [melania]

About 700 km west of Goa at 14.36°N 67.48°E, 10 possibles on 30/09/87 (Bourne 1989).

13 Mascarene Petrel
Pterodroma aterrima

The specimen found alive near Bombay in June 1940 and identified by G. M. Henry at the Colombo Museum is now lost and its identification uncertain and Ripley (1964) suggests that it may have been a Jouanin's Petrel (Abdulali and Ali 1940, Jouanin 1957, Ripley 1961, Bailey & Bourne 1963, Abdulali 1968, Jouanin 1970, Ripley 1982, Robertson 1994).

24 Red-footed Booby
Sula sula

One possible record from: US Club, Colaba, Bombay 3–4 probables on 15/8/01 (NJ 15/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

25 Brown Booby
Sula leucogaster

Could occur. Specimen from: Karwar just south of Goa (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968); Anjuna. Goa 1 adult in early June 1997 (Lainer 1999).

131 Red Kite
Milvus milvus

SGNP, Bombay, 1 possible on 9/2/71 'Rich rusty underparts, deeply forked rufous tail and the large white underwing patches which are diagnostic of the Red Kite. I have complete confidence in this observation as I have had many opportunities to compare the Red Kite with the Black Kite in Switzerland,' (Ashford 1971).

166 Golden Eagle
Aquila chrysaetos

Deccan? '*Aquila chrysaeta. Falco chrysaetos*, Linn. Golden Eagle, Lath. Colonel Sykes specimen differs so slightly from the European bird as not to justify separation,' (Sykes 1832).

189 Hen Harrier
Circus cyaneus

Possibly a rare winter visitor. All female/Immature records need to be scrutinised for possible confusion with other *Circus* species Records from: from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 2 on 12/10/98 (Pittie 1999); Dharamtar creek, Raigad district, 1 on 20/11/66 (Futehally 1966); There were 4 postings on <birdsofbombay @yahoogroups.com> of a male from Uran Raigad district, on 28/1/02 and 29/1/02 and a female on 6/3/01 (SCH/SM 29/1/01, AA 6/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>.

206/7 Saker Falcon
Falco cherrug

About 350 km west of Sindhudurg coast at 065504282 Marsden's squares = 15°48'N 70°22'E, 1 identified as a probable Lanner *Falco biarmicus* on board on 29/09/90 may have been this species (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 40:51); SE Arabian Sea (no further details), 1 on board ship for 4 days from 3–6/10/80 (Casement 1983).

215 Oriental Hobby
Falco severus

Pune, record withdrawn by authors (RP pers. comm. 2002), 'Local migrant,' (Ingalhallikar *et al.* 2000–01). Also, listed as rare at SGNP, Bombay, in *Kazmierczak & Singh 1998* and later omitted in *Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000.*

325 Siberian Crane
Grus leucogeranus

Critical (BirdLife International 2001). No definite records from western Maharashtra. Victoria Gardens, Bombay, 1 male specimen, presumably a captive as not mentioned in any subsequent literature, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b).

378 Common Ringed Plover
Charadrius biaticula

No definite records, the following records needs confirmation. Very probably under-recorded. Doubtful records from: Ujani, Pune district, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

415 Red-necked Stint
Calidris ruficollis

Could occur as this species has been recorded 3 times in Goa recently (Pittie 2002a, Pittie 2002, Frost & Lainer 2002, Pittie 1999h).

418 Long-toed Stint
Calidris subminuta

No definite records. Probably under-recorded. Sewri, Bombay, 1 unconfirmed on 30/3/03 (BA 1/4/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Recently recorded in Goa (Pittie 2001, PH 2/12/00 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>). Untraced isolated record near the border of Sholapur district and Karnataka State (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000).

423 Spoon-billed Sandpiper
Calidris pygmaeus

Vulnerable updated to Endangered (BirdLife International 2004). One unconfirmed record: Nandurmadhmeshwar wet land, Nasik district, 2 in February 2003 (BR in litt. 12/10/03).

452 Lesser Black-backed Gull
Larus fuscus

The following records may refer to Heuglin's Gull although there is one record of *fuscus* from Goa (GF/HL in press, GF/HL pers. comm. 10/03). Off Bombay at 065920544a Marsden's squares = 19°04'N 72°54'E, 2–3 on 03/03/86 (RNBWS database, Bourne 1989); Bombay Harbour, in January 1956 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 9:6).

457 Little Gull
Larus minutus

One possible record from Bombay harbour 'a very small gull which may possibly have been the Little Gull (L. minutus)?' written December 1909 (Magrath 1910).

483 White Tern
Gygis alba

One unpublished record: About 100 miles west of Ratnagiri, 1 on 27/4/03 (KS 18/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

575 Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo
Hierococcyx fugax

Collected in the Deccan according to Sykes (1832), but as this record is not mentioned in any subsequent literature, is presumably an error.

696 Common Swift
Apus apus

One unconfirmed record: Lonavla, Pune district, 10 on 10/11/02 (KS <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>).

746 European Bee-eater
Merops apiaster

The record of this species from Pandharpur, Sholapur district (Baker 1922–30) is according to Whistler & Kinnear (1930–37) the Davidson and Wenden (1878) record of *M. persicus* an therefore (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998, *contra* Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000) an error and the species should be deleted from the Maharashtra list.

808 Streak-throated Woodpecker
Picus xanthopygaeus

No reliable records (*contra* Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Mahabal and Lamba (1987) refer to it as the most common woodpecker around Pune, which is doubtful, as no one else has recorded it and it is not on Abdulali's list for Maharashtra (Abdulali 1981a) (there were other major errors on their list). Davidson and Wenden (1878) have a possible sighting of 'A green woodpecker, probably (Streak-throated), observed near the top of the Bhore Ghat (Lonavla) in September. Not thoroughly identified.'

872 Singing Bushlark
Mirafra cantillans

This species is listed as an 'uncommon resident' in Ahmednagar City in *Kurhade 1996*, but this claim needs verifying as no other lark species is listed in this paper and this species has not been recorded in Dhule district in *Davidson 1882* nor in *Vyawahare 1992*. It is however resident in eastern Maharashtra according to Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and this record could be a stray from that population but the possibility of misidentification of Indian Bushlark is most likely.

898 Crested Lark
Galerida cristata

Apparently erroneously listed in Dhule. 'Resident, observed around Dhule, Shahada,' (Vyawahare 1992); According to *Grimmett et al. 1998* only Sykes's out of the three *Galerida* should be present in Dhule district. Vyawahare (1992) records only Crested Lark but in his paper on Western Khandesh, Davidson (1882) recorded only Sykes's Lark. He wrote that Sykes's is a 'permanent resident. Moderately common in Virdeil, Dhulia and Pimpalnir (all within present day Dhule district), breeding from July to October.' Davidson would probably have identified his species in hand after shooting. Also in Additions to the Birds of Dhule, Mahabal (1993) states that Sykes's Lark is a 'resident, seasonal movements and uncommon.' Mahabal in the same paper also found another eight species which were found to be common (plus nine which were found to be uncommon, three rare and one unspecified), all of which were unrecorded in *Vyawahare 1992*. I therefore conclude that Vyawahare has probably misidentified this species. Also apparently recorded 'Around Pune,' needs verification (Pande *et al.* 2003).

903 Eurasian Skylark
Alauda arvensis

Uran, Raigad district, 2 possibles on 29/1/01, 'At least two other larks seen along with Oriental that lacked a warm buffy plumage, lacked rufous wing lining and had pale-white outer-tail feathers. My doubt is on these being the Eurasian Skylark but deserves proper look into,' (SM 29/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Listed in *Gole 1998,* but no details given, needs verification, especially as 'Blackcrowned finch lark' is mentioned in the text (along with Ashy-crowned) as being 'found throughout (Sahyadri) in barren and rocky area and plateau.'

941 Red-backed Shrike
Lanius collurio

More details needed for what would be a first for Maharashtra and the most southerly record in the sub-continent. Ratnagiri district, 'seen only one tailless individual (between 7–19 January),' (Soman 1963).

1068 Malabar Woodshrike
Tephrodornis sylvicola

No definite records. Recently split from Large Woodshrike *Tephrodornis gularis* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). Although Ali & Ripley (1983) state it occurs in 'Gujarat south through Maharashtra,' there is no evidence to support this and it is

not included on the Maharashtra list (Abdulali 1981a). Baker (1922–30) also states that it 'occurs almost up to Bombay city,' but Whistler and Kinnear (1930–37) seriously doubted this. The species is included in Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but was very much doubted by Butler (1881). Recorded in Goa (Lainer 1999, pers. obs.) and in the Surat Dangs, Gujarat (Ali 1955).

1403–1404 Spotted Flycatcher
Muscicapa striata

Could occur, see Greater Whitethroat. 'Autumn passage migrant through Kutch and Saurashtra. First noted September 1; last October 20. At the height of passage, between 2nd and 4th week of September, fairly common,' (Ali 1955).

1488 Cetti's Bush Warbler
Cettia cetti

Hadsar Fort, Malshej Ghat, Thane/Pune district, 1 reported on 28/12/03, no description, KS (KS 3/1/05 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>).

1543 Rusty-rumped Warbler
Locustella certhiola

Possibly a rare ?passage migrant. Records from Lonavla, Pune district, 6 on 25/10/02 and on 4/11/02 (KS 26/10/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, KS in litt. 14/9/03 & 7/11/02).

1554 Oriental Reed Warbler
Acrocephalus orientalis

Ujani, Pune district, 1 possible (as Clamorous but with cream tail tips) on 5/2/94 (pers. obs.).

1641 Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin
Cercotrichas galactotes

Could occur, see Greater Whitethroat. Kutch and Saurashtra, 'Earliest date August 30; latest October 12. Peak between September 5 and 20 (1943). During this short period, quite common,' Ali (1955).

1731 Pied Thrush
Zoothera wardii

Doubtfully recorded. It is included in Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but Butler (1881) found it doubtful.

1741–4 Nilgiri Thrush
Zoothera neilgherriensis

Recently split from Scaly Thrush *Zoothera dauma* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). About 170 km west of Bombay, at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19°34'N 71°20'E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 probable on board briefly on 9/10/80 (RNBWS database, Sea Swallow 30:85); Malshej Ghat, Thane/Pune district, 1 reported on 25/12/04, seen only for ten seconds, description inadequate, KS (KS 3/1/05 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>).

1762 Eye-browed Thrush
Turdus obscurus

One possible record: SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 7/2/71, 'Thrush. Brown. Broad pale superciliary stripe. Russet flush on sides of breast. Rest of lower parts off white,' (Ashford 1971).

1870 Nilgiri Pipit
Anthus nilghiriensis

Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). One unconfirmed record about 1000 km north of the known range. Khandala, Pune district, 3 on 2/11/02, with description (KS 5/11/02 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>, KS in litt. 5/11/02).

1872 Buff-bellied Pipit
Anthus rubescens

Purandar, Pune district (Kalpavriksh 2001), further details needed but probably refers to the following record; Satara, undated photograph identified as a Buff-bellied Pipit *Anthus rubescens* (Pande *et al.* 2003) although this may be a photograph of a Tree or Olive-backed Pipit (Per Alström in litt. 2/5/04).

2051 Rock Bunting
Emberiza cia

The record at Pune (Ingalhalikar 1983) has been retracted by the finder (SI pers. comm. 1995).

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The first letter is the abbreviated first name. The second or middle letter is abbreviated surname, a third letter (the second letter of the surname) is used to distinguish between two similar abbreviated surnames. Listed in alphabetical order of the second letter in the code, not by full name.

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About the compiler

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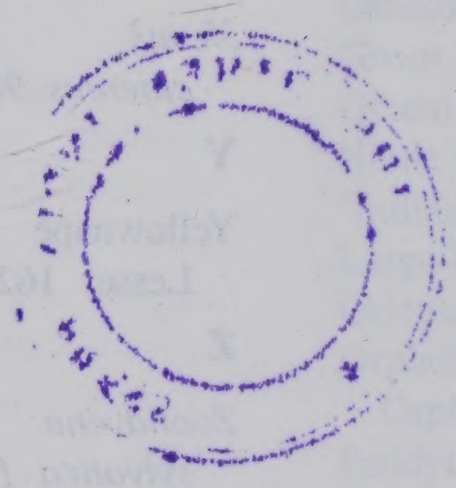

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